Digitized by Google
Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SITY LIBRARIES
5 2938

LIBRARY
Michigan State
University

PERIODICAL

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PERIODICAL

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

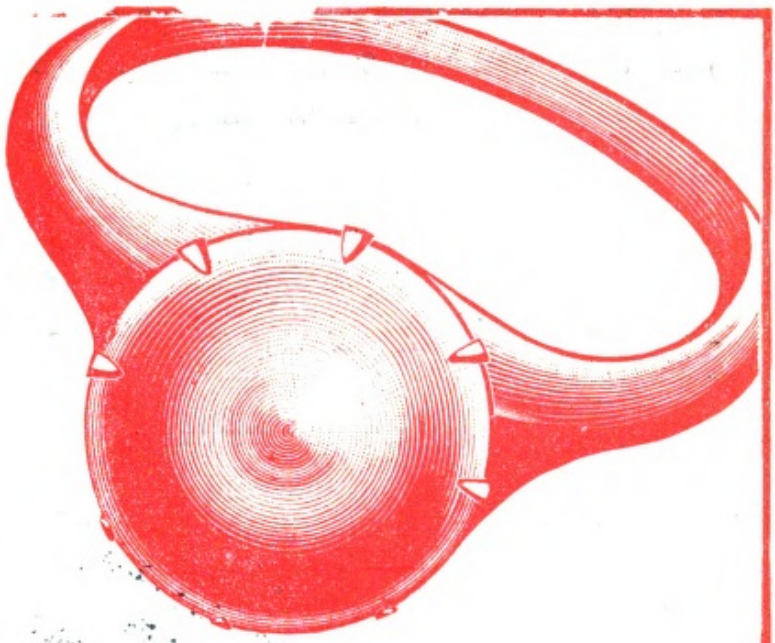
Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



PEARLS . .

. . JEWELS

K. Mikimoto

No. 3, Ginza Shichome,

TOKYO

LIBRARY
Foreign Trade Advis
Department of Stat
94
315.2.2

Digitized by Google
Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE TOKYO TRUST CO., LIMITED.

Capital - - - - Yen 1,500,000.

Lines of business undertaken by the Company are

To turn to best investment funds kept in trust.

To take charge of Land and Buildings.

To make Loans on unmovable Property.

To supervise and make plans regarding Public Works and Buildings.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 20, Honcho Nichome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCH OFFICE:

No. 73, Aioicho Gochome, Yokohama.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

S. IIDA, "Takashimaya."

Silk, Embroideries,
Kimonos and
Cut-Velvets.

KYOTO:
Karasumaru,
Takatsuji.

TOKYO:
No. 1, Nishikonya-cho,
Kyobashi-ku.

YOKOHAMA:
No. 81, Yamashita-cho.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

GOMEI KWAISHA

MITSUI GINKO

(THE MITSUI BANK)

The Bank is owned by the members of the Mitsui Family, who, as partners, assume an unlimited responsibility for all liabilities of the Bank :—

Capital	Yen	5,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,000,000
Managing Partner	Mr. Takayasu Mitsui.	
Managing Director ...	Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa.	
Director	Mr. Shogoro Hadano.	

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO:

No. 1, Surugacho, Nihombashi-ku.
Manager ... ... MR. SEIHIN IKEDA.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:

No. 21, Honcho Nichome.
Manager ... ... MR. OTOHIRO MAJIMA.

OSAKA BRANCH:

No. 1, Koraibashi Tori Nichome, Higashi-ku.
Manager ... ... MR. UMEKICHI YONEYAMA.

KOBE BRANCH:

No. 10, Sakayemachi Tori Sanchome.
Manager ... ... MR. TOMOJIRO ONO.

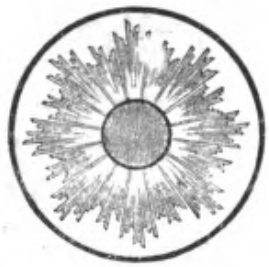
BRANCHES:

Fukagawa (Tokio)	Moji	Otaru	Hakozaki Warehouse (Tokyo)
Hiroshima	Nagasaki	Otsu	
Kobe	Nagoya	Wakayama	Onohama Warehouse (Kobe)
Kyoto	Osaka	Yokohama	

1908, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



The Yokohama Specie Bank,

LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... YEN 24,000,000
RESERVED FUND 15,140,000

PRESIDENT. ... ... BARON KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI.

DIRECTORS.

NAGATANE SOMA, ESQ.
RIEMON KIMURA, ESQ.
IPPEI WAKAO, ESQ.
MASUNOSUKE ODAGIRI, ESQ.
CHUNOSUKE KAWASHIMA, ESQ.
KOKICHI SONODA, ESQ.
ROKURO HARA, ESQ.
YUKI YAMAKAWA, ESQ.
VISCOUNT YATARO MISHIMA.
HYOKICHI BEKKEY, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe
Nagasaki.	London.	Lyons.
New York.	San Francisco.	Honolulu.
Bombay.	Hongkong.	Shanghai.
Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.
Peking.	Newchwang.	Ryojun (Port Arthur).
Dairen (Dalny)	Liaoyang.	Fengtien (Mukden).
Tiehling.	Antung-Hsien.	Chan chum.

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities in the world.

LONDON BANKERS:

Parr's Bank, Ltd. Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE.

Every description of Banking business transacted.

For particulars, apply to the Manager.

Certified cheques on this Bank will be taken by the Custom House as cash in payment of duty.

Special Safe Deposit's Boxes are provided in the Vault of the Bank.

C. Kawashima, Manager.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

(MITSUI & CO. IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.)

ESTABLISHED 1876.

Contractors to the Government, Army and Navy, Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works.

General Commission Merchants for Export of Coal, Cotton yarns, Cotton cloth, Copper, Cement, Coral, Matches, Matting, Paper, Rice, Raw silk, Silk goods, Railway sleepers, Sulphur, Silver, etc., and Import of Beans, Bean cakes, Cotton cloth, Flour, Hemp, Iron, Steel, Indigo, Lead, Machinery, Opium, Phosphate, Pulp, Rice, Railway materials, Sugar, Tin, Wheat, Wool, Zinc, etc.

JAPAN SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Pacific Phosphate Co., L'd.
Read Holiday Sons & Co.
Sun Insurance Co.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Vickers Sons & Maxim, L'd.
Guardian Assurance Co.
Belliss & Morcom, L'd.
Eadie Brothers & Co.
John Ormerod & Sons. Fraser & Chalmers, L'd.
Platt Brothers & Co. Mather & Platt, L'd.
Ruston, Proctor & Co., L'd. Mark Lister & Sons.
Joseph Sykes Brothers. Moenus Machine Works.
The American Bridge Co. John Musgrave & Sons.
American Locomotive Co.
Carnegie Steel Co. L'd.
Swift Co.
General Electric Co.
Libby & Mcneill Libby.
American Stoker Co.
Blymyer Iron Works Co. Becker Brainard Milling
Cincinnati Shaper Co. Machine Co.
The Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Co.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Crucible Steel Co. of America.
The Dean Steam Pump Co.
Defiance Marine Works.
Drafer Co.
The Electric Boat Co.
The Gould Coupler Co.
Hamilton Machine Tool Co.
Sturtevant Mill Co. The Hooven, Owens, Reutschler Co.
Mueller Machine Tool Co. Kinner Manufacturing Co.
The Pyle National Head Light Co. Morgan Smith Co.
The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
Schumecher & Bogie Machine Co.
Toledo Machine Tool Co.
Whiting Foundary Equipment Co.
Hang-yang Steel Works.
Maclaine Watson & Co., Java.

China Sole Agents for The Japanese Government Monopoly Tobacco. Sole Proprietors of the Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines, and Sole Agents for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Mannoura, Ohnoura, Otsuji, Sonoda, Tsubakuro, Yoshino, Yunokibara, and other Coals.

PRESIDENT:

HACHIROJIRO MITSUI, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

GIICHI IIDA, Esq. (in Tokyo);
SENJIRO WATANABE, Esq. (in London);
KENZO IWAHARA, Esq. (in Tokyo):
SANKICHI KOMURO, Esq. (in Tokyo);
JOTARO YAMAMOTO, Esq. (in Tokyo).

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1. Surugacho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCHES & REPRESENTATIVES:

At Home: – Hakodate, Karatsu, Kishima, Kobe, Kuchinotsu, Kure, Maizuru, Miike, Nagasaki, Osaka, Sapporo, Saseho, Tainan, Taipeh, Wakamatsu, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

Abroad:— Amoy, Bangkok, Bombay, Canton, Chefoo, Chemulpo, Calcutta, Hamburg, Honkow, Hongkong, London, Manila, Newchwang, New York, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Tairen, Tientsin.

General Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI."

A. B. C. 4th & 5th Edition, A-I, Liebers, & Western Union Codes Used.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"YAMATO"

South Manchuria Railway Hotel

DAIREN (DALNY)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"YAMATO."

TELEPHONE:
No. 370.

This Hotel is under the direct management of the South Manchuria Railway Company and is one of the finest Hotels in Manchuria, with every convenience, luxury, and comfort that modern ingenuity can suggest.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

High Class Service a la carte at any hour:

- - Superior Private Carriages - -

Porters in Uniform meet all Principal Steamers at the wharf and every train at the Station.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

HOKKAIDO TANKO KISEN KAISHA

(HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Yubari and . . . . .

Sorachi Coals.

BEST FOR STEAMERS
FOR FACTORIES

All Communications should be Addressed to Tokyo Office.

Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.

TELEGRAMS: "TANKO," TOKYO.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: SHIMBASHI 17, 203, 1397, 1922.

CAPITAL ... ... Y. 27,000,000
DEBENTURES ... ... ,, 6,000,000
ANNUAL OUTPUT OF COAL ... ... 1,500,000 tons.

EXPORTING PORTS:

MORORAN and OTARU,

THE COALS CAN BE OBTAINED AT

Tokyo, Yokohama, Mororan, Otaru, Hakodate, Hongkong, Singapore and other principal ports.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TRADE MARK.

FUKUSHIMA & CO.

STOCK BROKERS, TRUST AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, ETC.

PRESIDENT - - - - - - - - NAMIZO FUKUSHIMA.
VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - - NIHEY MAIDA.

The company undertake to buy and sell all kinds of bonds and securities; receives subscription for bonds and debentures; and acts as financial agents for individuals or corporations at a nominal commission.

Advances made on Bonds, Stocks and other securities, and act as trusties for bonds of individuals and corporations for investment.

HEAD OFFICE;
No. 24, Tomono-cho, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo.
TELEPHONES:
Honkyoku 3306, 237, 1601 (L.D.)
„ 609, 432, 1697.

BRANCH OFFICE;
No. 12, Honcho, Itchome, Yokohama.
TELEPHONES:
Nos. 795 (L.D.) and 1373.

Cable Address: "SHOFUKU TOKYO"
Code used: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Industrial Bank of Japan,

LIMITED.

(NIPPON KOGYO GINKO.)

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 1, Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SEOUL, KOREA.

TELEPHONE:—"HONKYOKU." Nos. 37 (Long Distance), 41, 102, and 3300.
CABLE ADDRESS "KOGIN."
CODES USED:—"A. I.," "A. B. C. (fifth)," "WESTERN UNION (1901)," "LIEBER'S STANDARD CODE (1896)," and "MCNEILL'S MINING and GENERAL CODE (1905),"

PRESIDENT:
J. SOYEDA, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
K. TSUKUDA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
O. TOMONO, Esq. T. INOUYE, Esq. N. KANEKO, Esq. J. SAITO, Esq.

AUDITORS:
BARON SHIBUSAWA (Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Tokyo).
K. OKURA, Esq. (Ex-Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Tokyo).
K. OTANI, Esq. (Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama).

Established in 1902 by the Imperial Government of Japan, by Virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

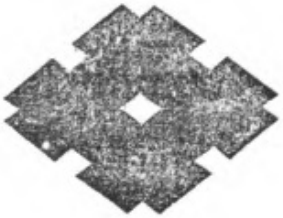
1.—Making loans on the security of national **loan-bonds,** prefectural or **municipal loan-bonds,** or the debentures and shares of companies.
2.—Subscribing for, or taking over by transfer, national **loan-bonds,** prefectural or municipal **loan-bonds,** or debentures of companies.
3.—Receiving deposits of money and valuables for safe custody.
4.—Undertaking trust business.
5.—Discounting bills on the security of national **loan-bonds,** prefectual or **municipal loan-bonds,** or the debentures or shares of companies.
6.—Making loans on the security of estates (zaidan) created by virtue of Special Laws.
7.—Carrying on all other banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Laws or Ordinances.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED ... ... Yen 17,500,000

OFFICE HOURS:—From 9 A.M., till 3 P.M.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



The Sumitomo Bank.

CAPITAL ALLOTTED	YEN 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,000,000
DEPOSITS	„ 35,500,000

K. SUMITOMO, Esq. ..... Proprietor.

T. SHIDACHI, Esq. ..... General Manager.

Head Office:—Imabashi, Osaka.

BRANCHES:

TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, KYOTO, MOJI, WAKAMATSU, KURE, HAKATA, HIROSHIMA, ONOMICHI, HYOGO & NIIHAMA.

OSAKA CITY OFFICE:

KAWAGUCHI, DOTONBORI, NAKANOSHIMA & SENBA.

Correspondents in all Chief Cities throughout the Country.

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS:

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, PANAMA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, ETC.

Travellers' and Commercial Credits issued, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TRADE

MARK

The Dai-Nippon Brewery Co.,

LIMITED.

(Capital: 5,600,000 Yen.)

OUR BRANDS:

"Yebisu Beer," "Sapporo Beer," "Asahi Beer," "Peace Beer," "Tokyo Beer."

HEAD OFFICE:—Meguro-mura, Ebaragori, Tokyo-fu.

OSAKA BRANCH:—Suita-mura, Mishimagori, Osaka-fu.

SAPPORO BRANCH:—Kita-nijo, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

This Company, established on the amalgamation of the Japan Beer, Asahi and Sapporo Breweries, makes it a point to mark the extension of its business by accommodating the beers to the taste of the public. The Company begs to solicit the ever-increasing patronage of beer consumers.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE SANGOYA.

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER.

N. HAYASHI.

Proprietor.

No. 4, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO.

TEL. NOS. 179, 225, 387, 838, 2384, 2705, 3220, 4004, (NANIWA).

No. 72, Main Street, YOKOHAMA.

TEL. NOS. 501, 540, 746, 1440.

CABLE ADDRESS:

"SANGOYA"

CODES IN USE:—LIEBER'S,
AI, A. B. C. 4TH AND 5TH EDITIONS,
AND
PRIVATE CODES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE,

LIMITED.

KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO.

CAPITAL	**YEN**	**12,000,000**
PAID UP	**„**	**8,000,000**

DEALS IN

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BONDS OF ALL KINDS.

It is Bound by its Constitution to hold itself Responsible for the Good Faith of the parties in All Transactions.

PRESIDENT:
BUYEI NAKANO, ESQ.

DIRECTORS:
KAN-ICHI ITO, ESQ. — KOMANOSUKE YEGUCHI, ESQ.
YUKITAKA NAKASHIMA, ESQ. — BEN MATSUOKA, ESQ.

Telephone Nos. 55, 970 and 2383 Naniwa.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Nippon Electric Co., LTD.

No, 2, Mita Shikoku-machi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

CABLE ADDRESS "MICROPHONE" TOKYO.

OSAKA OFFICE: *No, 30, Nichome, Kitahama, Osaka, Japan.*

IN

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER GENERATORS, MOTORS, TESTING INSTRUMENTS, AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS

INCLUDING RAW MATERIAL FOR ELECTRICAL PURPOSES.

AGENTS IN JAPAN AND CHINA

for the

WESTERN ELECTRIC Co.

CHICAGO,	LONDON,
NEW YORK,	ANTWERP,
SAN FRANCISCO,	PARIS,
PHILADELPHIA,	BERLIN.

CATALOGUE AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STOCK BROKERS.

KOIKE & CO.

Trust and Financial Agents.

Capital . . . . . Yen 1,000,000.

PRESIDENT K. KOIKE, ESQ.

KOIKE & Co. was formed in April 1907. Though this business firm has had but a short existence, yet it has acquired great convenience for dealing in valuable Securities of every kind, as the entire financial business of the firm of K. Koike, as well as its staff, was added to the above firm.

Koike & Co. will be specially diligent in the transportation of "Cash on delivery," as compared to the firm of K. Koike which has been so long recognized by the public as to its extensive transportations in all grades of financial activity. Bonds, Debentures, Stocks, and other Securities, whether of more, or of less amount, will be bought or sold with despatch and great care.

Koike & Co. will also manage Financial and Trust Business of every variety.

OFFICE TELEPHONE NOS.		*PRIVATE TELE. ADDRESS.*
'Naniwa'	288	'Bancho' 793
"	382	
"	1881	*Tele. Code A.B.C.*
"	3778	*5th Edition.*

No. 2, Kabutocho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Shibaura Engineering Works

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

1 Kanasugi Shinhamacho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Telephone Nos. 53, 350, 2281, 3233, Shimbashi.

Telegraphic Address: "Shibaura."

MANUFACTURERS OF

Miyabara Water Tube Boilers & other Boilers,
Steam Engines, Mining Pumps,
Earthquake-proof Chimneys, Dynamos & Motors,
Transformers, Electric Railway Materials,
Electric Lighting Apparatus.

THE OTARU TIMBER CO., L'T'D.

Otaru Mokuzai Kabushiki Kaisha.

CAPITAL . . . . . YEN 6,000,000

LARGEST EXPORTERS

For

Sleepers, Hewn Logs, and Sawn Timbers,

FOR ALL KINDS OF WOOD PRODUCED IN HOKKAIDO, JAPAN.

(Having Three Big Saw-Mills at Otaru and Kitami.)

Head Office: OTARU, HOKKAIDO.

Branch Office: No. 20, MINAMIKAYABA-CHO, NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

Telegraphic Address: "OTARUMOKUZAI."

Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th Edition, A1 Code.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Imperial Japanese Government Railways.

Of the existing total mileage extending above 5,000 miles approximately in Japan no less than 4,600 odd miles belongs to the Imperial Government, the Gorvernment having aquired by purchase seventeen Private lines in comformity with the Law. The five trunks lines, viz., Hokkaido, Nippon, Tokaido, Sanyo, and Kyushu extending altogether about 1,700 miles, which are all worked by the Government.

Along these lines are found almost all important cities, noted peakes, rivers, etc.

THE HOKKAIDO LINE.

This line starts from Hakodate, the Main gate of Hokkaido, and terminates at Kushiro, Obihiro, extending altogether 457 miles. It possesses several feeders, so that Gorvernment railways in Hokkaido aggregate 645 miles. A regular steamship service running between Hakodate and Aomori junctions the Hokkaido line with the Nippon and O-u railways.

THE NIPPON LINE.

The line starts from near Uyeno Park, northern extremity of Tokyo and terminates at Aomori, situated at the northern extremity of the Main Island, after passing Fukushima, Sendai, Morioka, etc. From this trunk line are ramified several branch lines, such as the Sea-shore line, Takasaki line, Yamate (loop-line round Tokyo), Nikko line (to reach the world famed Nikko), etc. The charming spa of Shiobara and Matsushima, one of the three best sights in Japan are on the trunk line. The Sea-shore line also connects Sendai and Tokyo.

THE O-U LINE.

Starting from Fukushima station, of the above the trunk line, it runs as far as Aomori viâ Yonezawa, Yamagata, Akita etc., the line measuring altogether about 302 miles.

THE SHIN-YETSU LINE.

Starting from Takasaki and after passing Karuizawa, famous resort in summer, it reaches Naoyetsu, and finally Niigata, the whole length measuring about 203 miles.

THE TOKAIDO LINE.

Extending from Shimbashi (Tokyo) the line traverses the central region of the Main Island and after running about 375 miles it reaches Kobe. The line has along it Yokohama, foremost of all the trading ports in Japan; Kamakura, noted for historic remains; Hakone, a famous resort with hot springs

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mt. Fuji and Lake Biwa, two of the grandest sceneries in Japan; Shizuoka, with its flourishing industry; Nagoya boasting of its trade and industry: and also the "Golden dolphin perched" old castle; Kyoto, the queen of natural scenes and of fine arts, as the former capital of Japan; the bustling Osaka with its trade and manufacture, and lastly Kobe rivalling Yokohama in importance. Tourists, whether landing at Kobe or Yokohama, must travel by this line if they really wish to get even a glimpse of real Japan.

THE HOKURIKU LINE.

This line starts from Maibara of the Tokaido line, and reaches Toyama viâ Tsuruga, now of great importance in connection with the Siberian railway, and Kanazawa, the whole line extending about 153 miles.

THE HANKAKU LINE.

Starting from Kanzaki station of the Tokaido line, it reaches Maizuru Harbor in Tango, about 91 miles. The far-famed Amanohashidate, of the three best sights, must be reached by this line.

THE KWANSAI LINE.

Starting from Nagoya station, of the Tokaido line, it is connected first with the Sangu line at Kameyama and rejoins the Tokaido line at Osaka, whole mileage aggregates about 281 miles. Yamato, famous for its plum blossoms of Tsukigase and for its unique old art objects will deserve the visit of all persons of esthetic taste.

THE SANYO LINE.

The line starts from Kobe, and terminates at Shimonoseki; 329 miles, skirting in greater part along the shores of the world-famed Inland Sea along which are situated sush celebrated resorts as Suma, Maiko, Itsukushima, also called Miyajima, one of the three best scenes in Japan.

At Shimonoseki steam-launch carries the passengers over to Moji at the opposite coast and thus effects junction with the Kyushu Railway while three passenger steamers are run between it and Fusan to connect this line with the Seoul-Fusan Railway. A branch runs between Kaida-ichi of this line and the Admiralty port of Kure.

THE KYUSHU LINE.

This line starts from Moji situated at the north-eastern extremity of Kyushu and proceeds viâ Hakata to Tosu where it forks into two lines, one called Nagasaki line to terminate at the city of the same name viâ Saga and the other called Yatsushiro line. It passes Kurume, Kumamoto and other important cities and terminates at Yatsushiro. Besides these two lines severdl branches are ramified and traverse the coal-bearing districts in Buzen and Chikugo. The whole length measures 441 miles. Places of interest are Kashii Temple, Hachiman Temple at Hakosaki, Temman Temple at Dazaifu, the grand mountain scenes at Yabakei, hot springs at Musashi, Yamagata, Takeo, Hinaku, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

DAI-ICHI GINKO, L'D.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, Kabutocho, Nihonbashiku, TOKYO.

Subscribed Capital . . . . . *Yen 10,000,000.*
Paid up Capital . . . . . „ *9,981,120.*
Reserve Fund . . . . . „ *4,000,000.*

BALANCE SHEET ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1908.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Subscribed Capital.....	¥	10,000,000	Cash in hand, at call and short notice & Bullion	¥	8,424,366
Reserve Fund.....	„	3,200,000	Investments	„	18,686,450
Reserve Fund for Corean Branches ...	„	600,000	Bills discounted.....	„	34,420,113
Bank Notes circulated in Corea	„	8,352,749	Loans & Advances.....	„	10,510,913
Deposits, Current accounts, &c.	„	45,537,654	Due from correspondents,	„	1,053,234
Other accounts	„	146,074	Bank premises and furniture	„	1,932,488
Due to correspondents.	„	802,322	Capital unpaid	„	18,880
Net profit etc.....	„	1,407,645			
Total	„	75,046,447	Total	„	75,046,447

DIRECTORS.

Baron E. SHIBUSAWA, President.

Y. SASAKI, Esq. T. KUMAGAI, Esq.
H. MITSUI, Esq. Y. KUSAKA, Esq. M. ICHIHARA, Esq.

AUDITORS.

T. DOKI, Esq. J. ODAKA, Esq.

HOME BRANCHES.

Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Shin-Ōsakachō (Tokyo), Fushimi, Hyōgo, Nishiku (Osaka).

COREAN BRANCHES.

Scoul, Chemulpo, Fusan, Gensan, Pyngyang, Chinnampo, Kunsan, Kaijō (Shogdo), Mokpo, Taiko, Josin, Masan, Kanko (Hamyang), Antung (in Manchuria) and Kyonsong.

General Manager .....Y. SASAKI.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

GOMEI KWAISHA

MURAI GINKO

OR

MURAI BANKING COMPANY

KICHIBEI MURAI .....PRESIDENT.
TEINOSUKE MURAI .....MANAGING PARTNER.
TAKEJI TAMURA .....DIRECTOR.
TAD. AYAI.....MANAGER.

Nos. 20 & 21, Odemmacho Itchome, Tokyo, Japan.

Telegraphic Address:—"BANKMURAI" Tokyo.
Codes:—A.B.C. 4th & 5th, A1, Broomhall, Liebers, etc.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 19, 1905.

By Messrs. K., T., M. & Y. MURAI and their family formerly known as

Murai Brothers

who as partners assume an unlimited responsibility for all liabilities of the Bank.

The Bank carries on every description of banking business, and special facilities are offered to foreigners desirous to make investments in this country.

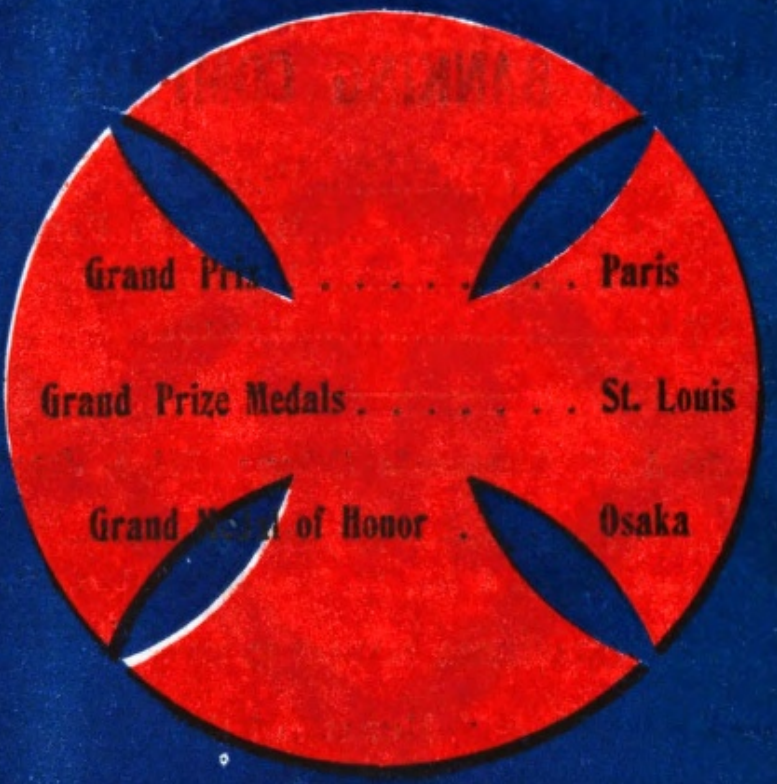
For particulars apply to the Manager.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Purveyor by Appointment to H.I.J.M.'s Household

J. ANDO



High Art Cloisonne Wares

A Fine Collection of Ancient Curios

FACTORY NAGOYA

Motosukiyacho Ginza TOKYO

TELEPHONE No. 1166 (L.D.)

TELEPHONE No. 1023 Shimbashi (L.D

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE

JAPAN YEAR BOOK

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics on Japan for the Year

1908-9

BY

Y. TAKENOB

PROFESSOR OF THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY AND

LATE OF THE "JAPAN TIMES"

AND

G. TAKEDA

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE

9, Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo

PRICE: Yen 3.5 or 7s. NET

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

The Bank is incorporated under Special Imperial Charter, and includes among its Shareholders the Imperial Japanese Government and the Imperial Household.

Capital Subscribed	**Y.**	**5,000,000**
Capital Paid-up	**„**	**3,750,000**
Reserve Funds	**„**	**980,000**

President.

KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, Esq.

Vice-President.

TOTARO SHIMOSAKA, Esq.

Directors.

MUNEYOSHI TATSUNO, Esq.
ISOTATSU KAJIWARA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE

TAIHOKU (Taipeh), **Formosa.**

BRANCHES

KOBE, OSAKA, TAINAN, TAICHU, KEELUNG, **AMOY,**
HONGKONG, SWATOW, FOOCHOW, **ETC.**

By Transfer
FEB 4 1924
N. Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY
A.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PREFACE

THE present edition, though somewhat delayed in publication, possesses ample compensation, having received careful revision throughout and been brought up to date. This revision is apparent even in the usually stereotyped account of the Imperial Court, while in many cases data as late as the middle of 1908 were inserted. The revision is especially conspicuous in the Chapter of Arts and Crafts of Modern Japan, which was entirely rewritten and very much expanded; the Chapters on Religions and Charity, and Justice, Prisons etc. were also considerably expanded; the Chapter on Education was condensed and very much systematized, and so on. On the other hand the Tariff List was removed, for evident reason.

The compilers beg to express their cordial thanks to several gentlemen, both Japanese and foreign, who kindly supplied matters or undertook the trouble of reading proofs.

Tokyo, October, 1908.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, Limited,

THE BUND, KOBE, JAPAN.

Telegraphic Address: "Oriental, Kobe." Telephone No. 741.

THE BEST HOTEL IN JAPAN.

The Beautiful New Building, Sumptuously appointed and up-to-date in all respects, offers accommodation to suit all tastes at Moderate Rates.

The Hotel's Launch "Welcome" meets all Mail Steamers.

E. E. KIRCHNER, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL'S SEASIDE VILLA,

SHIOYA, JAPAN.

(*Branch of the Oriental at Kobe.*)

Situated on the Inland Sea, within half an hour of Kobe, furnished in first-class style, with all luxuries of the main hotel; the Villa is admitted by lal who have stayed there, to be . . . . . .

JAPAN'S BEST HOLIDAY RESORT

Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Bridge-room, etc.

ROOMS booked at the Oriental Hotel, Kobe, or at the Hotel, Kyoto.

For particulars apply to the ORIENTAL at KOBE or to

CHAS. E. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

	Page
Diary of 1907	1-2
CHAPTER.	
1. Geography	3-9
2. Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Mineral Springs.	10-3
3. Population	14-20
4. Imperial Court	21-35
5. Politics...	36-59
6. Local Administration...	60-63
7. Diplomacy and Diplomatic service ...	64-104
8. Who's Who in Japan.	105-208
9. Arts and Crafts of Modern Japan	209-53
10. Education	254-287
11. Religions and Religious works	289-301
12. Charity and Relief ...	302-12
13. Justice, Prisons, Police and Sanitation... ...	313-28
14. Agriculture	329-49
15. Mines and Mining ...	350-57
16. Fishery	358 64
17. Forestry	365-71
18. Industry	372-92
19. Patents, Trade-marks, and Designs	393-96
20. Finances	397-426
21. Home Trade	427-40
22. Foreign Trade	441-55
23. Banks and Banking business	456-75
24. Economic Corporations.	481-96
25. Army and the Navy...	497-520
26. Communications... ...	521-33
27. Mercantile Marine ...	534-48
28. Railways	549-58
29. The Press	559-63
30. Formosa	564-68
31. Karafuto	569-72
32. South Manchuria ...	573- 9
33. Korea	580-90

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS.

Japanese.		British or American.
1 *Shaku*		= 0.99421 ft. = 0.303003 metre.
6 *Shaku* = 1 *Ken.*		
60 *Ken* = 1 *Cho.*		
36 *Cho* = 1 *Ri.*		
Ri		= 2.440 Eng. miles = 3.9273 Kil.
Square *Ri*		= 5.655 Square miles.
Cho (10 *Tan*)		= 2.450 Acres.
Tsubo		= 3.953 Square yard.
Koku (10 *To* or 100 *Sho*)	(Liquid)	= 39.703 Gallons.
„	(Dry)	= 4.962 Bushels.
„	(Capacity of Vessel)	= $\frac{1}{16}$ of Ton.
Kwan (Weights) (1,000 *Momme*)		= 8.267 lbs.
Kin		= 1.322 lbs.
Momme		= 2.116 Grams.
Yen (100 *Sen* or 1,000 *Rin*)		= 2s or 50 cents.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

G. Sasaki & Co.,

EXPORT AND IMPORT COMMISSIONERS.

No. 9, Itchome Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.

TELEPHONE: . . . . . No. 472 (Shimbashi).
CODE ADDRESS: . . . . . TSUYAPHKIN, TOKYO.
CODES USED: . . . . . A.B.C. & A-1.
P. O. BOX: . . . . . No. 5 (Kyobashi Office).

Wholesale and Retail Department.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF

Perfumes, Soaps,
Brushes & Medicines.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

T. Morinaga & Co.,

Manufacturing Confectioners.

A SPECIALITY.

CANDIES

AND

CHOCOLATES.

Obtainable at all Groceries and Confectioners throughout

JAPAN, CHINA & KOREA.

FACTORY,

No. 12, 1-chome, Tamachi, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Facing Tokyo Bay.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE
JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

DIARY OF 1907.

Jan. 2. Arrival of the new French Ambassador M. Gerard at Tokyo.
„ 20. Count Okuma resigns leadership of the Progressives Party.
„ 31. Wedding Ceremony of the Korean Crown Prince (now Emperor).
Feb. 4. The mine-workers of Ashio break out on strike.
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi starts for England.
„ 12. The Budget passed the Lower House as it stood.
„ 21. The Daido Club severed connection with the Ministerialists.
„ 22. The Japan Socialist Society ordered dissolution.
„ 28. The Japanese Squadron for Jamestown Naval Exhibition, *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, leave Yokosuka for the destination under the command of Vice-Adm. Ijuin.
Mar. 3. The Steamship Dakota strikes on reef off Boshu and is wrecked.
„ 6. The Budget passed the Upper House as sent in from the Lower House.
„ 8. Issue of new loan, amounting to £ 23,000,000 at London and Paris announced.
„ 20. Tokyo Industrial Exhibition opened.
„ 28. 23rd Session of the Imperial Diet closed.
Apr. 3. The International Conference of Y.M.C.A. opened in Tokyo.
„ 13. The Heimin (Socialits paper) suppressed by Government.
„ 15. Launching of the Japanese battleship *Aki* at Kure.
„ 17. "General" Booth of the Salvation Army arrives in Tokyo.
„ 20. "General" Booth received in audience by the Emperor.
„ 21. 50 years' anniversary of the founding of Keiogijiku University.
May. 6. H. I. H. Prince Fushimi arrives in London.
„ 10. H.I.H. Crown Prince leaves Tokyo on a trip to San-in districts.
June 5. General meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society.
„ 9. Work people at the Besshi Copper Mine go on strike
„ 10. Franco-Japanese Convention is signed at Paris (promulgated on the 19th)
„ 22. The Japanese Squadron to the Jamestown Exhibition reaches Kiel, Germany.
„ 27. General Kuroki returns home after attending the Jamestwon Exhibition
July 14. H.I.H. Prince Fushimi returns from England to Tokyo.
„ 15. The Foreign Minister starts for Seoul as result of conference (on July 10th) of the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers concerning the Ko-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

rean Emperor's secret mission to the Peace Conference at the Hague.
July 20. The Korean Emperor abdicates.
„ 25. New Japanese-Korean Agreement concluded.
„ 30. Japan-Russia Convention signed.
„ 31. Tokyo Industrial Exhibition closed.
Aug. 1. The Korean troops are disbanded.
„ 13. Mr. Wright, ex-Ambassador of U.S.A. to Japan, departs for home.
„ 15. New Japan-Russia Agreement is published.
„ 25. Conflagration at Hakodate, about 10,000 buildings destroyed.
„ 27. New Korean Emperor's coronation.
Sept. 9. Anti-Immigration agitation at Vancouver.
Sept. 11. New Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded.
„ 21. War honor to the distinguished statesmen and soldiers and sailors: Marquisses Ito, Yamagata and Oyama created Princes, Counts Matsukata, Inouye and Katsura created Marquisses, Admiral Togo created a Count.
„ „ Viscount Sonê is appointed Vice-Resident-General at Seoul.
Sept. 28. Arrival of Mr. Taft, War Minister of U. S. A. and O'Brien, New Ambassador to Japan.
Oct. 2. Mr. Taft leaves Tokyo.
„ 10. Departure of the Crown Prince for Korea.
„ 16. 25 year's anniversary of the founding of Waseda University.
„ 21. Successful launching of Japanese ar. cr. *Kurama* at Yokosuka in presence of H.M. Emperor.
„ 24. *Toné*, Japanese despatch boat, launched at Nagasaki, in presence of Crown Prince.
„ 27. The Saghalien Delimitation Committee return home.
„ 28. 2nd year conscription system is published.
Nov. 14. The grand military manoeuvre in Ibaragi (finished on the 18th).
Return of the Crown Prince to Tokyo.
„ 15. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Canadian Minister of Labor, arrives at Tokyo.
The Crown Prince of Korea arrives in Tokyo.
„ 16. *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* return home.
„ 24. The 1st Art Exhibition under auspice of the Education Department opened at Uyeno.
„ 28. The 24th session of the Imperial Diet opened.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

Japan is situated between 21° 48′ and 50° 36′ N. latitude and 119° 20′ and 156° 32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large island, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, Formosa, and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° Lat. and about six hundred smaller ones, of which Sado, Oki Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan Proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Fórmosa with its adjoining islands and Karafuto.

AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. *ri* distributed as follows :—

	Area (sq. *ri*.)
Honshū (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaido (with outlying islands	5,083.87
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	2,617.44
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	1,180.67
Formosa	2,253.24
Chishima (31 islands)	1,011.40
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Pescadores	14.33
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Total	27,061.93

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These rugged ranges divide Honshu into two main sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northen Japan," which present striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikura-dake, On-take, Yarigatake, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet :—

Name of Mountain.	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa)	12,850
Fuji	12,467
Akaishi-san (Shinano)	10,214
Shirane-san (Kai)	10,212
Komaga-take (Kai)	9,905
Dairenge-san (Etchū)	9,871
Renge-san (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683
Shakujōga-take (Shinano)	9,240
Yatsuga-take (Kai)	9,116
Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Ontakê (Shinano)	9,108
Haku-san (Kaga)	8,947
Azuma-san (Shinano)	8,907
Jizoga-dake (Kai)	8,757
Kokshi-dake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Kimpu-san (Kai)	8,549
Tateshinayama (Shinano)	8,349
Hoyei-zan (Suruga)	8,233
Asama-yama (Shinano)	8,230
Nikkō-san (Shimotsuke)	8,196

Besides Niitaka mentioned above,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

there are in Formosa six peaks standing above 10,000 ft. and four above 8,000 ft.

Rivers.—Rivers are necessarily short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre to form water-sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are as follows:—

Name of River.	Length. *ri.*
Ishikari	110
Shinano	94
Tonê	82
Kitakami	79
Teshiho	74
Mogami	62
Yoshino	60
Fuji	59
Kiso	59
Imizu	58
Tenryu	55
Tokachi	53
Abukuma	50
Kii	47
Onga	43

Lakes and Ponds.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west. 16 *ri* north south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakone, Lake Haruna, Lake Chuzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quartery formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. tsubo) Ishikari (578 mil. sq. tsubo), Kushiro (1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil). Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people, Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, which supplies 67 per cent of the coal produced in Japan.

Coast and Seas.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Nothern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies nearer the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in small indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii. Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles. 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 50 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

China, of Honshu, is also very much indented, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Saseho and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is well-indented only along the northern coast of Kyushu. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimuzi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical feature is that with two indentations lying on the Pacific the Gulf forms the most constricted neck of Honshu. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Pacific and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the indentation formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measure 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. Volcanic Bay and Oshima promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

COAST-LINE.

The coast is well indended. Against the total area of 27,061 sq. *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,450 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3.64 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list .—

	Total Length in *ri*	Area per 1 *ri* coast-line.
Honshu	2,472	4.8
Kyushu	1,847	5.3
Shikoku	676	1.7
Hokkaido (except Kuriles)	629	8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores)	352	6.4

Thirty six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows :—

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Opened in		
1859	Yokohama	Honshu.
1868	Kobe	„
1859	Nagasaki	„
1867	Niigata	„
1865	Hakodate	„
1899	Osaka	„
„	Yokkaichi	„
„	Shimonoseki	„
„	Taketoyo	„
„	Shimizu	„
„	Tsuruga	„
„	Nanao	„
„	Fushiki	„
„	Sakai	„
„	Hamada	„
„	Miyadzu	„
1901	Itozaki	„
1906	Aomori	„
1907	Nagoya	„
1899	Moji	Kyushu.
„	Hakata	„
„	Karatsu	„
„	Kuchinotsu	„
„	Misumi	„
„	Izuhara (Tsushima)	„
„	Sasuna „	„
„	Shikami „	„
1906	Suminoye (Hizen)	„
1899	Naha	(Luchoo.)
„	Otaru	Hokkaido.
„	Kushiro	„
„	Muroran	„
„	Keelung	Formosa.
„	Tansui	„
„	Takow	„
„	Anping	„

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

WIND.

During the colder season beginning with September and ending April Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the Continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 mil., while in Japan the average pressure record is 772 mil., a difference of 22 mil. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to 767 mil. while that in Japan falls to 750, a difference of 17. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per wind second. The most striking fact about

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates from the vicinity of Luzon. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and thair velocity ranges from 5 to 60 miles an hour. During the last ten years Japan had 120 typhoons, of which 65 were disastrous. September with 10 visitations, March 11, August10 head the list. Such frequent occurrences in September are especially unfortunate, in that the earlier varieties of rice plant are flowering about that time and the passage of a violent storm too frequently leaves a blighting effect on the crop. This is therefore one of the most dreaded seasons for farmers. The record velocity of typhoon in Japan is that which visited Yamaguchi on Sept. 14, 1891. Its velocity was 75 miles. Others equally disastrous were as follows:—

Kagoshima, Aug. 15. 1899, 70.9 miles; Mera, Sept. 28, 1900, 70.1 m; Nagasaki, Aug. 24, 1900, 62.1 m; Choshi Oct. 7. 1899, 52.6 m.

The record in Tokyo is 38 miles, Oct. 11, 1877; 34 miles, Sept. 28, 1900.

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (C°) IN JAPAN.

	Taihoku. 10 years.	Nagasaki. 29 years.	Osaka. 25 years.	Tokyo. 32 years.	Ishinomaki. 20 years.	Niigata. 26 years.	Aomori. 25 years.	Sapporo. 31 years.
	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°
Jan.	15.8	5.8	3.9	2.9	— 0.4	1.4	— 2.8	— 6.1
Feb.	13.9	6.0	4.0	3.6	0.2	1.3	— 2.4	— 5.2
Mar.	17.1	9.2	7.4	6.8	3.3	4.5	0.6	— 1.5
Apr.	20.8	14.4	13.3	12.4	9.0	10.2	6 9	5.0
May	24.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	13.4	14.9	11.7	10.4
June	26.3	21.7	21.8	20.4	17.3	19.2	16.1	14.8
July	27.8	25.6	25.8	24.1	21.0	23.5	20.5	19.1
Aug.	27.6	26.7	27.2	25.4	22.9	25,4	22.6	20.7
Sept.	25.9	23.5	23.3	21.9	19.7	21.5	18.4	16.1
Oct.	22.9	18.1	16.9	15.8	13.6	15.3	11.9	9.3
Nov.	19.5	12.6	11.0	10.1	7.8	9.3	5.6	2.6
Dec.	16.7	7.8	6.2	5.3	2.9	4.2	0.1	— 3.1
Average	21.5	15.8	14.8	13.8	10.9	12.6	9.1	6.8
Highest	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.6	34.8	36.1	35.6	34.1
Lowest	— 0.2	— 5.2	— 7.1	— 9.2	—13.6	— 9.7	— 19.0	— 25.6

RAINFALLS.

Japan is one of the rainest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 milm. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 milm. Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190, Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100, etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The three wettest seasons are from middle of April to beginning of May, from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

beginning of October. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 216, Aomori 212, Suttsu 210. Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokosuka 133, Kochi and Hamamatsu 136, Matsumoto and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO 1906.

	Taihoku. milm.	Nagasaki. milm.	Osaka. milm.	Tokyo. milm.	Ishinomaki. milm.	Niigata. milm.	Aomori. milm.	Sapporo. milm.
Jan.	96.9	79.4	48.3	55.5	40.5	189.7	127.9	68.1
Feb.	142.2	86.1	52.9	75.3	49.4	123.8	102.9	57.0
Mar.	167.4	128.2	103.8	111.5	74.5	105.2	75.7	57.3
Apr.	140.8	197.5	151.1	126.5	91.7	111.4	62.5	49.1
May	194.3	316.2	129.6	149.5	104.3	87.6	75.7	58.5
June	281.3	316.2	202.2	166.3	113.8	122.6	77.0	57.5
July	225.5	242.6	171.4	139.4	150.2	163.0	131.4	85.8
Aug.	368.0	203.7	93.2	119.1	126.5	130.3	123.1	95.9
Sep.	232.8	196.0	171.9	204.1	170.0	174.6	141.3	142.5
Oct.	105 0	110.3	135.3	185.3	126.2	152.7	110.0	106.0
Nov.	83.7	83.1	77.1	103.3	55.9	192.0	130.7	91.0
Dec.	80.8	85.3	46.6	57.5	50.5	229.1	158.3	93.7
Whole year	2,118.7	1,943.2	1,383.5	1,492.1	1,153.5	1,786.8	1,317.8	962.4
Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during a year	181	137	137	144	151	229	214	189

FLOODS.

Though the disasters of earthquake are, from their nature appeal more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons inflict in reality far more serious effect on life and property. In 1902, when this calamitous visit was comparatively light, the following disasters were returned:—

Casualties to human life, 3,639; ships lost, 3,244; building destroyed or seriously damaged, 695.062; land flooded in area, 428,630 *cho*; roads destroyed, 1,088.158 *ken*; bridges washed away, 13,685, embankments collapsed 620,721 *ken*; rice, barley and other cereals damaged, 1,742,536 *koku*. Total of damage, including cost of repair, 29,742,081 *yen*.

In general the damage which Japan suffers every year reaches on an average tens of million *yen*. This calamity is in a sense a self-invited one, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of many rivers that in quite a large number of places the river-bed is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The flood that visited the districts round about Tokyo toward the latter part of August, 1907, was such as had rarely been seen in recent years. The official returns compiled are con-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

lensed as follows:—Persons killed, 459; those injured, 237; those missing, 814; cattle killed, 373; houses wholly or partially destroyed, 3,259; houses washed away, 3,108; houses flooded, 187,499; embankments destroyed, 3417 places; bridges washed away, 347; landslips 4,382; land with surface soil washed away or covered with debris, 139,248 places; area flooded, 388,602 acres. Some approximate idea as to the extent of damage which the above date represent may be gathered from the following computation for Yamanashiken which suffered severest of all the flooded districts.

Persons killed			233
,, injured			189
Houses washed away or destroyed	8,143	Yen.	1,110,000
,, flooded	15,203		
Embankments washed away	1,252 places	,,	1,980,000
,, destroyed	153,694 yds.		
Roads washed away	3,132 places	,,	410,000
,, destroyed or covered with debris	547,474 yds.		
Bridges washed away or destroyed	3 199	,,	130,000
Farms denuded of surface soil etc	13,797 acres	,,	5,400,000
Building lots flooded	5,882 ,,		
Landslips 3,353 places		,,	150.000
Damage to crops		,,	2,269,000
Damage to sericulture		,,	1,280,000
			12,729,000

When to the above the damage incidental to property lost is added, the total loss suffered by the people of this particular province must have exceeded 20,000,000. Japan may therefore be said to have suffered from the flood of 1907 a loss running up to nine figures.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER II.

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

A. EARTHQUAKES.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated for with what is gained in the other.

1365 Earthquakes in a year.

During the 13 years ending 1897 Japan had 17,750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than 3½ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect of preventing the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

One severe shock in every two and a half years.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, seven of which were specially disastrous, so that one may expect to experience one severe earthquake in one's generation.

The pacific coast and the Japan sea coast.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in central

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

Seismic Disasters.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismic literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2006 earthquakes since authentic history began. Of that number 1489 occurred prior to the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were :—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and swallowed under the sea.

869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.

1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.

1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway) formerly inland lake, was formed.

1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.

„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were :—

Date.	place	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast		5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu.		3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-U (with tidal waves.)....		1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, Echigo		1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves) ..	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves.)	29,000	4,900
1751, May. 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves.)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May. 8	Shinano, Echigo	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo	50,000	6,700

Seven earthquakes in recent time were :—

Date.	Place.	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (North Japan) ..	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O. U.	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Earthquakes in Tokyo.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observations extending over 26 years. that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

A Specialist's Hypothesis about earthquakes in Japan.

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis. Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the two greatest seismic lines of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkestan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in the two regions. About Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently. Japan now enjoying repose when the two American Pacific coast and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the north-eastern districts of Honshu and of Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore. surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES.

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs. which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic canes that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres.) Noboribetsu (5.029 m.), Komaga-take (1.099), Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, which exploded in 1903 and killed two geologists, Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888, Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900, Nasu (1,910) always emitting smoke, Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902, Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1.385), Aso (a complex volcano with highest cone standing 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other way), Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima of which East Kirishima (1.657) is emitting smoke, with intermittent explosion. Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2.101) always active.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

C. MINERAL SPRINGS.

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that posses high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning:—

Name	Distance from nearest convenient place.	Prefecture.	Quality.	Temperature. "F"
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Station.	Hyogo	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Station.	Aomori	salt.	134-168
Atami.	20 miles from Kozu Station.	Shizuoka	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	30 miles from Usa Station.	Oita	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Station.	Nagano	pure or sulphur.	108-113
Dogo.	360 yard from Dogo Station.	Ehime	pure.	70-110
Hakone.	8 miles from Kozu Station.	Kanagawa	pure, salt or sulphur.	98-168
Higashiyama.	2½m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	15 miles from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma	salt.	112-127
Isobe.	Near Isobe Station.	Gumma	salt.	cold.
Kusatsu.	27m. from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochigi	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari(Hok.)	sulphur.	125
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Station.	Nagano	salt.	98-115
Shuzenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Station.	Shizuoka	salt.	114-185
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Station.	Hyogo	carbonic acid.	cold.
Ureshino.	8 miles from Sonoki Station.	Saga	,,	230
Unzen.	8 miles from Obama.	Nagasaki	sulphur.	158-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Station.	Ishikawa	salt.	180
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Taishoji Stat.	,,	salt.	165
Yunoshima.	28 miles from Nii.	Hyogo	salt.	104-134

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '05 is 1.223.

At the end of.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Increase Per 100 Head.
1900.....	22,613,177	22,202,821	44,815,980	555,338	1.25
1901.....	22,933,469	22,503,590	45.437,032	621.052	1.39
1902.....	23.233,676	22,788,833	46,022,476	585.444	1.29
1903.....	23,601,640	23,131,237	46,732,876	716,400	1.54
1904.....	23,834,398	23 381,237	47,215,630	482,754	1.03
1905.....	24,047,953	23,626,518	47,674,660	458,830	—
1906.....			48,649,582		
1907 (estimate) ..			49.267,744		

Note :—Population of Formosa is not included.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1904, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper was 1887. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below :—

	Pop. per sq. *ri*.	Pop. per family.
Honshu (Middle).....	2,966	5.27
,, (North)	1,344	6.44
,, (West)	2,998	4.91
Kyushu	2,536	5.54
Shikoku	2,549	5.18
Okinawa	3,669	5.04
Hokkaido.....	164	4.95

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1)

Grade.	Number of Villages. City.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Towns and Cities. 1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Under 500	—	3	448	451	640	—	—	—
Over 500	—	49	3,137	3,186	4,050	14,575	14,614	14,598
,, 2,000	—	512	7,547	8,059	8,016	—	—	—
,, 5,000	—	417	925	1,342	1,081	—	—	—
,, 10,000	—	108	78	186	153	130	138	134
,, 20,000	35	25	4	64	60	56	53	57
,, 50,000	16	—	—	16	12	14	13	12

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Grade.	Number of Villages. City.	Town.	Villages.	Total.	Towns and Cities. 1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Over 100,000	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
„ 200,000	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	1
„ 300,000	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
„ 400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 500,000	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	8
Total	60	1,114	12,139	13,313	14,027	14,782	14,827	14,801

(2)

Grade.	Cities. 1894.	Rate per 100 Population. 1903.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Under 500	—	0.23	0.44				
Over 500	14,629	9.57	13.20				
„ 2,000	—	51.80	53,80	83.44	83.86	84.13	84.36
„ 5,000	—	17.70	14.92				
„ 10,000	133	5.11	4.39	3.91	4.22	4 08	4.11
„ 20,000	53	4.16	3.85	3.56	3.60	3.78	3.54
„ 50,000	13	2.22	1.70	1.97	1.85	1.74	1.98
„ 100,000	2	0.71	0.93	1.12	1.07	0.99	0.74
„ 200,000	1	1.18	1.01	0.47	0.55	0.49	0.48
„ 300,000	1	1.46	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.76
„ 400,000	1	—	—	—	—	1.11	1.14
„ 500,000	1	5.80	4.98	4.68	4.08	2.90	2.89
Total	14,831	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES.

Age.	1903 Male.	Female.	Total.	Per 100 Population. 1903.	1898.	1893.	1888.	1884.
1— 5	3,041,599	2,945,459	5,987,058	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83	11.25
5—10	2,585,272	2,528,951	5,114,223	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26	11.08
10—15 ...	2,301,724	2,245,007	4.546,731	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64	9.29
15—20	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58	9.15
20—25	2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53	7.58
25—30	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	8.29	7.11	7.81	6.82	8.14
30—35	1,541,042	1,483 541	3,024,583	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40	7.65
35—40	1.520,089	2 442,996	2,963,085	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86	6.95
40—45	1,186,355	1,125,966	2,312,333	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14	5.96
45—50	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	5.31	5.48	5.47	5.14	4.85
50—55	1,133,668	1,084 211	2,217,879	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03	4.77
55—60	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96	4.21
60—65	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31	3.39
65—70	450.735	499,541	950,276	2.03	2,38	2.47	2.46	2.48
70—115 ...	(Total)		1,466,801	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03	3.23

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages. per 1,000 pop.	Divorces. per 1,000 pop.
1900	346,590	63,926	7.70	1.42
1901	378,637	63,593	8.33	1.41
1902	394,378	64,311	8.57	1.40
1903	371,187	65,571	7.94	1.40
1904	399,218	64,016	8.46	1.36

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MARR'ED OR UNMARRIED, BY AGE.

(At end of 1903)

Age.	Married.		Unmarried.		Total.			No. of Males. Per 100 Females.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1— 5	—	—	3,041,599	2,945,459	3,041,599	2,954,459	5,987,058	103.26
5—10	—	—	2,585,272	2.528,948	2,585,272	2,528,918	5,114,220	102.23
10—15	51	323	2,301,673	2,214,684	2,301,724	2,245,007	4,546,731	102.53
15—20	35,462	215,075	2,131,343	1,900,983	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	102.40
20—25	415,074	945,066	1,713,354	1,136,857	2,128.428	2,081,923	4,210,351	102.23
25—30	1,013,996	1,289,205	951,751	617.252	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	103.11
30—35	1,066,534	1,117,473	474,508	366,068	1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	103.88
35—40	1,157,047	1,116,154	363,042	326,842	1,520,089	1,442,996	2,963,085	105.34
40—45	923,278	853,434	263,087	272,534	1,186,365	1,125,968	2,312,333	105.36
45—50	990,590	860,017	288,464	341,475	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	106.46
50—55	862,696	706,250	270,972	377,961	1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	104.56
55—60	693,591	513,673	254,521	411,904	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	102.43
60 —65	485,928	317,356	220,691	403,334	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	98.05
65—70	282,291	161,373	168,444	338,168	450,735	499,541	950,276	90,28

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BIRTH-RATES.

(Exclu. Still-Births).

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 100 people.	Males per 100 females born.	Still-Births per 100.
1900	728,648	693,271	1,421,919	3.17	105.03	8.85
1901	761,980	725,497	1,487,477	3.27	105.03	9.46
1902	774,484	738,606	1,513,090	3.29	104.86	9.44
1903	765,705	727 842	1,493,547	3.20	105.20	9.34
1904	740,241	704,066	1,444,307	3.06	105.14	9.24

Births Classified.

	Males per 100 Females.			Illegitimacy per 100 Legitimacy.		
	Legitimacy.	Illegitimacy.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	105.14	104.69	105.10	9.65	9 69	9.67
1901	105.21	104.14	105.11	10.15	10.25	10.20
1902	104.98	103.61	104.85	10.28	10.41	10.34
1903	105.48	102.56	105.21	10.23	10.52	10.37
1904	105.27	103.87	105.14	10.18	10.32	10.25

DEATH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 100 people.	Mortality of Males per 100 Females.
1900	467,359	447,190	914,557	2.03	104.34
1901	467,454	455,072	922,549	2.03	102.72
1902	486,418	472,716	959,126	2.08	103.20
1903	474,195	459,633	933,834	2.00	103.17
1904	524,670	474,946	999,621	2.12	110.47

Deaths Classified.

(1902).

Only cases producing not less than 10,000 death are here mentioned.

Cause.	
Congestion of brain and allied diseases	73,937
Meningitis	67,995
Consumption	67,722
Stomach diseases	64,400
Natural decline from age....	56,490
Dirrhea etc.	50,407
Inflammation of lungs and bronchitis	48,578
Hereditary weakness	44,012
Acute inflamation of bronchitis	38,721
Ulcers and gangrenes	25,041
Heart diseases	23,665
Diseases of respiration organs other than above mentioned	23,411

Cause.	
Infamation of peritoneum...	22,720
Woman's diseases not connected with births.....	18,519
Kidney infamation etc.....	17,795
Nerve affections	16,971
Other epidemics	15,850
Accident (ex. Suicides).....	15,393
Intestine tuberclosis	12,092
Chronic infamation of bronchitis	10,956
Beri beri	10,783
Total	725,458
Deaths from other causes ...	205,550
Total deaths in 1902.....	931,008

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STATURE.

Data obtained by an Army Surgeon as a result of examination of conscripts during eleven years have definitely shown that the Japanese are gradually growing taller as shown below :—

	Per cent.				
	5.4 *shaku* and over.	5.2–5.4 *shaku*.	5.0–5.2 *shaku*.	Below 50 *shaku*.	No. of men examined.
1892	10.06	31.84	37.93	20.17	348,337
1893	10.09	31.79	37.94	20.21	381,557
1894	10.12	32.00	38.88	20.00	379,706
1895	10.48	32.43	37.62	19.57	386,613
1896	11.18	33.68	37.20	17.94	423,178
1897	11.48	33.99	37.02	17.51	401,952
1898	11.43	33.49	37.31	17.77	421,652
1899	11.73	33.96	36.89	17.42	420,200
1900	12 41	34.43	36.52	16.64	412,931
1901	12.54	34.33	36.33	16.32	428,784
1902	13.67	35.06	36.07	16.20	431,093

POPULATION BY SOCIAL RANK (at end of 1903.)

		Heads of family.	Males.	Females.
Peers	Males	784	1,785	2,485
Shizoku	Males	400,942	693,849	1,034,458
	Females	38,140		
Heimin	Males	7,773,997	14,721,332	21,361,367
	Females	690,873		
Total.	Males 23,597,689 ; Females 23,127,323 : 100 females per 102.03 males.			

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902	28,990	3,010	32,900
1903	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904	24,981	2,396	27,277
1905	16,833	2,396	19,466
1906	53,471	5,380	58,851

JAPANESE ABROAD.

At end of			
1901	49,938	14,515	64,453
1902	105,316	34,237	139,553
1903	115,530	38,255	153,785
1904	111,715	36,921	148,636
1905	138,185	45,059	183,244
1906	151,899	38,593	190,492
1907 (about)	—	—	249,202

In 1906 and '07 Japanese in Korea are excluded in the above table.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES WHERE OVER 100 JAPANESE ARE LIVING

	1904.	1905.	1906. Males.	1906. Females.	1906. Total.
Asia	32,244	60,890	21,037	14,286	35,323
China	9,417	15,532	19,910	10,216	27,126
Hongkong	600	637	394	362	756
Singapore	1,292	1,377	445	983	1,428
Europe	183	330	619	78	697
Britain	15	167	266	35	301
France	79	79	91	17	108
Germany	—	—	184	7	191
North America	—	—	78,439	6,211	84,650
U. S.	33,899	53,710	72,801	5,467	78,268
New York	1,899	2,188	1,966	87	2,053
California	10,607	32,841	42,874	3,476	46,350
Washington	6,677	7,305	8,503	696	3,197
Canada	3,838	3,622	4,394	695	5,088
Mexico	456	496	1,244	50	1,294
Philippines	2,652	2,435	1,525	660	2,185
Hawaii	65,008	59,656	47,118	17,201	64,319
Australia	71,129	1,934	3,120	154	3,274

Note:—In 1906 Japanese in Korea are excluded in the above figures.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902	10,318	3,939	14,257
1903	9,903	3,806	13,709
1904	11,569	3,928	15,497
1905	12,573	3,985	16,558
1906	14,481	4,489	18,970

Foreigners in Japan by Districts.

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan at the end of 1904 to 1906 as follows:—

District.	1904.	1905.	1906. Males.	1906. Females.	1906. Total.
Tokyo	3,240	4,232	5,127	438	5,555
Kanagawa	5,541	5,745	4,158	1,930	6,088
Aichi	61	50	21	31	52
Miyagi	65	76	44	34	78
Kyoto	105	135	102	39	141
Osaka	578	600	634	85	719
Hyogo	3,294	3,222	2,598	1,129	3,727
Hiroshima	66	72	33	34	67
Yamaguchi	65	73	55	15	70
Nagasaki	1,579	1,534	1,094	459	1,553
Fukuoka	88	98	89	22	111
Hokkaido	212	234	175	59	234

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Foreigners in Japan, by Nationality

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality.	1905.	1906. Male.	1906. Female.	1906. Total.
Chinese	10,388	10,476	1,949	12,425
Britishers	2,114	1,269	886	2,155
Americans	1,612	870	780	1,650
Germans	616	477	193	670
Frenchmen	531	343	197	540
Koreans	303	237	17	254
Russians	—	109	102	211

Foreign Visitors to Japan

Foreigners who arrived in Japan during 1907 numbered 20,768 showing an increase of 4,585 as compared with the previous year. The principal figures are as follows:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907
Chinese	5,445	7,142	12,250	8,104
Koreans	3,080	1,944	1,000	1,600
Britishers	2,625	3,093	3,364	3,538
Americans	2,286	2,705	3,618	3,234
Germans	543	679	1,016	859
Frenchmen	240	258	388	415
Russians	81	212	3,023	177
Italians	47	69	78	72
Austro-Hungarians	40	30	90	53
Dutchmen	29	36	58	81
Indians	—	—	96	148

AINU IN HOKKAIDO.

At end of	Male.	Female.	Total.
1905	8,598	9,034	17,632
1906	8,528	8,914	17,442

In 1906 the birthrates were as follows:—

Male....224, Female....233 Total....457

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL COURT.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

His Imperial Majesty **Mutsu-hito,** 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei and a great grandson of Emperor Kōkaku (1771–1840) who was 6th son of the preceding Emperor Higashiyama; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st, 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princes Haruko, third daughter of Ichijo Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

Haruko, Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN.

Yoshihito, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on Aug. 31st, 1887, and elected Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married **Princess Sadako,** 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, on May 10th, 1900; appointed a Major-General in the Army and Rear-Admiral in the Navy on Nov. 3rd 1905. Was decorated with 3rd class Golden Kite. Undertook tour through the San-in districts in June '07 and also visited Korea in Oct. of the same year. Three sons have been born from this union :—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 16th, 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi.

Yasu-hito, second son born on 25th June, 1902, and is known under the title of Yasu-no-miya, or Prince Yasu.

Nobu-hito, third son, born Jan. 3rd, 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

Masako, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1888. Married Prince Takeda on 30th Apr. this year.

Hisako, Kane-no-miya, 7th daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890.

Nobuko, Fumi-no-miya, 8th daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th 1891.

Toshiko, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

The first four Imperial Princes on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct descendants to the reigning sovereign. Of the two first Princes, Prince Arisugawa takes precedence over Prince Fushimi in so far as regards order of succession to the Throne, while the latter sits over the other in respect with official rank. They all bear the title "Shinnō" (consanguinity prince). All other Princes are simply "Wo" which is equivalent to "Nō" in "Shin-nō." Second and younger sons of a "Shin-nō" are all "Wo" while there are heads of Imperial families who are themselves "Wo." By the supplementary provisions of the Imperial House Law promulgated on Feb. 11, 1907, it was enacted that a "Wo" may by either Imperial sanction or by petition, be ranked among the Peers, or may succeed to

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of all the Princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of the Emperor Gohanazono, 101th Emperor. Prince Sadanaru, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; dispatched to America to attend the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; appointed member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; started Feb. 1907 for England on Imperial mission to the St. James Court.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, Commander of *Nisshin*, 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded the house of Kwachō-no-miya April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904: is Commander of the Navy. Granted 4th class Golden Kite.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Princess Tei-ko, married to Marquis Yamanouchi, in 1900.

Arisugawa.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603—'38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. Prince Take-hito, head, 10th of the line and 4th son the late of Prince Takahito was b. Jan. 13th, 1862; entered Navy while young; served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on British flagship Iron Duke on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col. Greenwich; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the Wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince Apr. 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B. returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War. Granted 3rd class Golden Kite. Accompanied the Prince Imperial when he visited Korea in Oct., '07.

Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son (late Prince Tanehito who died Apr. '08) and a daughter (Princess Isa-ko).

Dowager Princess Tadako, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703-'52 A.D.), eldest son of the 112th Emperor whose 6th son succeeding to the Crown as Emperor Kokaku, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuni-iye, Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Fushimi Sadanaru, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Cavalry 1887; entered a French military school; was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was recently promoted to be Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the recent War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Marquis Oyama; returned home Apr. 1905; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and was granted 2nd class Golden Kite.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Princess Chieko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue :—a son and four daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.— (formarly Komatsu) Prince Yorihito, younger brother of Prince Koto-hito, Kan-in, head, son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Captain of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sunk the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan. 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board 1906 and granted 3rd class Golden Kite.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Kwacho.—Prince Hirotada, 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 26th, 1902.

Dowager Princess Ikuko, grandmother, 1st daugbter of the late Toshitake Nambu, born Aug. 5th, 1853.

Yamashina.—Prince Kikunaro, 2nd of the line, head. 1st son of the late Prince Akira, born July 3rd, 1873; was on board cruiser *Yakumo* early in the recent War as Lieut.-Commander; promoted Commander 1906 and appointed Vice-Com. of cruiser *Tokiwa*. Granted 4th class Golden Kite. Died 2nd May this year.

Princess Tsuneko, consort, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issue :—four sons and a daughter.

Kaya.—Prince Kuninori, head and founder of the family, 2nd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born June 1st, 1867; Lord Guardian of the Great Shrine of Ise.

Princess Yoshiko, consort eldest daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the Prince Nov. 26th. 1892.

Issue :—a son and two daughters.

Kuni.—Prince Kunihiko, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1873; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite. Proceeded to Germany to prosecute studies in '07.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899.

Issue :—two sons and three daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince Morimasa, 2nd of the line, head, 4th son of the last Sadayoshi Fushimi: born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to Gen. Oku's Staff as Captain of Infantry; Major 1906 and was granted 4th class Golden Kite. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th. 1900.

Issue :—a son and a daughter.

Kita-shirakawa.—Prince 3rd of the line, Narihisa, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904.

Komatsu.—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

Takeda.—Prince Tsunehisa Capt. of Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created Mar. 30, '06. He has been betrothed to Princess Tsune, 6th daughter of the Emperor. Decorated with 5th class Golden Kite.

Asaka.—Prince Hatohiko, 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of the present head of the house, b. '87: at present Cadet of the Central Military Preparatory School. This house was newly created on Mar. 30, 06: the Prince has been betrothed o Princess Kane, 7th daughter of he Emperor.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince Naruhiko, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the Emperor on 3rd Nov. '06 to set up an independent house. He is a student of a military school.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange af courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, it is understood, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain about mourning observed at court, while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasions of birthday anniversaries while mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

DECORATIONS.

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of fhe Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st—6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st—8th grade). Order of the Crown (1st—8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia Leaves (7th—8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st—7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done some work of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal conferred on those who have rescued human lives at the peril of their own. The recipients of the 1st medal number 600, those of the 2nd 300 and those of the last 154.

The recipients of the Golden Kite in connection with either the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 or the North-China trouble of 1900 numbered 2,366, classfied as follows:—

2nd	grade	9
3rd	,,	37
4th	,,	372
5th	,,	917
6th	,,	17
7th	,,	1.017

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, has been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order.

Ito,	Prince, Resident-General at Seoul (with Collar)
Yamagata,	Marshal, Prince (with Collar)
Oyama	,, ,, ,,
Matsukata	Marquis, Privy Councillor
Inouye,	Marquis

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tokudaiji, ...	Marquis, Grand Chamberlain.
Katsura, ...	Marquis, General.
Togo, ...	Count, Full-Admiral, Chief, Naval Staff.

HOLDERS OF THE 1ST GRADE GOLDEN KITE.

Hasegawa, ...	Visc., General, Com. of Korean Garrisons.
Iju-in, ...	Baron, Vice-Adm.
Ito, ...	Count, Admiral of the Fleet.
Kamimura, ...	Baron, Vice-Adm. Com. of Yokosuka Admiralty.
Kataoka	Baron, Admiral.
Kawamura	Visc., General.
Kodama (late)	Count, General.
Nishi	Visc., General.
Nogi, ...	Count, General.
Nodzu, ...	Marquis, General
Oku, ...	Count, General
Oyama, ...	Prince, Marshal.
Terauchi, ...	Visc., Gen., Minister of War.
Togo, ...	Count, Admiral.
Yamagata, ...	Prince, Marshal.
Yamamoto, ...	Count, Admiral.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS.

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugé* and feudal princes or *daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz, Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into three distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or *Kugé*; those who are descendants of former *daimyōs*; and those who have been created Peers in recent time. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list :—

	Prince.	Marquis.	Count.	Viscount.	Baron.	Total.
1884	11	24	76	324	74	509
1898	11	33	89	363	220	716
1899	11	34	89	363	221	818
1900	11	34	89	362	281	777
1901	11	34	88	363	281	778
1902	12	35	90	362	290	789
1903	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904	12	35	90	363	289	789
1905	12	35	90	364	303	805
1907 (Nov.) ..	15	39	100	376	382	912

Japan, as also China and Korea, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be; the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of state festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. An heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purposes.

PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK.

Holders of the Grand Order.
Prime Minister.
Ministers of State.
President of the Privy Council.
Marshals.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Full Generals.
Full Admirals.
Grand Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Privy Councillors.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Princes.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.
Grand Master of Ritualist.
Lord Steward to the Empress.
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service.
Marquises.
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service.
Lords in Waiting of *Jakō* Hall.
Lords in Waiting of *Kinkei* Hall.
Counts.
Holders of 2nd class Order.
Viscounts.
Holders of 3rd class Order.
Barons.

PRECEDENT AT COURT.

Some statesmen are accorded treatment equivalent to that they enjoyed while they last occupied official posts. For instance Count Matsukata, ex-Premier, though at present a Privy Councillor, sits above the ordinary members of the Cabinet of the time.

H. I. H. Prince *Fushimi*,.. ..	Full General.
H. I. H. Prince *Arisugawa*, ..	Full Admiral.
H. I. H. Prince *Kan-in*.	Lieut.-Gen. Com.-in-Chief of the 1st Ar. Div.
H.I.H. Prince *Higashi Fushimi*.,	Captain.
H. H. Prince *Takeda*	Captain of Cavalry.
H. H. Prince *Fushimi* (jun.) ..	Commander.
H. H. Prince *Kayo*	Lord Guardian of Great Shrine of Ise.
H. H. Prince *Kuni*	Major of Infantry.
H. H. Prince *Nashimoto*	Major of Infantry

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ito, Prince.....Resident-General at Seoul.
Yamagata, Prince .....Marshal, President of Privy Council.
Oyama, Prince..... ....Marshal.
Matsukata, Marquis .... . . Privy Councillor.
Inouye, Marquis .....
Tokudaiji, Marquis.....Grand Chamberlain.
Katsura, Marquis .....General.
Togo, Count .....Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff Board.
Saionji, Marquis .....Premier.
Nodzu, Marquis .....Marshal.
Ito, Count .....Fleet Admiral.
Tanaka, Count.....Minister of the Imperial Household.
Terauchi, Viscount .....Minister of War.
Matsuoka .....Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Saito, Baron ....Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy.
Matsuda .....Minister of Finance.
Hara ....Minister of Home Affairs.
Makino, Baron.....Minister of Education.
Hayashi, Count.....Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Senge, Baron.....Minister of Justice.
Hotta, Visc.....Minister of Communications.
Okuma, Count.....
Hijikata, Count. ....
Enomoto Viscount .....Vice-Admiral (retired).
Yoshikawa, Count .....
Itagaki Count.....

Yamamoto, Count .....Admiral, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Kabayama, Count.....Admiral (retired). Privy Councillor.
Sakuma, Count.....General, Gov. General of Formosa.
Inouye, Viscount .....Admiral, Mem. Sup. Mil. Coun.
Kuroki, Count .....General, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Oku, Count .....General, Chief of the General Staff.
Okazawa, Count .....Gen., Chi. Ai.-de-Cam. to His Maj.
Hasegawa, Count.....General, Commander of Korean Armies.
Nishi, Count .....General, Chief of Mil. Board Edu.
Nogi, Count ....General, Mem. Sup. Mil. Coun.
Ogawa, Viscount .....General, (ret.)
Kawamura, Viscount .....General, Chief of the Tokyo Defence.
Oshima, Viscount .....General, Gov.-General of the Kwantung Districts (Liaotung Pen.)
Shibayama, Baron .....Full Admiral. (ret.)
Samejima, Baron .....Full Admiral. (..)
Oshima, Viscount .....Gen., Com.-in-Chief of Imp. Body Guard.
Oseko Viscount.....General.

Higashikuze Count .....Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Aoki, Viscount..... .....Privy Councillor.
Inouye.....Ambassador.
Komura, Count .....Ambassador to Great Britain
Kurino, Baron .....Ambassador to France.
Takahira, Baron.....Amb. to U. S. A.
Uchida, Baron .....Amb. to Austro-Hungary.
Tsuzuki,.....Ambassador.
Fukuoka, Viscount .....Privy Councillor.
Sasaki, Viscount .....Privy Councillor.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hosokawa, Baron ....Privy Councillor.
Kawase, Viscount ..... „
Nakamuda, Viscount ..... „
O-tori, Baron ..... „
Kuki, Baron..... „
Takasaki, Baron..... „
Sugi, Viscount .... „
Hachisuka, Marquis..... „
Takashima, Viscount .....Lieut.-General(re.), Privy Councillor,
Ito, Viscount.....Privy Councillor.
Iwakura, Prince ....Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Privy Councillor.
Nomura, Viscount.....Privy Councillor.
Kuroda, Viscount ..... „
Nishi, Baron .... „
Saisho, Viscount ..... „
Kaneko, Viscount ..... „
Suyematsu, Viscount. ..... „
Sone, Viscount ....Vice-Resident-General at Seoul.
Kiyoura, Viscount.....Privy Councillor.
Nambu, Baron..... „
Kato, Baron..... .. „

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPT.

Minister, *Count M. Tanaka*; Vice-Minister, *Visc. Y. Hanabusa*; Superintendent of Imperial Treasury, *Baron C. Watanabe*; Vice-Superintendent, *J. Yoshida*; Vice-Superintendent, *S. Sakamoto*; President of the Imperial Forest Bureau, *Baron C. Watanabe*; Vice-President, *Y. Sasaki*; President of Peerage Bureau, *Prince T. Iwakura*: Vice-President, *S. Obara*; President of Hunting Affairs, *Baron T. Komeda*.

Board of Ceremonies.

Grand Master of Ceremonies, *Count U. Toda*; Vice-Grand Master, *H. Itō*.
Members:—*S. Nagasaki*; *R. Niwa*; *K. Yamanouchi*; *I. Fukuha*; *Count Mayeda*; *T. Matsudaira*; *S. Nabeshima*; *Baron Matenokoji*; *N. Asano*; *Prince Kujo*; *M. Hachisuka*; *N. Takatsuji*.

Board of Chamberlains.

Grand Chamberlain, *Marquis S. Tokudaiji*; Vice-Grand Chamberlain, *Prince T. Iwakura*; Chamberlains, *Baron T. Komeda*; *Viscount M. Higashizono*; *Viscount U. Hōjō*; *Viscount A. Ayakoji*; *Y. Hineno*; *S. Hinonishi*.

Chief Aide-de-Camp to H.I.M., *General, Viscount Okazawa*.

Chief of Imp. Museum and Chief Sec. to the Lord Keeper of Seals, *T. Matano*.

The Empress' Household.

Superintendent, *Viscount Kagawa*.

The Crown Prince's Household.

Superintendent, *Major-General Muraki*, Grand Chamberlain, *Prince S. Ichijo*; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown *Major-General Muraki*.

COURT LADIES.

Ladies on service at the Court and their official rank are as follows:—

"Tenji" ....Takakura Toshi-ko.
„ ....Yanagiwara Ai-ko.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"Gon Tenji"	.....	Chikusa To-ko.
" "	.....	Ogura Fumi-ko.
" "	.....	Sone Yasu-ko.
" "	.....	Anekoji Yoshi-ko.
" "	(acting)	Nishi-itsutsuji Sho-ko.
"Shoji"	....	Mibu Hiro-ko.
"	.....	Ko-ike Michi-ko.
"	(acting)	Nakayama Ei-ko.
"	"	Kinoshita Han-ko.
"Gon Shoji"	.....	Yabu Kine-ko.
" "	.....	Kitajima Ito-ko.
" "	.....	Tsunokami Yoshi-ko.
" "	.....	Rokkaku Sho-ko.
" "	.....	Yamakawa So-ko.
" "	.....	Awadaguchi Aya-ko.
" "	(acting)	Kagawa Shio-ko.
" "	"	Hirotori Kun-ko.

Besides the above there are eight ladies of "Myofu" rank.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In the face of very meagre information available on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 4,854 *cho* (about 12,135 acres) of dwelling land which estimated at current price represents 62,030,830 *yen*; forests covering 1,541,361 *cho* (3,853,652 acres) valued at 123,809,642 *yen*; and miscellaneous lands aggregating 120,309 *cho* (300,773 acres) valued at 2,319,808 *yen*. The three items total *yen* 188,160,280. In practice the forests alone constitute a good income-yielding source, but even the outlays required for general adjustment and planting being pretty heavy, the actual income may not reach 1 percent of the aggregate market value. The Court also owns shares and bonds roughly estimated at 30 million *yen* in face value, which at 8 percent may bring in 2,400,000 *yen* a year. The investment in national bonds is unknown.

THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following rescript issued on Jan. 4, '82 was addressed to the "gunjin" which is a Japanese word meaning "men of arms" and therefore covering the two services. The Rescript opens with a brief survey of the vicissitudes of the sovereign right and proceeds,—

"(1) Soldiers and sailors should regard it as their bounden duty to be loyal to the Sovereign and country. Anyone born in this country can hardly be wanting in patriotism; but for soldiers and sailors this is a primary virtue, for a man not strong in patriotism, will be unfitted for the service. Disloyal men would be like dolls, however well-trained, however advanced they may be in military art and in science, and troops composed of such men would prove nothing more than mere rabbles in the hour of needs. You must remember that the defence of a country and the maintenance of its prestige depend upon its military and naval forces and that their efficiency determines the welfare of the country. You should therefore keep aloof from public discussions and political questions, and should strictly devote yourselves to discharge of your principal duty, always prepared to regard it heavier than a mountain and look

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

upon death in the discharge of duty as lighter than a feather. Be mindful not to invite disgrace by a violation of good faith.

"(2) Soldiers and sailors must be courteous. The service of the Army and Navy is graded by hierarchical ranks beginning with the Marshal or Admiral and ending with the private or bluejacket properly subordinated for purposes of command. Even in the same rank there are gradations as to seniority, and the junior must obey the senior. Those who occupy inferior position must take orders from the superior, always regarding those orders as if they issued direct from me. The inferiors and juniors too must pay respect to the superiors and seniors, even when they do not come under their direct command. On the other hand, the superiors must never behave in a proud or haughty manner towards their inferiors and except in cases when duty demands severity, the superiors, in treating those beneath them, should ever aim at kindliness and especial clemency, to the end that both officers and men may unite as one man in the service of the country. If you do not observe courtesy of behavior, if inferiors neglect to respect their superiors or superiors treat their inferiors with harshness, and if harmonious relations are thus lost, you will prove a bane to the army. You will also commit unpardonable crimes against the country.

"(3) Valor should be an aim of soldiers and sailors. This is the virtue which has in this country been always held in very high esteem, and an essential characteristic of my subjects. Especially should soldiers and sailors never forget this point even for one instant, seeing that their duty is to meet the enemy on the battlefield. At the same time they should carefully distinguish a true bravery from a false one, for a hasty act of youth or bullyism cannot be called true bravery. It is expected of a man of arms always to act with discretion and to make his plans with presence of mind and prudence. It would never do to despise even a weak enemy. At the same time he must face a a strong enemy with dauntless courage. In a word true courage consists in properly discharging duty. Thus those who have true bravery uppermost in their mind always make it their aim to treat others with mildness and thus to earn the respect of all men. A mere bravery and any propensity towards violence will make you hated by others like wild brutes. So be mindful of this point.

"(4) Soldiers and sailors must be faithful. Faithfulness is a cardinal virtue for ordinary men: a man of arms devoid of it can hardly associate with his commades even for one day, for faithfulness means the keeping of one's word, and the accomplishment of duty. If you wish to be faithful, you must therefore consider first of all whether, before giving your pledge, you are able to keep it or not. If you give promise to do something of which you are uncertain, and so commit yourselves in a vague manner you will be placed in an embarrassing situation. You will then be tortured by vain regrets. Before embarking on any action, you must first consider whether it is justifiable or unjustifiable and whether it is right or wrong. If you have reason to think that you cannot keep your word in regard to it, or it is too heavy to be fulfilled, it will be wise to refrain from committing yourselves from the first. History gives us examples of the truth of this. Instances are not rare where even great men and heroes have perished or dishonored themselves by being misled, out of their solicitude to be faithful in small things, into erring in fundamental principles of virtue or by observing personal faithfulness at the expense of public justice. You must take heed not to fail in this way.

"(5) Men of arms must be simple and frugal. If you do not observe simplicity and frugality, you will lapse into effeminacy and levity, you will acquire luxurious habits leading to cupidity, and to manners which neither loyalty nor your bravery will

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

avail to save you from the contempt and hatred of your fellow men. You will be cursed by miserable existence through life. If once this baneful custom be allowed to affect officers and men, it will promptly spread like an epidemic in the whole ranks, and all *esprit de corps* and discipline will be gone. Being deeply concerned about this, I have issued disciplinary regulations to prevent this evil, and out of my anxiety, I again issue this instruction to give you double warning.

"You must never for a moment neglect the above Five Articles, but attend to them with true heart. They are the spirit of the men of arms, while the true heart in turn is their spirit. Unless the heart is true, even good words and good conduct will be nothing but useless external ornaments. If the heart be true, you can accomplish anything. Moreover the Five Articles embody the fundamental truth of heaven and earth and cardinal tenets of humanity and are therefore easy to be put to practice and to observe. You, men of arms, strictly conform to my instruction and observe those fundamental virtues with the determination to discharge the duty you owe to the country, so that not only may I be filled with perfect satisfaction but that all the people of the realm may be satisfied and happy."

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

Chapter I.—Succession to the Imperial Throne.

Art. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Art. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial decendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Art. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Art. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

Art. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Art. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Art. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council,

Chapter II.—Ascension and Coronation.

Art. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial Heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Art. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijōsai) shall be held at Kyoto.

ART. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

CHPTER III.—MAJORITY. INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT.

ART. XIII. — The Emperor, the Kōtaishi, and the Kotaison, shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

ART. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

ART. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotaishi." In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotaison."

ART. XVI.—The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

CHAPTER IV.—STYLES OF ADDRESS.

ART. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

ART. XVIII.—The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and their Princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

CHAPTER V.—REGENCY.

ART. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor, a Regency shall be instituted.

When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ART. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

ART. XXI.—When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

ART. XXII.—In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

ART. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

ART. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of the Kōtaison.

ART. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VI.—THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

ART. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

ART. XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ART. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

ART. XXIX.- The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VII.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ART. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the *Kotaishi* and his consort, the *Kotaison* and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

ART. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great granddaughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called male descendants Princes and female ones Princesses.

ART. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

ART. XXXIII.—The births, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ART. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

ART. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

ART. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

ART. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

ART. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

ART. XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

ART. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the counter-signature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ART. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

ART. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

ART. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.—IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES.

ART. XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alternated.

ART. XLVI.—The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ with advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

CHAPTER IX.—EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

ART. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

ART. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

CHAPTER X.—LITIGATIONS. DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ART. XLIX.— Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

ART. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

ART. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

ART. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his or her dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived at the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

ART. LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his or her property, he shall be pronounced by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

ART. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be sanctioned, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

CHAPTER XI.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

ART. LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

CHAPTER XII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ART. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

ART. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

ART. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

ART. LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law, shall be abolished.

ART. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

ART. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

LIST OF PRINCES (For life see Chap. Who's Who).

Ichijo	Oyama
Ito	
Iwakura	Sanjo
Konoye	Shimazu (main house)
	„ (scion)
Kujo	Takatsukasa
Mori	Tokugawa (main house)
	„ (last of Shoguns)
Nijo	Yamagata

LIST OF MARQUISES (For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Asano	Nabeshima
Daigo	Nakayama
Date	Nozu
Hachisuka	Okubo
Hirohata	Oimikado
Hosokawa	Saga
Ikeda (Bizen)	Saigo (son of senior Saigo)
Ikeda (Inaba)	Saigo (son of junior Saigo)
Inouye	Saionji
Katsura	Satake
Kazan-in	Shijo
Kido	Sho
Kikutei	Tokudaiji
Kuga	Tokugawa (house of Kishu)
Kuroda	„ („ „ Mito)
Mayeda	„ („ „ Owari)
Matsudaira	Yamanouchi
Matsukata	

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER V.

POLITICS.

THE SAIONJI MINISTRY.

The Saionji ministry was created under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. When the retiring Premier Count Katsura recommended Marquis Saionji to the Emperor as his successor, it was on condition, as it is now understood, that the post-bellum measures elaborated by the Count and his colleagues should be adopted in the main by their successors. The ex-Premier approached Marquis Saionji, not in his capacity as leader of the "Seiyukai," but as an individual statesman of tried ability and acknowledged prestige. Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country like Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of influential circles, notably by the military clique led by Marshal Marquis Yamagata and his lieutenant Count Katsura and also by the great majority of Peers and some other quarters. Then Japan at that time lacked a political party able to command an absolute majority in the Lower House, let alone the other House. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from the conservative military clique and their friends the Peers. Moreover, had Marquis Saionji declined to accept the conditional transfer of power, who knows that a ministry equally uncongenial to the progress of party politics as the retiring ministry was may not have been formed.

Formed under circumstances so unusually complicated and delicate, the composition of the Saionji Cabinet could not but be heterogeneous. Only two "Seiyukai" leaders Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda, were given chairs and the other portfolios were distributed among those identified with Prince Yamagata's clique and neutrals.

MEMBERS OF THE SAIONJI CABINET.

	Appointed Jan. '06.	Appointed Jan. '08.	Appointed Mar. '08.
Prime Minister	Marquis Saionji	—	—
Foreign Minister	Count Hayashi	—	—
Home Minister	Mr. K. Hara	—	—
Finance Minister	Baron Sakatani	Mr. M. Matsuda	—
War Minister	Gen. Vis. Terauchi	—	—
Navy Minister	Vice-Adm. Saito	—	—
Justice Minister	Mr. M. Matsuda	—	Baron Senge
Education Minister	Baron Makino	—	—
Agri. and Com'ce Minister	Mr. K. Matsuoka	—	—
Communication Minister	Mr. I. Yamagata	Mr. Hara	Visc. Hotta

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE ELDER STATESMEN.

Everything in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar factor strangely out of keeping with a regular constitutional politics is at work. We mean the presence of the so-called Elder Statesmen who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and comprise Princes Ito and Yamagata, and Marquises Matsukata and Inouye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Prince Ito was under instruction from the Crown to supervise diplomatic affairs, Prince Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Marquis Matsukata modestly declined to exercise the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. The four statesmen or practically three formed the Cabinet over the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really have fallen upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. Individually speaking, Prince Ito is believed to be too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal Prince and Marquis Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that whenever they come to him seeking help he finds it hard to say "No", while the officious disposition of the Marquis impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Marquis Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Prince Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave. What is noteworthy about these Elder Statesmen is that of late the old Soldier Prince has rather preferred, chiefly on account of age, to keep aloof, and to leave Marquis Katsura to represent him in the "higher conclave." The Marquis is an acknowledged leader of a political body, and both on this account and also because from his relation to the Marshal he remains to exercise a powerful influence in active politics even when he does not sit in a Cabinet.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As referred to before, the democratic movement which laid the basis of the existing political parties in Japan dated as far back as 1874 when the late Counts Soejima and Goto, and Count Itagaki (then all plain Mr.), who occupied Ministerial positions or those of equivalent standing memorialized the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a national assembly, so that the Imperial Oath made at the advent of His Majesty's reign about conducting the administration in conformity with popular wishes may be realized. The time was evidently too premature for the birth of constitutional politics. The memorial was shelved and the memorialists resigned office. From that time till the creation of national legislative organ, Count Itagaki and his followers were regarded as van guards and guardians of Japanese democracy. And they stood their

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ground with energy and resolution worthy of the honorable cause. Not unfrequently they came in collision with the author.ties of the time; not a few zealots were carried by their excessive ardor to commit unlawful acts and were duly punished, while Itagaki himself was stabbed almost to death by a young reactionary. All those endeavors and agitations of the Liberals, as they began to call themselves, at last bore fruit in the shape of promulgation of an Imperial Rescript on 12th Oct., 1881, solemnly announcing the inauguration of constitutional regime ten years hence, that is in 1890. On Feb. 11, 1889, the constitution was made public, in the following year the 1st session of the Imperial Diet was convoked, and the Far East saw for the first time the birth of a constitutional government.

Meanwhile Count Okuma organized another party in April, 1882, and named it the Progressive Party. The history of these two political parties practically covers that of the whole party politics in Japan.

It is worthy of note that in principle the two parties had nothing to distinguish them; their programmes were only outwardly distinct, but essentially identical. They were rivals principally from personal grounds. But sometimes circumstances have obliged them to cast their lot against a common enemy, and to unite their forces in confronting their common enemy, the Ministerial supporters. Their combined strength could always command an absolute majority in the Lower House, and the severity of this struggle between the party-men and Ministerialists, sometimes called supporters of the old clan faction, is fully shown in the record of Parliamentary sessions and in that of Ministerial changes recorded elsewhere. These frequent collisions originated from fundamental difference in respect to political principles between the Ministerialists and the party-men, the former holding the theory of non-party Cabinet and the latter, it is scarcely necessary to add, committed to the contrary cause of party Cabinet. All the leading statesmen who partook distinguished part in the work of consummating the Restoration declared that the Cabinet should be responsible only to the sovereign, and that even when opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament it may not resign so long as the sovereign continues to repose confidence in it. None the less, harassed by the partymen in the Lower House, even the non-party Ministerialists tried to profit themselves from the doings of their rivals and to create a party of their own. In the year 1892 the Nationalist Association was organized by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa; but the field of politics had already been too fully occupied by either the Liberals or the Progressives to admit the intrusion of any third party. In spite of all the care bestowed on it by its "foster parents" and "guardians" the association, nicknamed as an illegitimate child of the non-party faction, failed to attain any vigorous growth, till at last, abandoned by the late Marquis and with the Viscount carried away by death, it gradually dwindled in power, till it was reduced to an insignificant coterie, of 20 seats or so in the House, and ultimately merged in the newly created Daido Club to be referred to later on.

When the non-party Ministerialists and the down-with-the-clannism party politicians had had enough of quarrels, some influential intermediaries with party leaning made their appearance, and succeeded in bringing them to some sort of compromise. The result was the conlcusion of secret understanding between the leaders of the two hostile forces, Prince (then Count) Ito representing the non-party interest and Count Itagaki representing the Liberals. In making this departure, the non-party statesmen of course yielded a step to their rivals. This secret understanding was soon reflected on the Ministerial composition, Count Itagaki obtaining in 1896 as a reward of the promise of supporting the Government, the chair of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Home Office in the Cabinet of the time, that is the 3rd Ito Cabinet. When this Cabinet fell a few months afterwards, the Progressives imitated the example set by their rivals, and effected an entente with the Matsukata Cabinet that succeeded the Ito Cabinet, and secured for their leader, Count Okuma, the post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The alliance soon ended in rupture and the Matsukata Cabinet collapsed before the uncompromising combined attack of its former allies the Progressives and their rivals the Liberals. The Ito Cabinet that followed fared no better and fell, also before the attack of the combined forces. But in tendering resignation to His Majesty, the retiring Premier adopted quite a resolute course, for he recommended the Opposition as his successors to form the Cabinet. This was astriking departure from the usual routine previously adopted in cases of this nature. The result was a creation of the Coalition Cabinet of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, the first party Cabinet that was formed in Japan. For the sake of historical precision it should be noted that the formation of this Coalition Cabinet was preceded by the dissolution of the two rival parties to re-appear under the fitting title of the Constitutional Party. To the lasting regret of all the friends of party politics and indeed of all those who have the interest of constitutional politics at heart, this memomble experience, as it may be called, fell miserably. It fell because the party-men lacked administrative experience and discipline and because hungering for power from which they had been excluded so long, they, from respectable leaders who ought to know better to mere Tadpoles and Tapers, fell scrambling for "shares" in this general spoliation. Ministers and bureaux chiefs were beset the greater part of the day by their political friends who demanded some posts as "reward of their long constancy in the cause of constitutional government." To make the matter worse, the old rivalry between the Progressive and Liberal elements began to be betrayed now and then about the share of power or posts, and the friction thus engendered was fanned by the remnant of the old non-party clique, for the Coalition Government was obliged from necessity to retain in the two posts of Army and Navy statesmen of that clique. At last in about half a year the smouldering fire of rivalry broke out in open quarrrel, and so the first party Cabinet ended in a miserable fiasco. The humorous side was not wanting in this story, for now the quarrel took a strange turn and for a while it was waged over the door-plate and designation of the now dissolved party, each seceding section, the Progressives and the Liberals, being equally eager to retain the title, Constitutional Party. The Liberals were now led by the late Mr. Hoshi, a born fighter and leader who had come home in a hurry from Washington where he represented Japan, as soon as he had heard how matters were developing in Tokyo. Under his skilful direction the Liberals forestalled their rivals and could legally assume the name of Constitutional Party as their official designation. The Progressives had to content themselves with the second best and to assume the title, "Constitutional Headquarters Party." The public, however, did not care much about such nice distinction, and so the latter were known under their original name.

Fallen from the ambitious position, political parties were now to content themselves to play a second fiddle, and so as such the Constitutionalists (or Liberals) supported the newly formed Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet, a warrior-statesman of extreme conservative views.

September, 1900, is memorable in the history of political parties of Japan, for on that date Marquis Ito appeared on political stage in new rôle, i.e. as party leader. The advent of his party, the *Seiyukai*, Political Association, was heralded by a loud flourish of trumpet announcing that he had

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

made up his mind to devote himself to a grave task of forming a model political party. Round the banner raised with such pomp and vast expectation rallied quite a large number of public men, both veteran partymen and others without party experience, and the new party easily commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. It was quite natural that non-party Ministry and the *Seiyukai* should soon come to collision; and on the resignation of the Yamagata Cabinet, it was succeeded as a matter of course by Marquis Ito and his followers. It was confidently expected by all that the *Seiyukai* would carry every thing with flying colors through the Diet, but this prophecy implied easy placability of the Peers and so piqued their pride. The result was the measures of the *Seiyukai* Ministry that had been passed with a large majority through the Lower House were threatened with rejection by the Peers, and it was not until after an Imperial rescript was issued wishing them to reconsider their position that the Peers grew conciliatory to the party Cabinet. However fate, it seems, was not in favor of this Cabinet, for in the following spring violent internal dissention took place over the financial policy, and at last the Cabinet resigned *en masse* in May of the year. Thus did for the second time party cabinet fail in Japan, and was followed by another non-party cabinet, formed by Count Katsura.

The parties that are now to the front are the *Seiyukai*, the Progressive Party, and that anomalous body of opportunists, the Daido (Union) Club, that was organized towards the end of 1905.

THE **Seiyukai.**—This organ was created by Prince Ito (now Resident General at Seoul) in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader, Prince Ito, as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of Prince Ito to that post, and now the younger statesman was installed as Leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and this leadership he continues to occupy. At the last general election the party got 190 seats in the Lower House and it is now the strongest party, with absolute majority.

THE **Progressive Party.**—The party was formed by Count Okuma in April, 1882. This party was once more homegeneous in its composition and therefore able to present a firmer front than the *Seiyukai*, but the fact that they have been left too long out in the cold and to play the uncomfortable rôle of Opposition seems to have demoralized the party. Of late it has betrayed not unfrequently signs of internal trouble, which culminated in the sudden resignation of leadership by Count Okuma in '07 and desertion of Dr. Hatoyama in '08. It has no acknowledged leader at present, and instead the Board of Managers. At the last general election the party got 77 seats in the House, in which Messrs. Inukai and Oishi are leaders.

THE **"Daido" Club.**—This is a quasi-political party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Marquis Katsura and other non-party statesmen, and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M.P's. who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. Though not resting on the local following, the fact that it commanded 58 seats in the House invested this body some influence in the last session. Its power fell to only 32 seats in the last election. Barons Oura and Kiyohide Seki, are leaders.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE "**Yukokai**".—This is a club formed in '06 by neutral M.P'.s and now holds 34 seats, being regarded as the healthiest element in the whole House. Messrs. Ozaki Yukio and Shimada Saburo are most prominent.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The Diet is composed of two Houses, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the two virtually enjoying the same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason, for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers, for instance, cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commoners, while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES.

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the services.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of siege, etc., etc.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers, while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the members of the House are as follows:—

May,	1894	292
„	1895	292
„	1896	296
March,	1897	300
Dec.,	1898	325
„	1899	323
May,	1900	324
„	1901	325
June,	1902	325
„	1903	323
Dec.,	1905	362
„	1907	379

The House was composed as follows in the last session (Dec. '07–Mar. '08):—

Princes of the Blood	14
Princes	15
Marquises	39
Counts	17
Viscounts	69
Barons	56
Imperial Nominees	124
Rep'tives of Highest Tax-Payers	45
	379

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai, "Investigation Society," (mostly Vis'ts)....81
Mokuyō-kai, "Thursday Society," (mostly Barons)....52
Dokuritsu (Independent) Club (Barons and number of Imp. nominees)....45
Chawa-kai "Conversazione," (mostly Imp. nominees)....48
Doyo-kai, "Saturday Society," (mixed)....48
Independent....81

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They are therefore called Koshō-in or conference committees.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS.—Count (afterward Marquis) Ito, from Oct., 1890—July, 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July, 1891—Oct., 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct., 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa, Dec., 1903——.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Count Higashikuzê, Oct., 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept., 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov., 1893—Oct., 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct., 1894——.

CHIEF SEC. OF THE HOUSE.—Minêsaburo Ota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities from independent electoral districts, and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election, for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment, but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the first session of the House is shown below:—

Sessions of the House.

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-President.
1st session	29 Nov., 1890—8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Tsuda.
2nd „ D.	29 Nov., 1891—25 Dec. 1891.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb., 1892.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

3rd session.....	5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sone.
4th „	29th Nov., 1892 —1 March, 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
5th „ D.	28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec., 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	I. Abei.

Extraordinary general election carried out 1st March, 1894.

6th session D. ..	15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr. Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka,

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept., 1894.

7th session.....	18 Oct., 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „	24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar, 1896.	„	„
10th „	25 Dec, 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
11th „ D.	24 Dec., 1887 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th March, 1898.

12th session D. ..	19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th August, 1898.

13th session	3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
14th „	22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	„	„
15th „	25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
16th „	10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„ „	„ „

General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

17th session D. ..	9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

18th session	12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
19th „ D.	10 Dec., 1903 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kono.	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904,

20th session	20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st „	30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	„	„
22nd „	28 Dec, 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sugita.	„
23rd „	28 Dec., 1906 —28 Mar,. 1907.	„	„
24th „	28 Dec., 1907 —28 Mar., 1908.	„	„

General election carried out on 15 May 1908.

Note.—D. = Dissolution.

Chief Secretary of the House; Kametaro Hayashida.

The Composition of the House.

The result of the last general election is classified as follows as to party colors:—

Seiyukai	190
Progressives	77
Daido Club	32
Yuko Club	27
Independents	53
Total	379

M.P.'s of Unbroken Record.

Of the 379 M.P'.s only seven enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary régimé in Japan, and they are:—

Junko Haseba, Seiyu-kai leader, from Kagoshima-ken.

Ki Inukai, Prog. leader, from Okayama-ken.

Hironaka Kono, Ind., from Fukushima-ken.

Katsundo Mino-ura, Prog. leader from Oita-ken.

Yukio Osaki, Ind., from Miye-ken.

Kyutaro Hashimoto from Tokushima-ken.

Saburo Shimada, Ind., from Yokohama.

Allowances.

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth, all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year, besides cost of travelling. They are also supplied free passes over Gov. railways. The allowances to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses are *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Number of Franchise-Holders.

Year.	Franchise-Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.)	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.)	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.)	†757,788	1,999	15.77
1908 (Feb.)	†1,676,007	—	—

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the owering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from 3.3 per cent. to the original 2.5 per cent., of the assessed value.

VIOLATION OF ELECTION RULES.

Gen. election	No. of cases	No. of offenders
1st (July 1890)	226	523
2nd (Feb. '92)	2,652	5,625
3rd (Sept. '94)	803	2,295
4th (Sept. '97)	134	396
5th (Mar. '98)	530	1,370
6th (Aug. '98)	893	2,455
7th (Aug. '02)	781	3,012
8th (Mar '03)	281	1,140
9th (Mar '04)	109	434
10th (May '08)	146	781

Note:—The outbreak of a mob, in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

Nature of offence	2nd Cases	2nd Offenders	9th Cases	9th Offenders.
Present in money	54	239	65	262
Present in kind	33	99	4	24
Entertainment	5	39	11	77
Intimidation	13	50	—	—
Violence	155	606	1	2
Carrying lettel weapons	2,318	4,353	—	—
Exchanging benefits....	—	—	5	19
Others	74	239	23	50

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list :—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ministries From 1885 (1)

Min'al chairs.	1st Ito Ministry. Dec. '85-'88.	Kuroda Ministry. Apr. '88-89.	1st Yamagata Ministry. Dec. '89-'91.	1st Matsukata Ministry. May '91-'92.	2nd Ito Ministry. Aug. '92-'96.
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda (late).	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu (late).
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata,	Yamagata, Saigo.	Shinagawa (late), Soyejima (late), Kono (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late), Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo (late).
Justice	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka, Kono (late).	Yamagata, Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	O-ki (late).	Kono (late), Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture and Commerce	Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda (late).	Inouye.	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kono (late), Sano (late).	Goto (late), Enomoto.
Communications .	Enomoto.	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Kuroda (late), Watanabe, Shirane (late).

Ministries From 1885 (2)

	2nd Matsukata Ministry. Sep. '96-'98.	3rd Ito Ministry. Jan.-June, '98.	Okuma Ministry. June-Nov. '98.	2nd Yamagata Ministry. Nov. '98-'00.	4th Ito Ministry. Oct. 1900-'01.
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.
Foreign	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo (late).	Suyematsu.
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.	
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late),	Saigo (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.	
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.	
Education	Hachisuka, Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.	
Agriculture and Commerce	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada (late).	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.	
Communications.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.	

Katsura Ministry.

(June, 1901—Dec., 1905).

Min'al chairs.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov., 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.	Appointed. Sept., 1905.
Premier.....	General Count Katsura.	—	--	--	—	—
Foreign	Baron Sone.	Baron Komura.	—	—	—	—
Home	Baron Uchimi (late).	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	General Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	Baron Kiyoura.
Finance	Baron Sone.	—	—	—	—	—
War.....	General Baron Kodama (late).	General Terauchi.	—	—	—	—
Navy	Admiral Baron Yamamoto.		—	—	—	—
Justice.....	Baron Kiyoura.		—	—	—	—
Education.....	Baron Kikuchi.		—	General Baron Kodama (late).	K. Hatano. K. Kubota.	— — Katsura. (Dec. '05).
Agriculture and Commerce	Baron Hirata.		—	Baron Kiyoura.	—	— —
Communications.	Viscount Yoshikawa.		—	Baron Sone.	K. Oura.	— —

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PRIVY COUNCIL.

As the highest advisory body to the Crown, the Privy Council deliberates on all matters referred to it by His Majesty. At present the Council is composed as follows:—

President.
Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Prince
Vice-President.
Count M. Higashikuzê.
Councillors.
Prince H. Ito.
Marquis M. Matsukata.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.
Count T. Sasaki.
Viscount F. Tanaka.
Baron J. Hosokawa.
Viscount M. Kawase.
Vice-Adm. Vis. K. Nakamuda.
Baron K. Ötori.
Baron R. Kuki.
Viscount M. Sugi.
Baron M. Takasaki.
Lieut.-Gen. Vis. T. Takashima.
Viscount M. Ito.
Prince T. Iwakura.
Viscount Y. Nomura.
Viscount K. Kuroda.
Baron T. Nishi,
Count S. Kabayama.
Viscount A. Saisho.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Viscount K. Kiyoura.
Viscount K. Suyematsu.
Baron K. Nambu.
Baron Dr. H. Kato.
Viscount S. Aoki.
Baron C. Honda.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Cabinet.

Chief Secretary for Cabinet,.....*H. Minami.*
President of the Bureau of Decorations, ...*Viscount Y. Ogyu.*
Director of the Bureau of Legislation,.....*Dr. K. Okano.*
„ „ „ „ „ Pensions,..... „
„ „ „ „ „ Statistics,.....*N. Hanabusa.*
„ „ Printing Bureau, ...*K. Jinno.*
„ „ Horse Administration Bureau, ...*Viscount A. Sone.*
Vice Dr. „ „ „ „ *Viscount G. Fujinami.*

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Minister,.....*Baron S. Chinda.*
Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, ...*E. Yamaza.*
Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, ...*S. Ishii.*

Home Department.

Vice-Minister,.....*Baron S. Yoshiwara.*
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau,.....*T. Tokonami.*
„ „ Police Bureau, ...*Dr. R. Koga.*
„ „ Public Works, ...*K. Inuzuka.*
„ „ Sanitary Bureau, ...*S. Kubota.*
„ „ Bureau of Religions, ...*J. Shiba.*
„ „ Shrines Bureau,.....*R. Midzuno.*

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Finance Department.

Vice-Minister,.....*K. Mizumachi.*
Director of the Accounts Bureau,.....*K. Hashimoto.*
„ „ Revenue Bureau,.....*T. Sakurai.*
„ „ Bureau of Finance,.....*M. Katsuda.*
„ „ Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, ...*Y. Himaguchi.*
„ „ National Debt Bureau,.....*T. Tsukata.*

Directors of Customs Houses.

Yokohama,.....*S. Yamazaki.*
Kobe,.....*S. Saito.*
Osaka,.....*S. Soga.*
Nagasaki, ...*R. Otsuka.*
Hakodate,.....*U. Miyoshi.*

Department of Justice.

Vice-Minister,.....*Dr. J. Kawamura.*
Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau,.....*H. Hiranuma.*
Director of the Prison Affairs Bureau,.....*Dr. A. Koyama.*

Department of Education.

Vice-Minister,..... *M. Sawayanagi.*
Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs, ...*M. Matsumura.*
„ „ Special School Affairs,.....*R. Fukuhara.*
„ „ Technical School Affairs,.....*Dr. B. Mano.*

Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice-Minister, ...*K. Kume.*
Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, ...*H. Oda.*
„ „ „ „ Commerce and Industry, ...*T. Okubo.*
„ „ „ „ Forest Affairs,.....*T. Nakagawa.*
„ „ „ „ Mining, ...*M. Isobe.*
„ „ Patent Bureau. .....*M. Nakamatsu.*
„ „ Marine Products Bureau,.....*J. Koyama.*
Chief of the Commercial Museum,.....*H. Yamawaki.*

Department of Communications.

Vice-Minister,.....*R. Nakakoji.*
Director of the Accountants Bureau .....*S. Machida.*
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs,.....*K. Komatsu.*
Director of the Railway Affairs Bureau, ...*I. Yamanouchi.*
„ „ Imperial Railways .....*Dr. S. Hirai.*
„ „ Mercantile Marine Bureau, ...*K. Uchida.*

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAFF.

At end of:—	Higher officials (1st class).	Higher officials (2nd class).	Clerks.	Employes.	Total.
1898.....	259	4,269	38,082	26,266	68,876
1899.....	269	4,649	43,116	30,949	78,983
1900.....	288	5,031	43,910	43,312	92,571
1901.....	289	5,227	44,867	47,233	97,616
1902.....	300	5,506	44,054	50,132	99,992
1903.....	299	5,582	40,808	51,922	98,111
1904.....	319	5,420	38,751	48,657	93,147
1905.....	337	5,891	43,213	51,625	100,729
1906.....	382	6,483	48,020	83,316	137,819

Salaries and allowances paid out of the National Treasury on account of the Civil Service amounted to *yen* 40,115,434 in 1905. The pay to the officials of the Imperial Household is of course excluded.

ARMY AND NAVY STAFF.

Army.

(At end of June 1907.)

Generals and their Equivalent in rank	134
Colonels and Equivalents.....	181
Lieut.-Col's and Equivalents..	346
Majors and Equivalents	996
Captains and Equivalents	3,622
Lieutenants and Equivalents..	2,179
Second Lieutenants and Equivalents	4,637
Total.....	12,095

Navy.

(At end of 1906.)

Admirals and their Equivalents in rank	59
Captains and Equivalents.....	148
Commanders and Equivalents..	268
Lieut.-Commanders and Equivalents	303
Lieutenants and Equivalents .	738
Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents	540
Midshipmen and Equivalents.	754
Total.....	2,751

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin*, and *Hon-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials who comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all of whom are nominated by the Emperor in person and who, in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present, Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of higher grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *Sō-nin* officials differ from the *Choku-nin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Duty.	Salary per annum.
Shin-nin Rank.	*yen.*
Prime Minister	9,600
Minister of State	6,000
President of Privy Council	5,000
Vice-President of Privy Council.	4,500
Resident General at Seoul	6,000
Privy Councillor	4,000
Ambassador	5,000
Gov.-Gen. of Formosa	6,000
President of the Court of Administrative Litigation	5,000
Chief of the Board of Audit	5,000
Cholcu-nin Rank.	
Director of the Civil Administrative Bureau of Formosa	4,500
Vice-Minister of State	4,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau	4,000
Chief Sec. for Cabinet	4,000
Chief for Imp. Steel Works	4,000
Chief of Imperial Railways	5,000
President of Board of Decorations	3,500
Bureau Directors	3,000
Chief Sec., both Houses of Diet.	3,000
Inspector - General of the Metropolitan police	4,000
Local Governors	3,600 / 3,000

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of *yen* 400 ; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Kumamoto, allowance of *yen* 300.)

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

	Salary. *yen*	Allowance. *yen*
Ambassador	5,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia). 25,000 (Germany, Austro-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Min. Ple. En. Ex.,	4,000 / 3,500	17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil & Holland). 12,000 (China), 10,000 (Mexico).
Councillor	4,000 / 3,500	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia). 9,000 (Germany, Austro-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident	3,000	12,000 (Brazil). 8,000 (Siam).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,	2,500 / 1,000	1st Class Sec., 7,000-6,000 (Europe, U.S.A.). 2nd Class Sec., 5,800-4,500 („ „). 3rd Class Sec., 4,500-4,000 („ „).
Consul-General	2,500 / 1,800	8,000 / 4,500
Consul	2,200 / 1,000	6,000 / 1,600

OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEP'T.

	Salary. *yen.*
Minister	6,000
Grand Chamberlain	5,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	6,000
Vice-Minister	4,500
Lord Steward to Empress	4,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (*or Shin-nin*)	5,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	4,000
Directer of Peerage Bureau (Accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	4,500

Officials of the higher civil service to draw from *yen* 3,500 to *yen* 3,000.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Judges and Public Procurators.

The Court of Cassation.

	Salary per annum. *yen.*
President	5,000
Solicitor-General	4,000
Judges and Procurators	3,500 / 2,000

Appeal Courts.

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	4,000
„ (other places)	3,500
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	4,000 / 3,500
„ „ (other places)	3,500 / 3,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000 / 1,000

District Courts.

	Salary per annum. *yen.*
Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	3,000 / 2,200
Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (other places)	2,500 / 1,600
Judges and Procurators	1,600 / 600

University Professors.

President of Imp. University	4,500—4,000
Professor	1,600— 800
Assist.-Professor	800— 300
Additional emolument attached to a chair	1,200— 400

Naval Ofeicers. ,

Admiral	6,000
Vice-Admiral	4,000
Rear-Admiral	3,300
Captain	2,496—2,263
Commander	1,898—1,606
Lieut.-Commander	1,277—1,095
Lieutenant	960—864—780
Sub-Lieutenant	600—540
Midshipman	444

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Military Officers.

	Salary for service with the colors.	Salary for the commissions.	Total.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
General	3,000	3,000	6,000
Lieut.-Gen.	2,000	2,000	4,000
Major-Gen.	1,575	1,575	3,150
Colonel	1,116	1,236	2,352
Lieut.-Col.	816	936	1,752
Major	516	708	1,224
Captain	300	540 420	842 720
Lieutenant	228	312 264	540 432
Sub-Lieutenant	180	180	360

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy or Legation.

	yen.	
Generals and Equivalents (Army)	10,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia)
Admirals and Equivalents (Navy)	9,000	(Austria, Germany, Italy)
	4,700	(China).
Colonels and Equivalents in rank (Army), Captains and Equivalents (Navy)	7,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France)
	6,500	(Germany, Austria, Italy)
	2,700	(China).
Lieutenants and Equivalents (Navy)..	5,500	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France)
	5,100	(Germany, Austria, Italy)
	2,400	(China).

Residency-General in Korea.

	Salary.	Allowance.
	yen	*yen*
Resident-General (*Shin-nin*).....	6,000	12,000
Vice-Res.-Gen. („).....	5,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Chokn-nin*).....	4,500 5,000	3,000
Councillor		2,000
Director of Bureau of Agr., Commerce and Industry.	4,000	—
Director of Police Bureau.....	3,500	—
Director of Bureau of Communciations..... (*Chokn-nin*)	3,000	

Residents (cor. to former Consuls) and officials of higher civil service are allowed premium 15 percent in amount of their salaries (2 800 to 800), and are also granted allowance not exceeding *yen* 1,500.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

Kind.	Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total amount.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total amount.	Total. No. of recipients.	Total. Total Amount.
Pensions	1901	7,333	1,206,841	9,847	1,124,954	3,899	398,389	21,079	2,784,184
	'02	8,601	1,426,657	11,300	1,352,858	4,431	450,799	24,332	3,230,314
	'03	9,695	1,554,826	12,384	1,527,187	4,959	499,015	27,038	3,581,028
	'04	10,608	1,678,951	12,776	1,588,754	5,029	505,703	28,413	3,773,408
	'05	11,406	1,785,596	17,392	1,926,458	5,176	524,182	33,974	4,236,236
	'06	12,463	1,947,307	62,702	5,632,948	8,277	876,186	83,442	8,461,441
Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials	1901	1,882	125,902	18,936	714,546	1,183	62,828	22,001	903,276
	'02	2,232	145,325	19,345	785,659	1,291	69,881	22,868	1,000,865
	'03	2,630	169,816	19,445	814,729	1,416	78,205	23,491	1,062,750
	'04	3,036	193,046	25,420	1,232,909	2,604	178,516	31,060	1,604,471
	'05	3,435	217,100	79,505	4,385,336	3,535	252,215	86,475	4,854,651
	'06	3,921	244,031	92,439	4,968,635	4,047	278,766	100,407	5,491,432
Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities	1901	9,215	1,386,743	28,783	1,839,500	5,082	461,217	43,080	3,687,460
	'02	10,833	1,571,982	30,645	2,138,517	5,722	520,680	47,200	4,231,179
	'03	12,325	1,724,642	31,829	2,341,916	6,375	577,220	50,529	4,643,778
	'04	13,644	1,871,997	38,196	2,821,663	7,633	684,219	59,473	5,377,879
	'05	14,841	2,002,696	96,897	6,311,794	8,711	776,397	120,449	9,090,887
	'06	16,384	2,191,338	155,141	10,606,583	12,324	1,154,952	183,849	13,952,873

ONE TIME GRANT OF MONEY.

Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total. amount.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total amount.	Total. No. of recipients.	Total. Total. amount.
1906	1,151	31,335	45,860	5,372,912	187	23,398	47,198	5,427,645
'05	937	27,709	16,122	1,867,246	445	60,320	17,504	1,955,275
'04	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,853	402,111
'03	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,446	140,374
'02	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	137,668
'01	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,723	124,984
'00	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	71,431

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Digitized by Google

RESUME OF THE GROWTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS.

The Imperial Constitution was granted by the Emperor, on February 11th of 1889, and in the following year, the first session of the Imperal Diet was cenvoked. It was a result of voluntary concession on the part of the Sovereign in fulfilment of that solemn declaration made at the time of his coronation that "public affairs shall be determined by public assembly." The advent of constitutional government, though effected in that peaceful manner, was not without some tragic side, for as early as about 1873 an enthusiastic band of pioneers of the democratic movement began to raise their voices in favor of liberty, and collisions between them and local Governors were no novel occurrences, very frequently these collisions terminating in the arrest and imprisonment of the former. The inauguration of the Provincial Assembly System in 1880 was a distinct advance towards the introduction of representative government, for it enabled the people to participate for the first time in the management of public affairs, and paved the way, as it certainly supplied excellent preliminary trainings, for the ushering in of the long-expected National Assembly. The progress of Parliamentary movement in Japan may be categorically enumerated as follows:—

1. The Emperor's Oath on the occasion of his accession, that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly."
2. In 1873 Itagaki and others petitioned the Government to take steps for realizing the Imperial Oath.
3. In 1880 a national organization for promoting the cause of popular rights was effected and in its name a petition was submitted to the Emperor for the immediate establishment of parliament.
4. In 1880 the Provincial Assembly Regulations were enacted and popular craving was partially satisfied.
5. In 1881 Itagaki and his fellow politicians organized the Liberal Party, and passed a resolution to push the movement with vigor.
6. In the same year a proclamation was issued announcing the establishment of a national assembly ten years hence.
7. In 1882 Okuma organized the Progressive Party.
8. In 1884 the Civil Corporation Regulations were enacted.
9. On February 11th, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated.
10. In November of the following year the first session of the Diet was convoked.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN.

Chapter I.—The Emperor.

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ART. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

ART. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of tne administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honor.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS.

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects, may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military officers equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limit of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ART. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subject shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ART. XXIX. — Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present Chapter, shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII. – Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present Chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Treaty of Peace to which thty are Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and the same time be a member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be pro-longed by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ART. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART XLVIII —The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ART, XLIX,—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI,—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of Hhe Touses, rules necessary for Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing. or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The members of both Houses, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the counter-signature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V.—THE JUDICATURE.

ART. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law, according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ART. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

ART. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ARL. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

ART. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCE.

ART. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided for in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ART. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures over-passing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Pamagraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ART. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

ART. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART, LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

ART. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding Clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER VI.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For convenience of administration, the country is divided into 3 *fu* (muncipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i.e., Hokkaidō and Formosa. The last-named region which was ceded by China eleven years ago may be left out here, as it is still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and rherefore entirely distinct from the test so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien. The 46 prefectures and one Dominion compri-e, according to the returns compiled at the end of 1906, *gun* or *kōri* (sub-prefectural counties), 63 cities, 1,138 rural towns, and 11,718 villages. The area and number of counties, cities, etc. contained in each prefecture and Hokkaidō are shown in the following tabte :—

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken	155.67	11	1	18	204
Saitama-ken	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken	326.15	12	—	60	286
Ibaraki-ken	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma ken	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano ken	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken	389.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken	503.82	13	1	38	305
Aichi-ken	312.78	19	2	71	194
Miye-ken	363.55	15	3	18	325
Gifu-ken	671.45	18	1	42	301
Shiga-ken	258.44	12	1	13	189
Fukui-ken	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken	270.72	8	1	16	259
Toyama-ken	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken	824.59	16	2	46	375
Fukushima-ken	846.07	17	1	37	383
Miyagi-ken	540.79	16	1	33	170
Yamagata-ken	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken	754.00	9	1	42	197
Iwate-ken	899.19	13	1	23	217
Aomori-ken	607.03	8	2	9	159
Kyoto-fu	296.55	18	1	22	259
Osaka-fu	115.72	9	2	13	289

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Nara-ken	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyogo-ken	556.98	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken	420.98	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken	520.78	16	3	29	418
Yamaguchi-ken	389.99	11	1	11	214
Shimane-ken	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken	224.16	6	1	8	226
Tokushima-ken	271.28	10	1	4	135
Kagawa-ken	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehime-ken	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kochi-ken	454.72	7	1	14	182
Nagasaki-ken	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken	317.81	19	4	39	337
Kumamoto-ken	465.47	12	1	34	329
Oita-ken	402.73	12	—	28	250
Miyazaki-ken	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken	156.91	5	2	—	51
Hokkaido-cho	6,095.36	87	3	19	351

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

A Governor appointed in each prefecture represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents rights and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self-governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Below is given a table showing the returns for 1903 of the numbers of members, electors and those who are eligible.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Tokyo-fu	51	59,883	26,059
Kanagawa-ken	36	35,344	15,796
Saitama ken	38	58,145	29,362
Chiba-ken	39	64,424	30,543
Ibaraki-ken	38	60,400	31,105
Tochigi-ken	32	37,736	19,781
Gumma-ken	32	41,622	17,609
Nagano ken	39	69,474	26,940
Yamanashi-ken	30	19,386	7,545
Shizuoka-ken	38	57,298	25,416
Aichi-ken	50	95,780	43,153
Miye-ken	35	57,552	30,725
Gifu-ken	35	48,990	19,846

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Shiga-ken	30	47,277	27,235
Fukui-ken	30	30,909	17,101
Ishikawa-ken	31	35,988	18,348
Toyama-ken	31	32,527	16,819
Niigata-ken	46	71,175	33,432
Fukushima-ken	37	59,955	30,748
Miyagi-ken	32	31,320	14,775
Yamagata-ken	32	36,952	19,996
Akita-ken	31	31,162	15,062
Iwate-ken	30	37,211	13,202
Aomori-ken	30	24,334	9,837
Kyoto-fu	35	47,387	22,364
Osaka-fu	44	50,781	28,453
Nara-ken	30	24,011	12,444
Wakayama-ken	30	26,747	11,531
Hyogo-ken	52	76,237	41,634
Okayama-ken	38	63,037	26,632
Hiroshima-ken	51	67,967	30,010
Yamaguchi-ken	35	43,839	17,340
Shimane-ken	30	34,448	13,189
Tottori-ken	30	16,764	7,617
Tokushima-ken	30	26,117	10,544
Kagawa-ken	39	20,624	9,697
Ehime-ken	35	37,407	14,533
Kochi-ken	30	23,560	8,738
Nagasaki-ken	34	34,442	10,452
Saga-ken	30	35,940	18,132
Fukuoka-ken	41	60,842	31,605
Kumamoto-ken	37	54,106	23,654
Oita-ken	32	43,710	16,236
Miyazaki-ken	30	27,415	10,342
Kagoshima-ken	37	49,461	14,015
Total	1,594	2,009,745	919,507

Local Administrative Jurisdiction.

Name of Prefecture (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on)	Name of Governor.
Hokkaido-cho	Hokkaido	Kawashima, Jun.
Tokyo-fu	Musashi (a part), Izu (islands)	Abê, Kō.
Kyoto-fu	Yamashiro, Tango, Tanba (a part)	Omori, Shōichi.
Osaka-fu	Settsu (a part), Kawachi, Izumi	Takasaki, Taka-aki.
Kanagawa-ken	Musashi (a part), Sagami	Sufu, Kohei.
Hyogo-ken	Harima, Tajima, Awaji, Settsu (a part), Tamba (a part)	Hattori, Ichizo.
Saitama-ken	Musashi (a part)	Shimada, Gōtaro.
Ibaraki-ken	Hitachi, Shimosa (a part)	Mori, Masataka.
Chiba-ken	Awa, Kazusa, Shimosa (a part)	Ariyoshi, Chuichi.
Gumma-ken	Kozuke	Nambu, Mitsuomi.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name of Prefecture (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on)	Name of Governor.
Tochigi-ken	Shimotsuke.....	Nakayama, Miyozo.
Nara-ken	Yamato	Kawaji, Toshiyasu.
Miye-ken	Ise, Shima, Kii (a part)	Arimatsu, Hideyoshi.
Wakayama-ken...	Kii (larger part)	Izawa, Takio.
Shizuoka-ken	Suruga, Totomi, a part of Izu	Rinoiye, Ryusuke.
Yamanashi-ken...	Kai	Taketa, Chiyosaburo.
Aichi-ken	Owari, Mikawa	Fukano, Ichizo.
Shiga-ken	Omi	Kawashima, Junkan.
Gifu-ken	Mino, Hida	Suzuki, Sadakichi
Nagano-ken	Shinano	Oyama, Tsunamasa.
Miyagi-ken	Rikuzen (larger part), Iwaki (a part).	Kamei, Kisaburo.
Fukushima-ken...	Iwashiro, Iwaki (larger part).....	Hiraoka, Teitaro.
Iwate-ken.....	Rikuchu (larger part), Rikuzen (a part), Mutsu (a part)	Kasai, Shin-ichi.
Aomori-ken	Mutsu (larger part)	Nishizawa, Masataro.
Akita-ken	Ugo (larger part), Rikuchu (a part).	Shimo-oka, Chuji.
Yamagata-ken....	Uzen, Ugo (a part)	Mabuchi, Yei-taro.
Fukui-ken	Wakasa, Echizen	Nakamura, Junkuro.
Ishikawa-ken	Kaga, Noto.....	Murakami, Yoshio.
Toyama-ken	Etchu	Usami, Katsuo.
Niigata-ken	Echigo, Sado	Count I. Kiyozumi.
Tottori-ken	Inaba, Hoki.....	Tsugumori, Raizo.
Shimane-ken	Izumo, Iwami, Oki.....	Wakabayashi Raizo
Okayama-ken	Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu.....	Terada, Sukeyuki.
Hiroshima-ken ...	Aki, Bingo	Munakata, Sei.
Yamaguchi-ken ..	Suho, Nagato.....	Watanabe, Toru.
Tokushima-ken ..	Awa	Taniguchi, Tomegoro.
Kagawa-ken	Sanuki	Onoda, Ki.
Ehime-ken	Iyo	Ando, Kensuke.
Kochi-ken	Tosa.....	Ishiwara, Kenzo.
Nagasaki-ken	Hizen (a part,) Tsushima, Iki	Arakawa, Yoshitaro.
Fukuoka-ken	Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen (a part).	Terahara, Nagateru.
Oita-ken	Bungo, Buzen (a part).....	Chiba, Teikan.
Saga-ken	Hizen (larger part)	Inouye, Kōsai.
Kumamoto-ken ..	Higo	Oshikawa, Norikichi.
Miyazaki ken	Hyuga	Takaoka, Naokichi.
Kagoshima-ken ..	Satsuma, Osumi	Sakamoto, Hin-nosuke.
Okinawa-ken	Islands of Okinawa	Hibi, Shigeakira.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER VII.

DIPLOMACY.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND INTERNAL REFORM.

In the brief survey to be given in the present chapter of the history of Japan's diplomacy in modern time we must start with the arrival on June 3rd., 1853, of Commodore Perry to Uraga carrying from President Filmore a message proposing to establish between the two countries regular connection of trade and intercourse. The mission bore fruit and on June 19th, '58, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the Government of the time and the Representative of U.S A., Townsend Harris, who had arrived as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in July '56. That was the first treaty of the kind that was ever concluded by Japan with a foreign country. In the same year a similar treaty was concluded with the Netherlands, Russia, Great Britain, and France. Owing to the ignorance of Japan about foreign affairs and also owing to peculiar circumstances existing at that time, all those international stipulations were necessarily one-sided and were highly detrimental to the interests of Japan. The presence in them of provisions about extra-territorial rights, tariff rates, etc. long subjected Japan to serious material disadvantages and to keen humiliation. When, in 1872, Japan dispatched to America and Europe the late Prince Iwakura as embassy, America was approached with the object of revising this treaty. The attempt was of course premature. However, in 1879, America was kind enough to conclude a revised treaty from which the obnoxious clauses had been removed, but as proviso was tacked to it that the treaty would not be operative unless the other Powers similarly revised their treaties with Japan, this magnanimous act of America was barren of any practical result.

MIXED COURT AGITATION.

For more than two decades afterward Japan devoted all her energy to the work of improving her internal system along the line of Western civilization, and in 1885 the question of revising the treaty was revived at the instance of Great Britain and Germany, both of which admitted that Japan, having made a striking progress in her civilization, was now entitled to take rank with the advanced Powers of the Occident in the status of equality. A draft of a new treaty was drawn up in time, but a presence in it of a clause for providing the system of mixed courts like those in Egypt evoked the opposition of the public. Marquis Inouye, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, in consequence, obliged to resign in '87. The work was next taken up by Count Okuma who was appointed to the vacant post. The mixed court clause was minimized and the appointment of foreign judges was limited only to the Supreme Court. The public opinion was not satisfied with that clause, and the agitation culminated in the throwing of a bomb by a would-be patriot at the Foreign Minister, who had also to leave office. The incident deprived him permanently of one leg which was hit by splinters and had to be amputed.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

These repeated thwartings and failures all the more fortified the resolution of the Government to carry to a definite solution this grave problem of treaty revision, and every possible obstacle that stood in the way of that great goal was steadily removed. When in 1892 this long-standing affair was taken up by the new Foreign Minister, the late Count Mutsu, he first of all approached Great Britain as the country which held larger share of interests than any other in the question. The negotiation bore fruit and a revised treaty was concluded with our present ally on July 17th, 1894; the other Powers followed suit, the revised treaties were put in practice on 17th, July, 1899, and for the first time Japan gained admittance into the commity of nations on the status of equality, and her long persevering efforts for internal reform were fitting ly rewarded.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY REGARDING KOREA.

The long standing problem of internal reform with the view of recovering national autonomy having been completed, Japan had next to turn her attention to safeguarding her rights and interests in Korea. In this Japan found in China a powerful rival. In '85 the relative positions of the two Powers were definitely embodied in the Tientsin Agreement which, besides, recognized, as insisted upon by Japan from the first, the independence of Korea which China had too often treated with contempt. The violation of this Agreement by China and the Japan-China War that arose from it caused her to withdraw her hand from the Peninsula. For some years after the conclusion of the Japan-China War Japan found herself confronted with a far more aggressive antagonist to deal. Russia now stepped in, and actively began to pursue aggressive policy in Korea and Manchuria. For several years the diplomatic game in Seoul between Japanese and Russian representatives presented interesting developments not unlike those of the game of chess between consummate players, the then King of Korea (ex-Emperor) furnishing the prize of the game. And the weak and vacillating Sovereign allowed himself to be made a puppet of one or the other. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the supposed implication of some Japanese adventurers in the assassination o-the Korean Queen, and it was nof without difficulty that Japan succeedt ed in arriving at temporizing arrange--ment by means of Yamagata-Lobonow Convention, '96. Komura-Weber Memorandum, '96 and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, '98. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, first on account of the latter's interference in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China and next by her aggression in Korea, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war.

JAPAN-KOREAN RELATION.

The maladministration and lack of consistent policy of Korea has constituted a serious menace to the interests and peace of Japan, so much so that Japan has been twice involved on that account in great foreign war in the space of only ten years, first with China and then Russia. Maintenance of peace and order in the Peninsula being a matter of such vital importance for Japan, it was quite natural that our Government, with the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, should have devised measures for definitely guarding erratic doings of Korea.

Japan-Korean Treaty.

"Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yi Tchi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairsad interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

ART. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

ART. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

ART. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the abovementioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points ot view.

ART. V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude, with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principle of the present Protocol.

ART. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

Done at Seoul, February 23rd, 1904."

This relation between the two countries was further made closer with the restoration of peace, and by a new convention concluded at that time Korea was placed under the protection of Japan.

The New Convention between Japan and Korea.

"The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

ART. I.—The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

ART. II.—The Government of Japan undertakes to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers and the Government of Korea engages not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

ARL. III.—The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, principally for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majecty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan undertakes to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

(Signed.) HAYASHI GONSUKE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed.) PAK CHE SOON,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 17th, 1905."

Japan's Suzerainty over Korea.

(25th July, '07.)

The text of the Convention between Japan and Korea by which Japan's suzerainty over Korea has been established is as follows :—

"The Governments of Japan and of Korea, desiring to speedily promote the wealth and strength of Korea and with the object of promoting the prosperity of the Korean nation, have agreed to the following terms :

1.—In all matters relating to the reform of the Korean Administration the Korean Government shall receive instruction and guidance from the Resident-General.

2.—In all matters relating to the enactment of laws and ordinances and in all important matters of administration, the Korean Government must obtain the preliminary approval of the Resident-General.

3.—There shall be clear differentiation of the Korean Executive and the Korean Judiciary.

4.—In all appointments and removals of high officials the Korean Government must obtain the consent of the Resident-General.

5.—The Korean Government shall appoint to be officials of Korea any Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General.

6.—Korean Government shall not appoint any foreigners to be officials of Korea without consulting the Resident-General.

7. -The First Article of the Agreement signed on August 22nd, 1904, shall be rescinded.

In witness of the above, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly accredited by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Seoul, the 25th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 24th day of the 7th month of the 11th year of Kwangmu.

(Signed.) ITO HIROBUMI, Marquis,
Resident-General.

YI WANYONG,
Prime Minister of Korea."

JAPAN AS AN ALLY OF BRITAIN.

The decline of China's prestige as a result of her war with Japan and the rise of the latter in consequence to the position of paramount power in the Far East suggested to the astute diplomatists in Downing Street of the advisability of further cementing the bond of friendly understanding between their country and Japan. In pursuance of that policy, Britain rejected Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula, and this act of Britain may be said to have marked a new departure in her Far Eastern policy. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when she evacuated Wei-hai-wei she did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This relationship acquired greater

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. The potent influence which that simple document exercised not only for benefit of the parties concerned but for the peace of the whole world was significantly demonstrated on the occasion of the late war. The Agreement was further expanded both in spirit and scope by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance which was concluded almost simultaneously with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty for Peace.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance.

(Concluded 30th Jan. '02.)

"ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.

(*Official Text made public, Sept. 27, '05.*)

PREAMBLE.

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(*a*)—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the indepenence and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ntegrity of the Chinese Empire and he principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORANDUM CONCERNING JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in '07 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November of '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To His Excellency, Count HAYASHI,

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY — I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotiation, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLF LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX,
&c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY — I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when special circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intention of the Treaty and the dignity of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the above policy and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

having regard for the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given me as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU."

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

ARRANGEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them, and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement :—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and all the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1906.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

THE PEKING TREATY.

(Signed Dec. 22, '05.)

The Portsmouth Treaty made it necessary for Japan to arrive at a definite and formal convention with China concerning the decisions made by the Japanese and Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth. The text of the convention is as follows :—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignment made by Russia to Japan by the Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference.)

ART. II. The Imperial Japanese Government engages that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature.

It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement :—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade :

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

In the Province of Shingking:
Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling: Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.
In the Province of Kirin:
Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.
In the Province of Heilungkiang:
Tsitsihar: Hailar; Aihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquility shall have been reestablished in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese *li* from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the reganization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ART. XII.—The Government of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

CHINO-JAPANESE RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

The Chino-Japanese Agreement relating to the Sinmintun and Kirin Railway signed on 15th April, 1907 by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, is as follow :—

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE SINMINTUN-MUKDEN AND KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAYS.

ART. I.—The Chinese Government, in purchasing the railway constructed by Japan between Sinmintun and Mukden, shall pay 1,600,000 *yen*, the price mutually agreed upon, to the Yokohama Specie Bank at Tientsin. The Chinese Government in reconstructing the railway, shall borrow half of funds required in the work east of the Liao from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. II.—The Chinese Government in constructing a railway between Kirin and Changchun shall borrow half of the necessary funds from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. III.—Terms of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be fixed according to the terms of the loans of the railways in and out Shanhaikwan, except the provisions relating to the date of repayment. Principal terms are as follows. As for the regulations relating to the conduct of general affairs of the railways, the present

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

regulations of the Bureau of Railways in and out Shanhaikwan shall be followed.

(*a.*) Term of redemption of the loan shall be 18 years with regard to the loan relating to the Sinmintun Mukden Railway east of the Liao, and 25 years with regard to the loan relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway. No repayment shall be made before the above mentioned dates.

(*b.*) The property and receipts of the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao shall be offered as security for the South Manchurian Railway Company's loan relating to that railway. The property and receipts of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be offered as security for future contracts by the Kirin Railway Bureau and for the loan from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

During the term of redemption of the loans, the Chinese Government shall maintain in good condition the railway east of the Liao, Kirin-Changchun Railway, the premises, workshops, rolling stock, land, movables, etc., and endeavour to replenish from time to time the rolling stock required for maintaining traffic.

If, in the case of future extension of the Kirin-Changchun Railway or construction of branch lines, there occur a deficit in capital to be paid by the Chinese Government, the latter shall ask the Company for a loan. But in case the Chinese Government constructs other railways on its own account, it has no need to consult the Company.

(*c.*) The Chinese Government guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the loans. When payment does not take place at the date mentioned, the Chinese Government on receiving notification from the company shall pay the required sum. In the event of the Chinese Government failing, after receiving the above notification, to pay the principal and interest in arrear, the above railways and the whole of their property shall be handed over to the Company, and placed under its control until the said principal and interest shall have been paid. But when the sum in arrears is small, a grace of not more than 3 months may be allowed. (The clause in Chinese is identical with a clause in the Contract of the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate).

(*d.*) During the term of the loans, Japanese shall be engaged as chief engineer. In the event of a sufficient number of Chinese not forthcoming for the conduct of railway business, Japanese shall be engaged. The change of chief engineer, if necessary, shall be effected by consulting with the Company.

Moreover an experienced Japanese shall be engaged as railway accountant. He shall have full responsibility for the disposition and superintendence of matters relating to the railway account business. He shall discharge the task of superintendence always in consultation with the General Director of the railways.

(*e.*) The above railways, being under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, shall carry gratis the troops and provisions sent by the Chinese Government in time of war or famine.

(*f.*) Receipts of the above railways shall be all deposited with the Japanese banks. The methods of paying in the deposits shall be decided upon by negotiations to be carried out for the conclusion of the loan contract.

ART. IV.—The Chinese Government, after the purchase of the present Shinmintun-Mukden Railway, shall conclude, as soon as possible, the loan contract relating to the railway east of the Liao. Again, the Chinese Government shall cause Chinese and Japanese engineers to co-operately survey the route of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, in order to investigate the expenses required for its construction. The loan contract with the South Manchurian Railway Company shall be concluded within six months after the conclusion of the said investigations.

ART. V.—Both the Sinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun Railways

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

to be constructed by China shall be connected with the South Manchurian Railway. All regulations relating to this connection shall be decided upon in negotiations to be carried out between the committees to be appointed respectively by the Chinese Railway Bureau and South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. VI.—The actual receipts of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be equitably fixed in reference to the latest loan contract concluded by China with other countries.

ART. VII.—The Sinmintun-Mukden Railway shall be handed over within one month after the payment of its price to the commissioners to be dispatched by the Chinese Railway Bureau.

TRAITÉ DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, animés d'un égal désir de développer les relations commerciales entre les [illegible] résolu, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XII du Traité de Paix signé à Portsmouth, de conclure un Traité de Commerce et de Navigation sur les bases de l'équité et de l'entérêt mutuel, et ont nommé à cet effet, pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir ;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japan :

Itchiro [illegible], Docteur en Droit, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire [illegible] Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ;

et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies.

Le Maître de Sa Cour Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

L'Ecuyer de Sa Cour Dmitri Philosophow, Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Membre du Conseil de l'Empire, et

Le Maître de Sa Cour Nicolas Malevsky-Malévitch, Sénateur ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivants :

ART. I.—Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes auront toute liberté, en se conformant aux lois du pays, d'entrer, de voyager ou de résider en un lieu quelconque du territoire de l'autre, et y jouiront d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés.

Ils auront un accès libre et facile aux tribunaux pour la poursuite ou la défense de leurs droits ; ils auront, sur le même pied que les sujets du pays, la faculté de choisir et d'employer des avoués, des avocats et des mandataires afin de poursuivre et de défendre leurs droit devant ces tribunaux, et quant aux autres matières qui se rapportent à l'administration de la justice, ils jouiront de tous les droits et privilèges dont jouissent les sujets du pays.

Pour tout ce qui concerne le droit de résidence et de voyage, la possession des biens et effets mobiliers, de quelque espèce que ce soit, la transmission des biens mobiliers par succession testamentaire ou autre, et le droit de disposer, de quelque manière que ce soit, des biens de toutes sortes qu'ils peuvent légalement acquérir, les sujets de chacune des deux Parties Contractantes jouiront dans le territoire de l'autre des mêmes privilèges, libertés et droits, et ne seront soumis, sous ce rapport, à aucuns impôts ou charges plus élevés que les sujets du pays ou les sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, d'une liberté entière de conscience, et pourront, en se conformant aux lois, ordonnances et règlements, se livrer à l'exercice privé ou public de leur culte ; ils jouiront aussi du droit d'inhumer ou de brûler les corps de leurs nationaux respectifs, suivant leurs coutumes religieuses, dans des lieux convenables et appropriés qui seront établis et entretenus à cet effet.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Il est entendu qu'en tout ce qui concerne l'agriculture, le droit de propriété sur les biens immobiliers et la détention de terres sous un autre titre quelconque, les sujets japonais en Russie et les sujets russes au Japon jouiront du même traitement que les sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils ne seront contraints, sous aucun prétexte, à payer des charges ou taxes autres ou plus élevées que celles qui sont ou seront imposées aux sujets du pays ou aux sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes qui résident dans le territoire de l'autre ne seront astreints à aucun service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée ou la marine, soit dans la garde nationale ou la milice ; ils seront exempts de toutes contributions imposées en lieu et place du service personnel et de tous emprunts forcés, de toutes exactions ou de contributions militaires.

La dite exemption ne comprend pas les charges qui sont attachées à la possession d'un bien-fonds, ni les prestations et réquisitions militaires auxquelles les sujets du pays peuvent être appelés à se soumettre comme propriétaires, fermiers, locataires ou détenteurs d'un meubles.

Art. II.—Il y aura, entre les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes pourront en quelque lieu que ce soit du territoire de l'autre, exercer, en se conformant aux lois, règlements et ordonnances du pays, toute espèce d'industrie ou de métier, faire le commerce en gros ou en détail de tous produits, objets fabriqués et marchandises de commerce licite, soit en personne, soit par leurs représentants, tant seuls qu'en société avec des étrangers ou des sujets du pays ; ils pourront y posséder ou louer et occuper des maisons et des magasins, louer des terrains à l'effet d'y résider ou d'y exercer une profession, le tout en se conformant aux lois, aux règlements de police et de douane du pays, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes.

Ils auront pleine liberté de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans tous les lieux, ports et rivières du territoire de l'autre qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce étranger, et ils jouiront respectivement en matière de commerce et de navigation, du même traitement que les sujets du pays, sans avoir à payer aucuns impôts, taxes ou droits de quelque nature ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des particuliers, des corporations ou établissements quelconques, autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés aux sujets du pays.

Il est toutefois entendu que les stipulations contenues dans cet Article ainsi que dans l'Article précédant ne dérogent en rien aux lois, ordonnances et règlements spéciaux en matière de commerce, d'industrie, de métier, de profession, de propriété, de police, de sécurité et de santé publiques qui sont ou qui pourront être en vigueur dans chacun des deux pays et applicables à tous les étrangers en général.

ART. III.—Les habitations, magasins et boutiques des sujets de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le territoire de l'autre, ainsi que les édifices qui en dégendent, servant soit à la demeure, soit au commerce, soit à l'industrie, seront respectés.

Il ne sera pas permis de procéder à des perquisitions ou visites domiciliaires dans ces habitations et édifices, ou bien d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois, ordonnances et règlements applicables aux sujets du pays.

ART. IV.—Il ne sera imposé à l'importation dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies de tous articles produits ou fabriqués dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, de quelque endroit qu'ils viennent, et à l'importation dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, de tous

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

articles produits ou fabriqués dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, de quelque endroit qu'ils viennent, aucuns droits autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés sur les articles similaires produits ou fabriqués dans tout autre pays étranger.

Aucune prohibition ne sera maintenue ou imposée sur l'importation dans le territoire de l'une des Parties Contractantes d'un article quelconque produit ou fabriqué dans le territoire de l'autre, de quelque endroit qu'il vienne, à moins que cette prohibition ne soit également appliquée à l'importation des articles similaires produits ou fabriqués dans tout autre pays. Cette dernière disposition n'est pas applcable aux prohibitions sanitaires ou autres provenant de la nécessité de protéger la sécurité des personnes ain-i que la conservation du bétail et des plantes utiles à l'agriculture.

ART. V.—Il ne sera imposé dans le territoire de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, à l'exportation d'un article quelconque à destination du territoire de l'autre, aucuns droits ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou seront payables à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination d'un autre pays étranger quel qu'il soit; de même, aucune prohibition ne sera imposée à l'exportation d'aucun article du territoire de l'une des Parties Contractantes à destination du territoire de l'autre, sans que cette prohibition ne soit également étendue à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination de tout autre pays.

ART. VI.—Les sujets des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront. dans le territoire de l'autre, d'un traitement parfaitement égal à celui des sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée, en tout ce qui concerne les droits de transit, le magasinage, les primes, les facilités et les drawbacks.

ART. VII.—Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés dans les ports du territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, sur des navires japonais, pourront de même être importés dans ces ports sur des navires russes; dans ce cas, ces articles n'auront à payer aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés sur les mêmes articles importés par des navires japonais. Réciproquement, tous les articles qui sont ou pourront être légalement importés dans les ports du territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, sur des navires russes, pourront, de même, être importés dans ces ports sur des navires japonais: dans ce cas, ces articles n'auront à payer aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque dénomination que ce soit, autres ou plus élevés que ceux imposés sur les mêmes articles importés par des navires russes. Cette égalité réciproque de traitement sera accordée indistinctement, soit que ces articles viennent directement des pays d'origine, soit qu'ils viennent de tout autre lieu.

De la même manière, il y aura parfaite égalité de traitement relativement à l'exportation; ainsi, les memes droits d'exportation seront payés, et les mêmes primes et drawbacks seront accordés, dans les territoires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, sur l'exportation de tout article qui est ou pourra être légalement exporté, que cette exportation ait lieu sur des navires japonais ou sur des navires russes et quel que soit le lieu de destination, qu'il soit un des ports de chacune des Parties Contractantes ou un des ports d'une Puissance tierce.

ART. VIII.—Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de quarantaine ou autres droits similaires ou analogues de quelque nature ou sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, levés au nom ou à profit du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des particuliers des corporations ou des établissements de toutes sortes qui ne seront également et sous les mêmes dans ports des territoires de chacun des deux pays, sur les navires de l'autre. Cette

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

égalité de traitement sera appliquée réciproquement aux navires respectifs de quelque endroits qu'ils arrivent et que soit le lieu de destination.

ART. IX.—En tout ce qui concerne le placement, le chargement et le déchargement des navires dans les bassins, docks, rades navres ou rivières de l'un des deux pays, aucun privilège ne sera accordé aux navires nationaux, qui ne serait également accordé aux navires de l'autre, l'intention des Hautes Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ce rapport aussi, les navires respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.

ART. X.—Le cabotage dans les territoires de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes est excepté des dispositions du présent Traité, et sera régi par lois, ordonnances et règlements du Japon et de la Russie respectivement. Il est toutefois entendu que les sujets japonais dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les sujets russes dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, jouiront, sous ce rapport, des droits qui sont ou pourront être accordés par ces lois, ordonnances et règlements aux sujets ou citoyens de tout autre pays.

Tout navire japonais charge à l'étranger d'une cargaison destinée à deux ou plusieurs ports du territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et tout navire russe charge à l'étranger d'une cargaison destinée à deux ou plusieurs ports du territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, pourra décharger une partie de de sa cargaison dans un port et continuer son voyage pour l'autre ou les autres ports de destination ou le commerce étranger est autorisé, dans le but d'y décharger le reste de sa cargaison d'origine, en se conformant toujours aux lois et aux règlements de douane de deux pays.

ART. XI.—Tout vaisseau de guerre ou navire de commerce de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui serait forcé par un mauvais temps ou par suite de tout autre danger de s'abriter dans un port de l'autre, aura la liberté de salriter dans un part de l'autre aura la liberté de s'y faire réparer, de s'y procurer toutes les provisions nécessaires et de reprendre la mer, sans payer d'autres charges que celles qui seraient payés par les navires nationaux. Dans les cas, cependant, où le capendant, ou le capitaine du navire de commerce se trouverait dans la nécessité de vendre une partie de sa cargaison pour payer les frais, il sera obligé de se conformer aux règlements et tarifs du lieu où il aurait relâché.

Si un vaisseau de guerre ou un navire de commerce de l'une des Parties Contractantes a échoué ou sur les côtes de l'autre, les autorités locales en informeront le Consul-Général, le Consul, le Vice-Consul ou l'Agent Consulaire du district le plus voisin.

Toutes les opérations relatives au sauvetage des navires japonais naufragés ou échoués dans les eaux territoriales de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies auront lieu, conformément aux lois, ordonnances et règlements de la Russie et, réciproquement, toutes les mesures de sauvetage relatives aux navires russes naufragés ou échoués dans les eaux territoriales de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon auront lieu conformément aux lois, ordonnances et règlements du Japon.

Tous navires ou vaisseaux ainsi échoués ou naufragés, tous dèbris et accessoires, toutes fournitures leur appartenant et tous effets et marchandises sauvés desdits navires ou vaidsseaux, y compris ceux qui auraient été jetés à la mer ou les produits desdits objets, s'ils sont vendus, ainsi que tous papiers trouvés à bord de ces navires ou vaisseaux échoués ou naufragés, seront remis aux propriétaires ou à leurs représentants, quand ils les réclameront, Dans le cas où ces propriétaires ou représentants ne se trouveraient pas sur les lieux, lesdits produits ou objets seront remis aux Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires respectifs, sur leur réclamation, dans le délai fixé

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

par les lois du pays, et ces officiers consulaires, propriétaires ou représentants payeront seulement les dépenses occasionnées pour la conservation desdits objets ainsi que les frais de sauvetage ou autres dépenses auxquels seraient soumis, en cas de naufrage, les navires nationaux.

Les effets et marchandises sauvés du naufrage seront exempts de tous droits de douane, à moins qu'ils n'entrent à la douane pour la consommation intérieure, auquel cas ils payeront les droits ordinaires.

Dans le cas où un navire appartenant aux sujets d'une des Parties Contractantes ferait naufrage ou échouerait sur le territoire de l'autre, les Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires respectifs seront, si le propriétaire. capitaine ou autre représentant est absent, ou étant présent le demande, autorisés à intervenir à l'effet de prêter l'assistance nécessaire à nationaux.

ART. XII.—Tous les navires qui, conformément aux lois japonaises, sont considérés comme navires japonais, et tous les navires qui, conformément aux lois russes, sont considérés comme navires russes, seront respectivement considérés comme navires japonais et russes pour le but de ce Traité.

Les certificats de jargeage, devres par l'une des Parties Contractantes, seront reconnus par l'autre d'après des arrangements spéciaux à convenir entre elles.

ART. XIII.—Si un marin déserte d'un vaisseau de commerce appartenant à l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes sur le territoire de l'autre, les autorités locales seront tenues de prêter toute l'assistance en leur pouvoir pour l'arrestation et la remise de ce déserteur, sur la demande qui leur sera adressée par le Consul du pays auquel appartient le navire ou vaisseau ou par le représentant dudit Consul.

Il est entendu que cette stipulation ne s'appliquera aux sujets du pays où la déscrtion a eu lieu.

ART. XIV.—Les Hautes Partles Contractantes conviennent qu'en tout ce qui concerne le commerce, la navigation, l'industrie et les métiers, tous les privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera à l'avenir au Gouvernement, aux navires ou aux sujets ou citoyens de tout autre Etat, seront étendus immédiatement et sans condition au Gouvernement, aux navires ou aux sujets de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que le commèrce, la navigation et l'industrie de chaque pays soient placés, à tous égards, par l'autre, sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée.

ART. XV.—Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra nommer des Consuls-Généraux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires dans tous les ports, villes et places de l'autre, sauf dans les localités où il y aurait inconvénient à admettre de tels officiers consulaires.

Cette exception ne sera cependant pas faite à l'égard de l'une des Parties Contractantes, sans l'être également à l'égard de toutes les autres Puissances.

Les Consuls-Généraux, Consuls et Agents Consulaires pourront, à charge de réciprocité, exercer toutes leurs fonctions et jouir de tous les privilèges, exemptions, immunités et pouvoirs qui sont ou seront accordés à l'avenir aux officiers consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les organes des représentations diplomatiques et les consulats de carrière qui seront envoyé en Russie par le Gouvernement japonais, ainsi que les fonctionnaires y appartenant, jouiront à titre de réccprocité, d'une liberté pleine et entière vis-à-vis de la censure tant pour les journaux et publications périodiques, que pour les produits des sciences, des arts et des litteratures.

ART. XVI.—Les sujets de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, sur le territoire de la même protection que les sujets du pays relativement aux patentes, marques de fabrique et dessins, en remplissant les formalités prescrites par la loi.

Les deux Parties Contractantes

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

s'engagent d'entrer aussitôt que possible en pourparlers dans le but de conclure une convention spéciale, sur la base de la réciprocité, concernant la protection respective de la propriété industrielle et commerciale.

ART. XVII.—Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur deux mois après l'échange des ratifications et restera valable jusqu' à ce qu'il finisse de la manière indiquée ci-dessous.

L'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit, après le dix-septième jour du septième mois de la quarante-troisième année de Meidji, correspondant au quatre (dix-sept) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent dix, de notifier à l'autre son intention l'e mettre fin au présent Traité, et à dexpiration de douze mois après cette notification, ce Traité cessera et finira entièrement.

ART. XVIII.—Le présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Tokio le plus tôt possible, et en tout cas pas plus tard que quatre mois après sa signature.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux le présent Traité.

Fait à Saint-Pétersbourg, le vingt-huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signé) D. PHILOSOPHOW. [L. S.]
(Signé) N. MALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L. S.]

ARTICLES SÉPARÉS.

Il est entendu que les réserves suivantes ne sont pas censées déroger au présent Traité en tant qu'exceptionnelles et indépendantes des règles généralement appliquées au commerce et aux relations extérieurs ; les dites réserves ne peuvent en aucun cas être invoquées au préjudice des principes du traitement national et de celui de la nation la plus favorisée, établi par le présent Traité sauf pour les exceptions ci-dessous indiquées :

DE LA PART DU JAPON.

ART. I.—Les dispositions concernant les relations spéciales entre le Japon et la Corée relativement au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation.

ART. II.—Les dispositions relatives au commerce entre le Japon et les pays voisins du Japon dans l'Asie orientale, situés á l'est du détroit de Malacca.

ART. III.—Le monopole sur quelque article que ce soit que le Gouvernement du Japon pourrait se réserver.

DE LA PART DE LA RUSSIE :

ART. I.—Les faveurs actuellement accordées ou qui pourraient être accordées ultérieurement à des états limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic local d'une zone frontière s'étendant jusqu'à 50 verstes de largeur.

ART. II.—Les faveurs actuellement accordées ou qui pourraient être accordées ultérieurement, relativement à l'importation ou l'exportation, aux habitants du Gouvernement d'Arkhangel, ainsi que pour les côtes septentrionales de la Russie d'Asie (Sibérie).

ART. III.—Les stipulations spéciales contenues dans le traité entre la Russie et la Suède et la Norvège du $\frac{26 \text{ avril}}{8 \text{ mai}}$ 1838.

ART. IV.—Les dispositions qui se rapportent au commerce de la Russie avec les pays limitrophes de l'Asie.

ART. V.—La franchise dont jouissent les navires construits en Russie et appartenant à des sujets russes, lesquels pendant les trois premières années sont exempts des droits de navigation.

ART. VI.—Les immunités accordées en Russie à différentes compagnies de plaisance dites Yacht-Clubs.

ART. VII.—Le monopole sur quelque article que ce soit que le Gouvernement de Russie pourrait se réserver.

Les présents Articles Séparés auront la même force et valeur que s'ils étaient insérés mot pour mot dans le Traité de ce jour. Ils seront ratifiés et les ratifications en seront échangées en même temps.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

respectifs ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux les présents Articles Séparés.

Fait à St. Pétersbourg, le vingt-huitième jour de septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signé) D. PHILOSOPHOW. [L. S.]
(Signé) N. MALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L. S.]

CONVENTION DE PÊCHE.

ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, ayant pour but de conclure une convention de pêche conformément à la disposition de l'Articie XI. du Traité de paix conclu à Portsmouth le cinquième jour du neuvième mois de la trente-huitième année de Meidji, correspondant au vingt-trois Août (cinq Septembre) 1905, ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon :

Itchiro Motono, Docteur en droits, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ; et

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies :

Le Maître de Sa Cour Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et

Son Conseiller Privé Constantin Gouhastoff, Adjoint du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu les Articles suivants :

ART. I.—Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie concède aux sujets japonais, conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention, le droit de pêcher, de prendre et de préparer toutes espèces de poissons et produits aquatiques, sauf les phoques à fourrure et les loutres marines, le long des côtes russes, des Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring, à l'exception des fleuves et des anses (inlets). Les anses, faisant l'objet de l'exception ci-dessus, se trouvent énumérées dans l'Article I. du Protocole ci-annexé.

ART. II.—Les sujets japonais sont autorisés à se livrer à la pêche et à la préparation des poissons et produits aquatiques dans les lots de pêche spécialement destinés à ce but, s'étendant tant en mer que sur les côtes, qui seront vendus à bail aux enchères publiques sans aucune distinction entre les sujets japonais et russes, soit que ce bail soit à long terme, soit qu'il soit à court terme ; les sujets japonais jouiront sous ce rapport des mêmes droits que les sujets russes ayant acquis les lots de pêches dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la présente Convention.

Les dates et les lieux désignés pour ces enchères, ainsi que les détails nécessaires relatifs aux baux des différents lots de pêche à vendre, seront officiellement notifiés au Consul japonais à Vladivostock au moins deux mois avant les enchères.

La pêche des baleines et des morues ainsi que de tous les poissons et produits aquatiques dont la pêche ne peut se faire dans les lots spéciaux est autorisée aux sujets japonais sur des bâtiments de mer munis d'un permis spécial.

ART. III.—Les sujets japonais qui auront acquis à bail des lots de pêche conformément aux dispositions de l'Article II. de la présente Convention, auront, dans les limites de ces lots, le droit de faire librement usage des côtes, qui leur ont été concédées pour l'exercice de leur industrie de pêche. Ils pourront y faire des réparations nécessaires à leurs barques et filets, tirer ces derniers à terre et débarquer leurs poissons et produits aquatiques, y saler, sécher, préparer et emmagasiner leurs pêches et cueillettes. Dans ces buts ils auront la liberté d'y construire des bâtiments, magasins, cabanes et sécheries, ou de les deplacer.

ART. IV.—Les sujets japonais et les

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

sujets russes, qui ont acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions spécifiés à l'Article I. de la présente Convention, devront être traités sur le pied d'égalité en tout ce qui concerne les impôts ou taxes, qui sont ou seront levés sur le droit de pêche et de préparation des produits de la pêche et le matériel meuble et immeuble nécessaire à cette industrie.

ART. V.—Le Gouvernement Impréial de Russie ne percevra aucuns droits sur les poissons et produits aquatiques pêchés ou pris dans les Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour, soit que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufacturés, soit qu'ils ne le fussent pas, lorsqu'ils seront destinés à être exportés au Japon.

ART. VI.—Aucune restriction ne sera établie à l'égard de la nationalité des personnes employées par les sujets japonais dans la pêche ou dans la préparation des poissons et produits aquatiques dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la présente Convention.

ART. VII.—En ce qui concerne le mode de préparation des poissous et produits aquatiques, le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie s'engage à ne pas imposer aux sujets japonais de restrictions spéciales dont seraient exempts les sujets russes ayant acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la présente Convention.

ART. VIII.—Les sujets japonais qui auront acquis le droit de pêche pourront se rendre directement soit du Japon aux lieux de pêche, soit des dits lieux au Japon, sur les bâtiments munis d'un certificat délivré au Japon par le Consulat russe compétent, ainsi que d'un certificat de santé délivré par les autorités japonaises.

Les dits bâtiments seront autorisés à transporter, sans impôts ni taxes, d'un lieu de pêche à un autre les personnes et les objets nécessaires de la pêche, ainsi que les produits de pêche et cueillettes; les bâtiments susmentionnés devront, sous tous les autres rapports, se soumettre aux lois russes de cabotage actuellement en vigueur ou qui seront édictées dans la suite.

ART. IX.—Les sujets japonais et russes, qui auront acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la présente Convention, seront placés sur le pied d'égalité par rapport aux lois, règlements et ordonnances actuellement en vigueur ou qui seraient édictés à l'avenir concernant la pisciculture et la protection des poissons et des produits aquatiques, le contrôle de l'industrie y relatif et toute autre matière se rapportant à la pêche.

Il sera donné connaissance au Gouvernement japonais des lois et règlements nouvellement édictés au moins six mois avant leur mise en application.

Quant aux ordonnances nouvellement établies, connaissance en sera donnée au Consul japonais à Vladivostock au moins deux mois avant leur mise en vigueur.

ART. X.—En ce qui concerne les matières qui ne sont pas spécialement désignées dans la présente Convention, mais qui se rapportent à l'industrie de la pêche dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la dite Convention, les sujets japonais seront traités sur le même pied que les sujets russes qui auront acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions susmentionnées.

ART. XI.—Les sujets Japonais pourront se livrer à la préparation des poissons et produits aquatiques dans les lots fonciers qui leur seront loués en dehors des régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la présente Convention, le tout en se soumettant aux lois, règlements et ordonnances qui sont ou qui pourront être en vigueur et applicables à tous les étrangers en Russie.

ART. XII.—Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon, en considération des droits de pêche accordés par le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie aux sujets japonais en vertu de la présente Convention, s'engage à ne frapper d'aucuns droits d'importation les poissons et produits aquatiques pêchés ou pris dans les Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour, soit que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufacturés, soit qu'ils ne le fussent pas.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ART. XIII.—La présente Convention restera en vigueur pendant douze ans. Elle sera renouvelée ou modifiée au bout de tous les douze ans, en vertu d'un accord mutuel entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

ART. XIV.—La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Tokio le plus tôt possible et en tout cas pas plus tard que quatre mois après sa signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux la présente Convention.

Fait à Saint Pétersbourg, le vingt-huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signé) GOUBASTOFF. [L. S.]

St. Pétersbourg, le 28 (15) Juillet 1907. Monsieur le Plénipotentiaire.

Au moment de procéder à la signature du Traité de commerce et de navigation conclu en date de ce jour entre le Japon et la Russie, j'ai l'honneur de faire au nom du Gouvernement Impérial du Japon la déclaration suivante :

Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon en proposant au Gouvernement Impérial de Russie de consigner dans les articles séparés du présent Traité les dispositions concernant les relations spéciales entre le Japon et la Corée relativement au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation et les dispositions relatives au commerce entre le Japon et les pays voisins de l'Asie orientale, n'a eu en aucune manière l'intention de placer la Russie dans une situation autre ou inférieure à celle des autres Puissances.

Dans le cas où le Japan accorderait à la Corée ou aux pays asiatiques voisins du Japon qui se trouvent à l'est du détroit de Malacca, certains avantages concernant les matières contenues dans les dispositions susmentionnées, le même traitement, par rapport à ces avantages, qui serait appliqué par le Japon à toute autre Puissance jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisée, sera également appliqué à la Russie.

Par conséquent, les dispositions susmentionées des articles séparés ne produiront leurs effets pratiques à l'égard de la Russie qu'au moment où ces mêmes dispositions pourront être appliquées aux autres Puissances jouissant au Japon de la clause de la plus favorisée.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Plénipotentiaire, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(Signé) I. MOTONO.

St. Pétersbourg, le 15 (28) Juillet 1907. Monsieur le Plénipotentiaire.

Au moment de procéder à la signature du traité de commerce et de navigation conclu en date de ce jour entre la Russie et le Japon, j'ai l'honneur de faire au nom du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie la déclaration suivante :

Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie ayant proposé au Gouvernement Impérial du Japon de reproduire dans les articles séparés du présent traité les dispositions mentionnées aux premiers cinq articles des articles séparés (de la part de la Russie), n'a nullement l'intention de placer le Japon dans une situation autre ou inférieure à celle des autres Puissances.

Dans le cas où la Russie accorderait à un pays jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisée certains avantages prévus par les articles susmentionnés, le même traitement, par rapport à ces avantages, sera également appliqué au Japon.

Par conséquent, les dispositions de ces articles n'auront leurs effets pratiques à l'égard du Japon qu'autant qu'elles seraient appliquées aux autres Puissances jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisée.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Plénipotentiaire, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

(Signé) ISWOLSKY.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement Impérial du Japon et le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie ayant décidé, au cours des négociations relatives au Traité de commerce et de navigation entre les deux pays et à la Convention de pêche, régler certaines questions consulaires, les soussignés, dûment autorisés, sont tombés d'accord de formuler l'entente survenue à ce sujet comme suit :

1) Le Gouvernement Russe accordera dans les formes usitées l'autorisation d'ouvrir un Consulat Japonais à Vladivostock et un Consulat Japonais à Nikolaiewsk ;

2) Le Gouvernement Japonais accordera de son côté également dans les formes usitées l'autorisation d'ouvrir un Consulat Russe à Tsuruga et un Consulat Russe à Otaru :

3) Le présent arrangement entrera en vigueur aussitôt l'échange des ratifications du Traité de commerce et de la Convention de pêche.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux le présent Protocole.

Fait à St. Pétersbourg, le vingt-huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. MOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]

PROTOCOLE ANNEXÉ À LA CONVFNTION DE PÊCHE ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, jugeant nécessaire de régler certaines questions résultant des dispositions de la Convention de Pêche signé en ce jour, leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

ART. 1.—Les anses (inlets), faisant l'objet de l'exception mentionnée dans l'Article I. de la Convention de Pêche signeé en ce jour, sont les suivantes:

1. Baie Saint Laurent, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Pnaugun au cap Kharguilakh.
2. Baie Metchigme.
3. Baie Koniam (Penkegunei), jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Netchkhonone au Gnb Peek.
4. Baie Abolechev (Kalagan).
5. Baie Roumilet.
6. Baie Providence, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Lissovsky au Ball's Head.
7. Baie Sainte Croix jusqu'au parallèle du cap Meetchken.
8. Baie Anadyr, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Saint Basilius au cap Guek.
9. Baie Saint Paul.
10. Schliupotchnaïa Gavane.
11. Lac Tuleny.
12. Lac Schestifoutvy.
13. Partie nord du Golfe du Baron Korff.
14. Port Karaga.
15. Bai Betchevinsky.
16. Baie Avatchinsky, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Bezimianny au cap Dalny.
17. Golfe Saint Nicolas, jusqu'au parallèle du cap Mamet.
18. Baie du Grand Duc Constantin.
19. Golfe Sainte Nicolas, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Lamsdorff au cap Grote.
20. Baie Stchastia.
21. Golfe Baikal, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Tchaouno au cap Vitovtov.
22. Golfe Nyisky.
23. Golfe Nabilsky.
24. Baie Krestovy.
25. Baie Stark.
26. Baie Vanine, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Vessely au cap Bourny.
27. Rade Imperiale, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Milioutine au cap Poutiatine.
28. Baie Terneï, jusqu'au méridien du cap Strachny.
29. Baie Saint Vladimir, jusqu'à la

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ligne droite tirée du cap Balusek au cap Vatovsky.

50. [illegible] inlet situé dans la partie nord- [illegible] de la Baie Preobrajenie, jusqu'au méridien du cap Matveïev.

Il va sans dire que l'exception en question ne s'étendra que dans les limites des eaux territoriales russes.

En ce qui concerne les côtes septentrionales de la Mer d'Okhotsk, à partir de l'embouchure du fleuve Podkaguerny jusqu'au Port Ayan, à l'exception du Golfe Penjinsky (v. No. 17), les anses (inlets), devant faire l'objet de l'exception susmentionée. [illegible]ront déterminées conformément [illegible] définition qui suit : baies dénit l'enfoncement dans le continent (la longueur de thalweg) excède la largeur d'entrée plus de trois fois.

La pêche sera, en outre, interdite aux sujets japonais comme aux autres étrangers, pour motifs stratégiques, dans les limites des eaux territoriales des baies suivantes :—

1. Baie De-Castries avec la Baie de Fredericksz, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Castries au cap Kloster-Kamp et jusqu'à celle tirée du cap Klosterkamp au cap Ostry,

2. Baie Sainte Olga, jusqu'à la ligne droite tirée du cap Manevsky au cap Schkott.

3. Baie Pierre le Grand, du cap Povorotny au cap Gamov, y compris les îles se trouvant dans cette baie.

4. Baie Possiet, du cap Gamov au cap Boutakov.

ART. 2.—En ce qui concerne les limites des fleuves par rapport à la mer, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se conformeront aux principes et aux usages du droit international.

ART. 3.—Le droit de pêche accordé aux sujets japonais dans le Liman de l'Amour, en vertu de la Convention de Pêche, est soumis aux conditions spéciales suivantes :

1. Les sujets japonais pourront acquérir dans cette région des pêches aux enchères publiques sur le même pied que les sujets russes.

2. Les sujets japonais ayant acquis les lots de pêche sont soumis, sous tous les rapports, relativement à l'industrie de pêche, aux [illegible]mes lois, règlements et ordonnances, qui sont ou qui pourront être édictés pour la pêche fluviale, dans le bassin de l'Amour, que les sujets russes, [illegible]judicataires des lots de pêche eux-mêmes, et en particulier aux dispositi[illegible]i défendent aux concessionaires de pêche dans cette région l'emploi des ouvriers étrangers.

ART. 4.—Les sujets japonais pourront sur leur demande acquérir aux enchères publiques des lots de pêche n'importe ou dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la Convention de Pêche, en se soumettant aux lois, règlements et ordonnances actuellement en vigueur ou qui seront édictés dans la suite, pour l'élevage et la protection des poissons, pour le contrôle de l'industrie y relative et pour toute autre matière concernant la pêche dans les régions susmentionnées. Il va sans dire que les sujets japonais ne seront assujettis à ces lois, règlements et ordonnances qu'autant que ces mêmes lois, règlements et ordonnances seront applicables aux sujets russes eux-mêmes ayant acquis des lots de pêche dans ces régions.

ART. 5.—La dénomination de "sujets russes ayant acquis des lots de pêche" (v. Articles II., IV., VII., IX. et X. de la Convention de Pêche et Article 4 du present Protocole) ne s'applique ni aux colons, ni aux races indigènes jouissant de privilèges spéciaux.

ART. 6.—Il va sans dire que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie se réserve le droit d'accorder des droits de pêche aux colons qui viendraient s'établir dans les endroits où n'existent pas de lots de pêche au profit des adjudicataires ; il en sera de même pour les races indigènes.

Le Gouvernement Russe s'engage à ne pas accorder, pendant toute la durée de la Convention de Pêche, les dits droits aux colons ou aux races indigènes dans les endroits où des lots de pêche, auront été une fois crées.

Il est convenu que la qualité de colon n'est donnée qu'aux individus et leur famille s'adonnant personnelle-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ment à la pêche sans avoir récours à des ouvriers.

ART. 7.—Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie assure pour l'avenir que les lots de pêche déjà existants dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la Convention de Pêche resteront ouverts pendant toute la durée de la dite Convention, à l'exception, des lots occupés actuellement par les colons pour leur pêche.

ART. 8.—La durée des concessions de lots de pêche, vendus aux enchères publiques, sera fixée comme suit :

(1) Un an, pour les lots qui seront ouverts pour la première fois après la mise en vigueur de la Convention de Pêche.

(2) Trois ans, pour les lots qui ont déjà été exploités pendant un an.

(3) Trois ans pour les lots qui ont déjà été exploités pendant la première période de trois ans.

(4) Cinq ans, pour les lots qui ont déjà été exploités pendant les deux périodes de trois ans.

ART. 9.—Les baux des lots de pêche, dont le terme n'aura pas encore pris fin au moment de l'expiration de la période de douze ans mentionnée à l'Article XIII. de la Convention de Pêche, continueront à être valables pendant toute la durée du terme fixé dans les baux susmentionnés, quelle que soit la décision qui pourra être prise par les deux Parties Contractantes concernant la Convention elle-même.

ART. 10.—Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie n'aura pas d'objection à ce que les sujets japonais fabriquent les engrais de hareng et de plusieurs espèces de poissons tombant par hasard dans les filets avec les harengs lorsqu'ils marchent en banc. Le Gouvernement russe n'aura pas non plus d'objection à ce que les sujets japonais préparent et salent les poissons saumonnes à la manière japonaise.

ART. 11.—Le certificat de navigation, pour le parcours du Japon aux pêcheries dans les eaux russes et retour, est délivré par les Consulats russes compétents aux pêcheurs japonais sur la présentation des documents attestant :

1. Le droit de bail du lot (ou des lots), vers lequel le bâtiment veut se rendre ;

2. Le nombre de personnes à bord ;

3. La nature de la cargaison, comme étant uniquement destinée à l'industrie de pêche, et sa quantité.

Le certificat de navigation énuméré :

1. Le nom du bâtiment et du port auquel il est insert ;

2. Le nom de l'entrepreneur de pêche—titulaire du lot (ou des lots) ;

3. L'indication exacte du lot (ou des lots) de pêche, vers lequel se rend le bâtiment ;

4. La nature et la quantité de la cargaison ;

5. Le nombre de personnes à bord.

Le bâtiment muni du certificat susmentionné et du certificat de santé est autorisé à entrer et à relâcher seulement sur les points du littoral russe qui sont indiqués dans le certificat. Il va sans dire que les ports où existe une douane sont toujours accessibles au dit bâtiment.

Les bâtiments japonais se rendant dans les eaux russes pour s'y livrer à la pêche des baleines, des morues, etc., en vertu du troisième alinéa de l'Article II. de la Convention de Pêche, doivent relâcher préalablement dans un des ports russes spécialement désignés, où les autorités russes compétentes leur délivront pour cette pêche un permis spécial, qui leur servira, en même temps, de certificat de navigation.

ART. 12.—L'emploi du *tate ami* ordinaire sera autorisé dans tous les lots de pêche occupés par les sujets japonais, sauf dans les lots qui se trouvent dans le voisinage le plus rapproché de l'embouchure des fleuves; il est convenu en outre que pour ces derniers lois de pêche, l'emploi du *tate ami* ne pourra pas être interdit dans le cas où la pêche au moyen de filets mobiles n'y est pas praticable.

ART. 13.—Il est entendu que l'expression "poissons et produits aquatiques," employée dans la Convention de Pêche et le Protocole y annexé, sera comprise dans le sens de toutes espèces de poissons, animaux, plantes et autres produits aquatiques, sauf les

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

phoques à fourrure et les loutres marines.

ART. 14.—Le présent protocole sera considéré comme ratifé par la ratification de la Convention de Pêche signée en ce jour; il aura la même durée que la dite Convention.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires des deux Pays ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux le présent Protocole.

Fait à Saint Pétersbourg en double exemplaire le vingt-huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. MOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]
(Signé) GOUBASTOFF. [L.S.]

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies jugeant utile, dans l'intérêt des deux pays, de régler certaines matières spéciales qui les concernent mutuellement, séparément du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation signé en ce jour, sont convenus par Leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs des dispositions suivantes:

1. La durée de la validité du visa mis par les autorités russes sur les passeports japonais sera de six mois. Le droit ou taxe de quelque dénomination que ce soit levé par les autorités russes pour la délivrance des passeports à l'étranger aux sujets japonais ou pour l'inscription sur les passeports japonais de la permission de quitter la Russie ne dépassera pas le montant de cinquante copeks, au profit du Trésor.

2. Les articles produits ou manufacturés dans le territoire à bail de Liaotung qui seront importés dans les provinces russes: a) de l'Amour et b) Maritime, par la frontière de terre de Mandchourie, et les articles produits ou manufacturés dans les dites provinces russes qui seront importés dans le territoire à bail de Liaotung par la frontière de terre seront soumis respectivement, en tout ce qui concerne les facilités et les droits de douane, au même traitement que les articles produits ou manufacturés en Mandchourie.

3. Le présent Protocole sera considéré comme ratifié par la ratification du Traité de Commerce et de Navigation signé en ce jour, et il prendra fin en même temps que le Traité cessera d'être obligatoire.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé et scellé de leurs sceaux le présent Protocole.

Fait à St. Pétersbourg, le vingt-huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt-huit) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signé) I. TOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signé) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]
(Signé) D. PHILOSOPHOW. [L.S.]
(Signé) N. MALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L.S.]

Protocole No. 4 de la Conférence en vue de la conclusion d'une Convention de pêche entre le Japon et la Russie.

Séance du 18/5 Juin 1907.

Avant de clore la présente séance, les Plénipotentiaires du Japon et de la Russie ont échangé les déclarations suivantes:

1. En ce qui concerne les côtes septentrionales de la Mer d'Okhotsk, le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie, sans attendre le résultat définitif des levées détaillées de ces côtes, auxquelles on procédera sans tarder, consent à accorder aux sujets japonais les lots de pêche dans les endroits qui évidemment ne rentrent pas dans la définition convenue du terme "anse" (inlet .

2. En ce qui concerne la défense de l'emploi des ouvriers étrangers dans les lots de pêche du Liman de l'Amour, le Plénipotentiaire de Russie a donné au Plénipotentiaire du Japon l'explication suivante:

Dans les lots de pêche à long terme, l'emploi des ouvriers étrangers est interdit tant pour la pêche que pour la préparation des poissons; mais les

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

possesseurs de ces lots pourront, sur leur demande, acquérir à bail des lots fonciers à court terme dans les endroits se trouvant à une distance d'environ une demi à une verste de leurs lots de pêche. Dans ces lots fonciers, destinés à la préparation des poissons, aucune restriction n'est imposée quant à la nationalité des ouvriers qui y sont employés.

Dans les lots de pêche à court terme, l'emploi des ouvriers étrangers est interdit seulement pour la pêche des poissons elle-même. Mais il est permis d'employer, à terre, pour la préparation des poissons des ouvriers de toutes les nationalités sans aucune distinction.

Il va sans dire que dans les lots à long terme comme dans les lots à court terme les dites restrictions relatives à la nationalité ne s'appliquent pas aux personnes qui ne rentrent pas dans la catégorie des ouvriers, tels que les préposés-surveillants, commis, etc.

3. Il est entendu que l'expression de "baux à court terme" ne s'applique qu'aux baux dont le terme ne dépasse pas un an.

4. Il est convenu que les lots de pêche se trouvant dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I. de la Convention de Pêche et loués à long terme avant la mise en vigueur de la dite Convention seront également loués à long terme immédiatement après la mise en vigueur de la même Convention.

5. Tous les bâtiments à vapeur japonais naviguant dans les eaux russes pour s'y livrer à l'industrie de la pêche doivent être munis d'un livre de bord en traduction russe ou anglaise. Quant aux bâtiments à voile japonais naviguant dans les eaux russes pour l'industrie de la pêche, ils se conformeront à la disposition ci-dessus autant qu'il leur sera possible.

6. Les principes posés dans l'Article XI. de la Convention de Pêche ayant été établis, le Plénipotentiaire du Japon a exprimé l'espoir que le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie, en imposant aux sujets japonais les restrictions qui pourraient découler de l'application de cet Article, ne sera guidé que par des considérations d'ordre public et tâchera de les réduire autant que faire se pourra. Le Plénipotentiaire russe lui a répondu qu'il partageait cette manière de voir et que l'intention du Gouvernement russe était d'établir, pour tous les ressortisants étrangers se livrant à l'industrie mentionée dans le dit Article, le régime qui existe déjà dans la région de Nicolaïewsk (l'embouchure de l'Amour et le Liman), en se réservant cependant de ne pas l'étendre aux localités ou la surveillance est difficile.

7. Le Plénipotentiaire du Japon prenant acte de l'acceptation définitive par le Plénipotentiaire de Russie de la rédaction de l'Article V. par lequel le Gouvernement russe s'engage à ne percevoir aucun droit, impôt ou taxe, sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, sur les poissons et produits aquatiques pêches ou pris dans les eaux russes des Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour et destinés à être exportés au Japon, que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufacturés ou ne le fussent pas, déclare que son Gouvernement, de son côte, ne percevra, non seulement les droits d'importation mentionnés dans l'Article XII. mais aucun droit, impôt ou taxe, sous quelque dénomination que ce soit, sur les poissons et produits acquatiques pêches ou pris dans les eaux russes des Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour et importés au Japon, que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufacturés ou ne le fussent pas.

8. Pour éviter toute cause de malentendu à l'avenir relativement à certaines anses faisant l'objet de l'exception mentionnée à l'Article I. de la Convention du Pêche, la carte ci-jointe donnant les limites exactes des dites anses a été annexée aux présents Protocoles.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.
(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare that "the word 'published' used in Article 111. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications."

(ratified on Apr. 29, '06.)

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO.

A. EMBASSIES.

Austria-Hungary.

Kōjimachi-ku Kioi-cho. (Teleph. "Bancho" 1308.)

Ambassador .....B. d'Ambro-Adamócz.
1st Secretary .....Jules de Szilassy.
Military Attaché .....Major Dani de Gyarmata.
Naval Attaché .....Lieut.-Com. J. Colloredo Mannsfeld.

France.

Kōjimachi-ku Iida-machi Itchome. (Teleph. "Bancho" 291.)

Ambassador .....M. Gérard.
Councillor .....Fermand Couget.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

2nd Secretary .....Emile Dard.
3rd „ .....Baron Pieyre.
1st Interpreter .....René André.
2nd „ .....E. Tronquois.
Military Attaché .....Colonel Baron C. P. Corvisart.
Naval Attaché .....Lieutenant de Vaisseau R. Martinie.

Germany.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 1658.)

Ambassador .....Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein.
Councillor .....Count Montgelas.
2nd Secretary .....Count Arco Tinnebeg.
Attaché .....First Ltt. Bartels.
„ .....Ltt. von Tiedemann.
„ .....Ltt. Petersen.
„ .....Von Bruning.
Interpreter .....Dr. Ohrt.
„ .....Dr. Fuehr.
„ .....Buttmann.
Military Attaché .....Major von Etzel.
Naval Attaché .....Lieut.-Com. Lange.
Student Interpreter .....Dr. Edmund Simon.

Great Britain.

Kōjimachi-ku Goban-cho. (Teleph. "Bancho" 59.)

Ambassador .....Colonel Sir Claude M. MacDonald.
Councillor .....Henry Crofton Lowther.
1st Secretary .....John Harington Gubbins.
2nd „ .....The Hon. Francis Oswald Lindley.
3rd „ .....Robert Henry Clive.
Assit. Jan. Sec.....J. Twizell Wawn.
Interpreter .....W. B. Cunningham.
„ .....G. P. Paton.
Military Attaché .....Lieut.-Col. R. W. Boger.
Naval Attaché .....Captain Charles Dundas of Dundas.
Commercial Attaché .....E. F. Crowe.
Student-Interpreter .....P. D. Butler.

Italy.

Kōjimachi ku Ura-Kasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2385.)

Ambassador .....
Councillor.....
Interpreter.....Chev. Alphonso Gasco.
Military Attaché .....Maj. E. Cariglia.

Russia.

Kōjimachi-ku Ura-Kasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2042.)

Ambassador .....Malevisky Malevitch.
1st Secretary .....G. Cozakow.
2nd „ .....A. Bouteneff.
Interpreter .....A. Wilm.
Student Interpreter .....Henri Zanevisky.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Financial Attaché .....G. Wilenkin.
Military Attaché .....Colonel Samoiloff.
Naval „ .....Lieutenant Voskressensky.

U.S.A.

Akasaka-ku Enokisakamachi. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 144.)

Ambassador .....Thomas J. O'Brien.
Councillor .....Peter Augustus Joy.
2nd Secretary .....P. Wheeler
3rd Secretary .....L. Harrison.
Interpreter .....Ransford S. Miller.
„ .....Charles J. Arnell.
Student-Interpreter.....Frank W. Hadley.
„ „.....Edwin L. Neville.
Military Attaché.....Lt.-Col. James A. Irons.
Naval Attaché .....Com. John A. Dougherty.

B. FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

Argentine.

51-c, *Tsukiji.*

Chargé d'Affairs .....Baldomero Garcia-Sagastume.

Belgium.

Kōjimachi-ku Ura-Kasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 318.)

Minister .....Baron d'Anethan.
Secretary.....Charles de Royer.
Interpreter .....Albert Iitaka.

Brazil.

Akasaka-ku Aoi-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3931.)

Minister-Resident .....
Secretary.....Luis Guimarnes.
Naval Attaché .....Captain Oliveira de Sampaso.
Interpreter .....W. Otake.

China.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 808.)

Minister .....Hu Weitieh
1st Secretary .....Lu Yung-Ming.
2nd „ .....Chang Ushuen.
Interpreter .....Hwang Han.
„ .....Lu Tsung Chieh.
Attaché .....Chang Tsu Lien.
„ .....Cheng Siao Luan.
„ .....Whang Tsuen Kai.
„ .....Yen Tek.
„ .....Liang Chih Tai.
„ .....Chung Yün Hsieh.

Holland.

Minister .....
Secretary.....Leon von de Polder.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Military Attaché .....Capt. A. L. Bense.
Interpreter .....Dr. M. W. de Visser.

Mexico.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2385.)

Minister .....R. G. Pacheco.
2nd Secretary .....M. E. Rebolledo.
Attaché .....Benjamin Barrios.
Interpreter .....H. Sato.

Portugal.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 439)

Minister .....Baron de Sendal.

Siam.

Kōjimachi-ku Yaesu-cho.

Minister .....Phya Narisra Rajkitch.
Secretary .....Nai Chai Prapah.

Spain.

Tsukiji.

Minister .....Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarri.
1st Secretary .....Garrido Cisneros.

Sweden.

Shiba-ku Sakaecho.

Minister .....G. O. Wallenberg.
Naval Attaché .....Charles Leon de Champs.

Switzerland.

The Imperial Hotel.

Minister .....Dr. Paul Ritter.
Secretary .....Folke Cronholm.
Attaché .....Gunnar Horngren.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN.

Argentine.

Yokohama .....Don Baldomero Garcia Sagastume (Consul-Gen.)
" .....Ing S. Positano de Vincentus.
Kobe .....John Westphalen (Vice Consul).

Austria-Hungary.

Yokohama .....Von Szathmary-Kiraly (Consul-General).
" .....A. Prochaska (Secretary).
Kobe .....Henry Bonar (Consul).
Nagasaki .....F. W. Playfair (Acting Consul).
Hakodate .....E. L. S. Gordon (Acting-Consul).
Shimonoseki .....E. A. Griffiths (Acting-Consul).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Belgium.

Yokohama.....Ch. Bastin (Consul).
Kobe .....Alb. Hofmann (Consul).
Nagasaki.....F. Ringer (Consul).
Osaka .....J. Favre (Consul).

Brazil.

Yokohama.....A. Santos Silva (Consul).
Kobe.....Alb. Hofmann (Vice-Consul).

Chili.

Yokohama.....C. Afredo Viel (Consul-General).
" .....Charles V. Sale.
Kobe.....M. Vendrell (Consul).

China.

Yokohama.....Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe .....Chang Fu (Consul).
Nagasaki... .....Chang Hang (Consul).

Denmark.

Yokohama ..... S. Warming (Consul .
Kobe .....Chas. Braess (Consul).
Nagasaki .....F. Ringer (Consul).
Hakodate.....S. Warning (Acting-Consul).
Tansui.....F. Reindorf („).

France.

Yokohama .....F. Steenackers (Consul).
„ .....George La-Loche (Vice-Consul).
Kobe .....G. La Roche (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki.....G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).

Germany.

Yokohama .....F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
„ .....Dr. Mudra (Vice-Consul).
„ .....Dr. Jur. Staude („)
„ .....W. Jonas (Com'l Attaché).
Kobe .....F. Thiel (Consul).
„ .....E. Hafen (Secretary).
Nagasaki.....G. Mueller-Beeck (Consul).
Shimonoseki .....Felix Reinsdorf.
Tansui.....F. Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tairen (Kwantung) .....John Edward Jones.

Great Britain.

Yokohama .....J. Carey Hall (Consul-General).
„ ..... E. M. Hobart Hampdem (Vice-Consul).
„ .....E. L. S. Gordon (Vice-Consul).
Kobe .....Henry Bonar (Consul-General.)
„ .....J. B. Rentiers (Vice-Con.), G. H. Phipps (Assistant).
Nagasaki.....F. W. Playfair (Consul).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hakodate .....E. L. Gordon (Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki .....E. A. Griffiths (Consul).
Tansui .....A. M. Chalmers (Consul).
" .....A. R. Firth (Acting Consul).

Greece.

Yokohama .....Arthur Geo. Morey Weale.

Italy.

In Japan .....
Kobe .....Wenceslau de Moraes (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki .....J. G. Specka (Consul in Charge).

Mexico.

Yokohama .....Don Joaquin Enrique.
Kobe .....John Westphalen (Vice-Consul).

Netherlands.

Yokohama .....Ch. Bastin (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe .....H. van Oort Van Lauwenrecht (Consul).
Nagasaki .....G. Goudareau (in Charge).
Tansui .....A. W. Gilliugham (Consular-Agent).

Norway.

Yokohama .....F. Retz (Consul).
Kobe .....William Campbell (Vice-Consul).

Peru.

Yokohama .....E. C. Davis (Consul).
Kobe .....George Peterson (Vice Consul).

Portugal.

Yokohama .....Baron de Sendal (Consul-General).
Kobe .....Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki .....F. Ringer. (Vice-Consul).

Roumania.

Kobe .....W. de Moraes (Consul in Charge).

Russia.

Yokohama .....Victor Grosse (Consul General).
Nagasaki .....Zinovi Polianovsky (Consul).
Hakodate .....L'Asseseur de College Guillaume Trautschold (Vice-Consul).
Kobe .....L'Asseseur de College Alexander Maximow (Consul).

Spain.

Yokohama .....Don Vicente Palmaroli Roboulet (Consul).
Kobe .....Don Mignel Vendrell (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki .....A. Gesse (in Charge).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Sweden.

Yokohama.....A. Gerdts (Acting Vice Consul).
Kobe.....O. Skybak (Acting Consul-General).
Nagasaki.....S. M. Officer (Acting Vice-Consul).

Switzerland.

Yokohama.....Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General)
Kobe.....E. Thiel (Consul in Charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama.....Henry B. Miller (Consul-General).
E. G. Babbitt. (Vice-Consul).
Kobe.....John H. Snodgrass. (Consul).
" .....Walter Gassett (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki.....George H. Scidmore (Cansul).
Charleton Miller (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate.....Edward Julian King (Consular Agent)
Seoul.....Thomas Sammons (Consul-General).
Tansui.....Carl E. Deichman (Consul).
Tairen (Dalny).....Koger S. Greene (Consul).

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES ABROAD.

Austria-Hungary.

Embassy in Vienna.

Ambassador.....Baron Yasuya Uchida.
1st Secretary.....Genshiro Nishi.
3rd Secretary.....Takamatsu Okuda.
Military Attaché.....Lieut.-Colonel M. Fukuda.
Attaché.....Seiji Okuyama.

Consulates.

Trieste.....Georg Huetterott (Hon.)
Vienna.....Felix Fischer (Hon.)

France.

Embassy in Paris.

Ambassador.....Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor.....
2nd Secretary.....Shichita Tatsuke.
" .....Tokugoro Oda.
" .....Akira Ariyoshi.
3rd Secretary.....Senshi Yamanaka.
" .....Tsuneo Matsudaira.
Military Attaché.....Lieut.-Colonel K. Machida.
Naval Attaché.....Commander K. Moriyama.

Consulates.

Marseilles.....B. Seréne (Hon.)

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Lyons .....T. Yamada (Consul).
" .....K. Kishima (Vice-Consul).
Bordeaux .....Charles Louis Braquehaye (Hon.)
Havre .....W. R. Langstaff (Hon.).

Germany.

Embassy in Berlin.

Ambassador .....Baron Sutemi Chinda.
Councillor.....Ryotaro Hata.
2nd Secretary .....Mitsunojō Funakoshi.
3rd Secretary.....Katsuji Debuchi.
" .....Kihei Ota.
Military Attaché.....Colonel M. Akashi.
Naval Attaché .....Rear-Adm. R. Yashiro.

Consulates.

Berlin .....Karl Wolffson (Hon.).
Bremen .....Max Nössler (Hon.).

Great Britain.

Embassy in London.

Ambassador .....
Councillor .....Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secretary .....Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
2nd Secretary .....Jūjiro Sakata.
" .....Nagakuni Tei.
" .....Kumataro Honda.
Attaché .....Yōjiro Shibata.
Military Attaché.....Maj.-Gen. G. Shiba.
Naval Attaché.....Captain S. Tochinai.

Consulates-General.

London .....Jūjiro Sakata.
Ottawa (Canada) .....Seisaburo Sumidzu.
Sydney (New South Wales).Kisaburo Uyeno.

Consulates.

Liverpool .....P. E. J. Hemelrik (Hon. Consul).
Glasgow .....A. R. Brown (Hon.).
Middlesborough.....Waynman Dixon (Hon.).
Melbourne .....David Hunter (Hon.).
Wellington (New Zealand) .A. S. Aldrich (Hon.).
Vancouver .....Chōnosuke Yada.
Townsville .....G. Narita.
Bombay .....B. Fujita.
Colombo .....C. E. H. Symons (Hon.).
Hongkong .....T. Funatsu.
" .....S. Morikawa.
Singapore .....Y. Suzuki.
Adelaide .....Herbert Angas Parsons (Hon.).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Italy.

Embassy at Rome.

Ambassador .....Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
2nd Secretary.....Matsujiro Kameyama.
3rd Secretary .....Ninro Imai.

Consulates.

Milan .....Costanzo Cantoni (Hon.).
Naples.....Marqueis Francois de Goyzueta (Hon.).
Messina .....Chevalier Ricardo Contarelli (Hon.).
Venice.....Commandeur Guillaume Berchet (Hon.).
Palermo .....Chevalier Michele Follina (Hon.).
Genoa .....Chevalier Edoward Canali (Hon.).

Russia.

Embassy in St. Peterburg.

Ambassador .....Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary .....Kentaro Ochiai.
2nd Secretary .....Naotoshi Maruo.
3rd Secretary.....Yoshiro Kikuchi.
Military Attaché .....Colonel S. Hagino.
Naval Attaché .....Commander K. Tanaka.

Consulates.

Vladiostock..... .....M. Norura (Consul).

U. S. A.

Embassy in Washington.

Ambassador .....Baron Kogoro Takahira.
Councillor .....Keishiro Matsui.
2nd Secretary .....Masanao Haniwara
3rd Secretary.....Bunzo Kubota.
" .....Matsuro Nagai.
Military Attaché .....Lieut.-Colonel K. Tanaka.
Naval Attaché .....Captain J. Takeshita.

Consulates-General.

New York .....Kokichi Mizuno.
Honolulu .....K. Saito.

Consulates.

San Francisco .....Chōzō Koike.
Chicago ....S. Shimizu.
Seattle .....S. Hisamizu.
New Orleans .....J. W. Philips (Hon.).
Philadelphia ..... J. Franklin Mcfadden (Hon.)
Boston.....Osborne Hawes (Hon.).
Manila .....S. Akazuka.

Pelgiun.

Legation at Brussels.

Minister .....Satsuo Akizuki.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

2nd Secretary .....Do-ichi Matsuda.
3rd Secretary .....Shigetsuna Furuya

Consulates.

Antwerp .....Goro Tsuda.
Brussels ..... Alexandre Halot (Hon.).

Brazil.

Legation at Rio de Niero.

Minister .....Sadatsuzu Uchida.
2nd Secretary ..... Arajiro Miura.
Interpreter .....Zoji Amari.

China.

Legation at Peking.

Minister .....Hikokichi Ijūin.
1st Secretary .....Moritaro Abe.
2nd Interpreter .....Toru Takao.
3rd Secretary.....Takanori Okawahira.
Military Attaché .....Colonel N. Aoki.
Naval Attaché .....Rear-Adm. S. Nakamura.

Consulates-General.

Shanghai.....H. Eitaki.
Tientsin .....T. Obata.
Mukden .....M. Kato.
Harbin .....T. Kawakami.

Consulates.

Chefoo..... K. Okuyama (acting).
Newchwang .....B. Kubota.
Foochow .....K. Nakamura.
Amoy .....S. Uyeno ; Y. Yoshida.
Shashi .....I. Motobe.
Hangchow .. ..K. Takahashi.
Suchow .....C. Shirasu.
Changking .....S. Tokumaru.
Antung .....S. Okabe.
Kangtong ..... A. Segawa.
Kirin .....K. Hayashi (acting).

Denmark.

Consulate.

Copenhagen ....J. Henningsen (Hon.).

Holland.

Legation at the Hague.

Minister .....Aimaro Sato. (also accredited to the Court of Denmark).
2nd Secretary .....Fujitaro Otori.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Consulates.

Amsterdam ..... B. H. Schroeder (Hon.)
Rotterdam .....Hermanns de Jongh (Hon.).

Mexico.

Legation at Mexico.

Minister ....Minoji Arakawa.
3rd Secretary.....Yoshitoshi Yoshida.

Siam.

Legation at Bangkok.

Minister .....Sakuya Yoshida.
2nd Secretary .....Kumasaburo Tanabe (Consul at Bangkok).
Attaché ....Hajimê Matsushima.

Spain.

Legation at Madrid.

Minister .....Manjiro Inagaki.
1st Interpreter .....Masakata Ichiki.

Sweden.

Legation at Stockholm.

Minister .....Toraichi Sugimura.
2nd Secretary .....Kuma-ichi Horiguchi.

Consulate.

Stockholm .....Carl Setterwall (Hon.).

Others.

Consulates.

Lima (Peru) ..... Luis N. Brayce (Hon.).
Buenos Ayres (Argentine) ..Herbert Shephert (Hon.).

JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED ABROAD.

(From opening of the country)

to Austria-Hungary.

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Count Sano (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Jan. '73	Dec. '74
Viscount Aoki	do.	Aug. '76	March '80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	March '80	July '81
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	do.	July '82	Dec. '84
Marquis Saionji.....	do.	Feb. '85	June '86
Count Toda	do.	June '87	Dec. '90
Kōki Watanabe (late)	do.	July '90	April '92
Baron Kogoro Takahira	do.	Dec. '96	June '99
Baron Nobuaki Makino.....	do.	May '99	March '06
Baron Yasuya Uchida.....	Amb.	Feb. '07	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

to France.

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Samejima (late)	Res. Min.	Oct. '70	—
do.	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec. '80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	July '81	April '83
Marquis Hachisuka	do.	Dec. '82	Sept. '86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka	do.	June '87	June '90
,, Yasushi Nomura	do.	March '91	April '93
Baron Arasuke Soné	do.	May '93	Feb. '97
Baron Shin ichiro Kurino	do.	May '97	Rem. to Russia, Nov. '01
Baron Dr. Motono	do.	Dec. '01	Rem. to Russia, Jan. '06
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	Amb.	Jan. '06	—

to Germany.

Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Dec. '85
Viscount Shinagawa (late)	do.	Sept. '75	March '87
Marquis Saionji	do.	June '87	Aug. 91
Viscount Aoki	do.	Jan. '92	Feb. '98
Katsunosuke Inouye	do.	Feb. '98	—
do.	Amb.	Jan. '06	June '08
Baron Sutemi Chinda	do.	June '08	

to Great Britain.

Count Terajima (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	April '72	Oct. '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	do.	Sept. '74	July '79
Viscount Mori (late)	do.	Nov. '79	April '84
Viscount Kawase	do.	May '84	Feb. '94
Viscount Aoki	do.	Dec. '93	Nov. '94
Taka-akira Katō	do.	Nov. '94	Feb. 1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi	do.	Feb. 1900	—
do.	Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Count Jutaro Komura	do.	June '06	—

to Italy.

Count Sano (late)	Res.-Min.	Jan. '73	Dec. '73
Viscount Kawase	Min. ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '73	July '77
Marquis Nabeshima	do.	March '80	May '82
Marquis Asano	do.	March '82	May '83
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka	do.	May '84	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa	do.	July '87	Jan. '91
Baron Nakashima (late)	do.	Oct. '92	Aug. '94
Baron Kogoro Takahira	do.	Aug. '94	Rem. to Vienna, Dec. '95
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	April '96	Rem. to Paris, May '97
Baron Nohuaki Makino	do.	May '97	Rem. to Vienna, May '99

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Tsunasuke Oyama	Min. Ple. / Min. Ex.	May '99	Feb. '07
Baron Kogoro Takahira	Amb.	Jan. '07	Rem. to U.S.A. Feb. '08.
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi	do.	June '08	

to Russia.

Viscount Vice-Adm. Enomoto ..	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
C[illegible] Yanagiwara (late)	do.	March '80	June '83
[illegible]nt Yoshitada Hanabusa ..	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
[illegible] Tokujiro Nishi.....	do.	June '86	June '96
[illegible] Tadasu Hayashi	do.	March '97	Feb. '00
[illegible]t Jutaro Komura.....	do.	Feb. 1900	Rem. to Peking. Oct. '00
[illegible]n Sutemi Chinda	do.	Nov. 1900	Recalled Nov. '01
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Nov. 1901	Recalled Feb. '04
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono	do.	Jan. '06	—
do.	Amb.	April '08	—

to U. S. A.

Viscount Mori (late)		Oct. '70	July '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	Res.-Min.	Oct. '72	Did not proceed to post.
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan. '82
Count Munenori Terajima (late).	do.	July '82	Nov. '83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki	do.	May '84	Nov. '87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)..	do.	Feb. '88	Jan. '90
Gozo Tateno (late)	do.	Dec. '90	July '94
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	July '94	Rem. to Rome, Apr. '96
Toru Hoshi (late).....	do.	April '96	Aug. '98
Count Jutaro Komura.....	do.	Sept. '98	Rem. St. Petersburg. Feb. 1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira	do.	June '00	Jan. '06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Amb.	Jan. '06	Feb. '08
Baron K. Takahira	do.	Feb. '08	—

LIST OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(From opening of the country)

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late)	July 8, '69.	July 14, '71
Tomomi Iwakura (late)	July 14, '71.	Oct. 8, '71
Taneomi Soyejima (late)	Nov. 4, '71.	Oct. 13, '73
Munenori Terajima (late)	Oct. 28, '73.	Sept. 10, '79
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis	Sept. 10, '79.	Sept. 17, '87
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince.....	Sept. 17, '87.	Feb. 1, '88
Shigenobu Okuma, Count	Feb. 1, '88.	Dec. 24, '89
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount.....	Dec. 24, '89.	May 29, '91
Buyo Enomoto, Visc.....	May 29, '91.	Aug. 8, '92
Munemitsu Mutsu, Count (late)....	Aug. 8, '92.	May 30, '96

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Appointed.	Relieved.
*Kin-mochi Saionji, Marquis	May 30, '96.	Sept. 22, '96
Shigenobu Okuma, Count	Sept. 22, '96.	Nov. 6, '97
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron	Nov. 6, '97.	June 30, '98
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.....	June 30, '98.	Nov. 8, '98
Syuzo Aoki, Viscount.....	Nov. 8, '98.	Oct. 19, '00
Taka-akira Kato	Oct. 19, '00.	June 2, '01
*Arasuke Soné	June 2, '01.	Sept. 21, '01
Jutaro Komura, Count	Sept. 21, '01.	Jan. 7, '06
Taka akira Kato	Jan. 7, '06.	Mar. 3, '06
*Saionji, Marquis	Mar. 3, '06.	May 19,
Tadasu Hayashi, Count	May 19, '06.	July 14,
*Gen. Visc. Tera-uchi.....	July 14, '08.	

* The star indicates that the chair was occupied as additional p

LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPA

Austria-Hungary.

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Heinrich Freiherr von Calice	1871, 23, April	1874, 21, March
Pgnaz Freiherr von Schaeffer	1874, 21, March	1877, 22, April
Carl Retter von Boleslawski, ...	1877, 3. March	1879, Sept.
Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels	1879, 26, Jan.	1883, 4, March
Carl Graf Zalushi	1883, 4, March	1888, 18, Jan.
Rüdiger Freiherr von Biegeleben	1888, 20, July	1893, 23, April
Legations-Sehretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschäftsträger.		
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch ..	1895, 10, Sept.	1899, 5, Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz.....	1899, 31, Oct.	
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Ambassador of H. Apostolic Majesty .	1907, 23, Jan.	

France.

	Appointed.
Pushesne de Bellecourt, Chargé d'Affairs.....	1860, 14, Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiairy	1861, 14, June
Roches, Minister Plenipotentiairy	1863, 7, Oct.
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868, 18, Feb.
Bershemy, Min. Ple.	1873, 24, May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinairy and Min. Ple.	1876, 30, Apr.
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1880, 20, Apr.
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882, 2, Mar.
Sienkiewicz. En Ex. and Min. Ple.	1883, 20, July
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894, 19, Apr.
Gerard, Ambassador	1906, 12, Oct.

Germany.

Von Brandt, Consul	1863, 5, May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868, ?
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872, 30, Mar.
Von Eisendecher. do.	1875, 3, Dec.
Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Ple.	1880, 14, June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen.	1883, 24, April

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

			Appointed.
Dr. Von Holleben,	do.	do.	1886, 16, Mar.
Baron Von Gutschmid,	do.	do.	1892, 10, Dec.
Count Leyden,	do.	do.	1898, 29, Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen.			1901, 10, May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary			1906, 22, May

Great Britain.

1858. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission.
1859. Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General. Nov. 30.
1865. Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29, 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867.
1868. The Same. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Mikado.
1883. Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Fx. and Min. Plen. July.
1888. Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 30. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894.]
1894. Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 25.
1895. Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 1.
1900. Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., Oct. 26.
1905. The Same, Amb., Nov. 25.

Italy.

1874-1877. Count Te' d' Ostiani, En. Ex. & Min. Plenip.
1877-1883. Count Misse Barbolani ,, ,,
1883-1886. Le Chevalier Sanciarez, Charge' d'Affairs.
1886-1891. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
1891. Le Prince de Cariati, Charge' d'Affairs.
1891-1895. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
1895-1900. Le Comte E. Orfini, En. Ex. & Min. Plen-
1900. Le Chevalier V. Cobianchi, Charge' d'Affairs.
1901-1904. Le Comeur. G. Melegari, En. Ex. & Min. Plen.
1904-1907. Le Comte G. C. Vinci, ,, ,,
1907. Le Baron C. Romano Avezzana, Charge' d'Affairs.
1907. Le Comte G. Gallina, Ambassador.

U. S. of America.

1852. Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U. S. A., Special Mission, Nov. 13.
1856. Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3.
1859. Townsend Harris, Minister Resident. Jan. 17.
1861. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14.
1866. Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16.
1869. Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23.
1873. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2.
1885. Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 6.
1889. John F. Swift, En. Ex. & Min. Pen., May 13. Died, July, 1891.
1892. Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 25.
1893. Edwin Dun, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 24.
1897. Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., June 28. Died, Dec. 4, '02.
1903. Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., Mar. 3.
1906. Luke E. Wright, Ambassador.
1907. J. O'Brien, do.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER VIII.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Ok.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; F.=Fukagawa; Koi.=Koishikawa; Koj.=Kojimachi; Ky.=Kyobashi; Nih.=Nihombashi; U.=Ushigomê.)

ABE. *Ko*, Governor of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in the era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, Governor of Chiba '99-'01, Governor of Niigata '01-'03, which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05-'08 to be transferred to the present post in February '08.
Add. Tokyo Fucho.

ABE *Moritaro*, 1st Legation Sec. at Peking since '05, b. '72 in Buzen, graduated law at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, passed higher civil service examination in '96 and appointed Sec. of Foreign Office the following year, Councillor in '99 and per. Sec. of the Minister as additional post in '00, 2nd Sec. at London in '01.

ABE. *Taizo*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi (in Aichi-ken), entered Keiogijiku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

ADACHI, *Mine-ichiro*, *Hogaku-hakushi*. Senior Councillor of the Foreign Office, Chief of Minister's Secretariat, b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '93, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite of the Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the war.
Add. Foreign Office.

ADACHI, *Tsunayuki*, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '05 in consequence of the celebrated Sept. 5th anti-peace agitation.
Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, T.

AKABANE, *Shiro*, ex-Japanese Minister to Madrid, b. at Aidzu, '59; studied at Yale University, U.S.A.; entered the Department for Foreign Affairs '80; then Secretary of Japanese Legations at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington; Private Secrteary

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

to Minister for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Aoki) '90-'91; afterwards Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; Minister Resident in Netherland '94-'99; Chief Councillor for Foreign Office '99-1900; then appointed to the Ministership to Madrid and Lisbon from which he was relieved in '07.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

AKIMOTO, *Okitomo*, Viscount, (cr. '84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to '92; is a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London).
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

AKITSUKI, *Satsuo*, Minister at Brussels since May, '07, b. '58 in Hyuga, graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; attaché in '91, Councillor in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor, Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99, to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04, decorated in '06 with 3rd class Rising Sun with grant of money in connection with the war.

AKIYAMA, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. in Kakegawa, '59: graduated Law in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama.
Add. Kogai, Azabu, Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Teisuke*, prop. of the *Viroku*, and ex-M. P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, graduated Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; appointed junior auditor of the Board of Audit; started the present paper in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy.
Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, T.

AMANO, *Tameyuki*, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, economist, Professor in Waseda University, b. in Saga-ken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars": sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; is editor and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.
Add. 3-chome, Iida-machi, T.

AMEMIYA, *Keijiro*, b. in the province of Kai (Yamanashi-ken), '45; once a great power on the Exchange and at present in business circles; was incidentally cause of the uniform tariff system (at first 3 *sen* but now 4) of street electric r'ly service in Tokyo. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity.
Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

ANDO, *Taro*, earnest Temperance evangelist, b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in the era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai, '86 and Consul-General, '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't.
Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

ANRAKU, *Kanemichi*, Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo since 1906, b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship at Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu etc.
Add. Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.

AOKI, *Shūzo*, Viscount, (cr. '84,) ex-Amb. to America, b. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura, a village doctor; adopted when about 18 by a physician in ordinary to the Lord of Choshu; was sent to Berlin for study by his master, '69; appointed a few years after Secretary of Japanese Legation there. He was promoted Minister, '75; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs, '89-'91 and '98-1900. Was again accredited to Germany, '92-'97 and for short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child is now Countess Hatzefeldt, a celebrated German family. He was recalled home towards the end of '07. Now a Privy Councillor.
Add. Bancho, Koji-machi, T.

AOYAMA, *Tanemichi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, T.

ARAI, *Kentaro*, Korean Vice-Minister of Finance since '07, b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury; elevated to the Vice-Minister in '06 and then removed to the present position.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

ARAI, *Ryōichiro*, New York Agent of the celebrated silk exporting firm, Kiito Gomei Kaisha (Raw Silk Firm, Ltd), is a pioneer Japanese direct exporter of raw silk, having started the business, '76 in New York where he has remained with only a short break, devoting himself to the business. Subsequently joined the Doshinkaisha, leading silk exporting firm established by Japanese, which was soon converted into the present Kiito Gomei Kaisha with a branch office in Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, New York, etc. Has been awarded Gold Medal by the Japan Sericulture and Raw Silk Association.

ARAKAWA, *Gitaro*, Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

'97, Miye, '99, Kagawa, 1900, and finally the present post.
Add. Nagasaki Kencho.

ARAKAWA, *Minoji*, Minister to Mexico since '06, b. '57 in Kagoshima, graduated from the former Engineering Col., Tokyo, in '80, clerk at the Legation, London, in '86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Ninsen, '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96 where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war.

ARAKI, *Kwampo*, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Kochiken, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the then celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household.
Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

ARICHI, *Shinanosuke*, Baron, (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.
Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

ARIGA, *Nagao*, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, b. in Settu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '82; Private Secretary to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95, and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the last in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law. Granted 2nd Class Rising Sun and *yen* 2,000 as war honour.
Add. Myogadani, Koi., T.

ARISAKA, Lieut.-General, Baron (cr. '07), inventor of the Arisaka gun, b. in Choshu, '52; was first a teacher in foreign language, connected with a military cadet school; transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery headquarter and finally appointed Captain (art.), '81; sent abroad about '92; Col., '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistant effort, meanwhile again sent abroad, '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of *yen* 5,000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen., '01. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour).
Add. Tsukuto-Hachiman, U., T.

ARISHIMA, *Takeshi*, ex-Dir. Nippon Railway Co. L'td., b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the stormy days of Restoration; abandoned soldiery and entered civil career, '70; appointed Dir.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tax Bureau, '72; sent Europe and America, '78 to investigate taxation affairs; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau, '90; National Debt Bureau, '91 which he resigned, '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu; subsequently entered the 15th (Peers) Bank, the Nippon Railway and several other leading establishments.
Add. Bancho, Koj., T.

ASABUKI, *Yeiji*, Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken, was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyo., T.

ASADA, *Nobuoki*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 12th Army Division, b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97; and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division. Was decorated with 2nd Class Mil. Order G.
Add. Moji, Fukuoka-ken.

ASADA, *Yasunori*, Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, '48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A., '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02.
Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

ASANO, *Nagakoto*, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84.
Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, T.

ASANO, *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands. By his shrewdness he bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coal-tar and other refuses which were then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune by utilizing them. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Is now an acknowledged power in business world.
Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ATOMI, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair.
Add. Yanagi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

BABA, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan.

CHINDA, *Sutemi*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University, '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Ninsen; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage. Appointed Ambassador to Berlin in June '08.

CHIKAMI, *Kiyo-omi*, ex-Gov. of Kagoshima-ken, b. '56 in Kochi and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, after which he was Governor at several places, nominated Mem. House of Peers, '08.
Add. Mami-ana, Az. T.

DATÊ, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '60, son of (the house founded by the eldest son of Datê Masamune) Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *koku* at Uwajima, Iyo.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba.

DAN, *Takuma*, Manager Mining Dep't of the Mitsui Firm, b. '58 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in the era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course. Studied mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal-mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm.
Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, T.

DEN, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07) Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles.
Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, T.

DEWA, *Shigeto*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), Com. of the 2nd Standing Squadron, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy; saved by his presence of mind the training cruiser Ryuki when she started fire in the South Pacific '84, on board of which he was Lieutenant; Vice-Commander of Takao, '85; was in time promoted Capt. and was appointed Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau; granted 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China war; was chief of the Committee ordered to England to bring home the cruiser Tokiwa, 1899; Rear-Adm., 1900 and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; commanded a Squadron in the late war.
Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Sb., T.

DOI, *Keizo*, Dr., Prof. of Med. Col. imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japan Skin Disease Society; grad. the Med. Col., '90; assist. and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany and France, '95-98, to be appointed to the present chair on his returning home; was on suit of the late Prince Komatsu when his highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward, '02.
Add. Fujimi-cho 4-chome, T.

DOI, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser.
Add. Konoike, Osaka.

EBARA, *Soroku*, ex-M.P., educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyukai*, b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.
Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

EITAKI, *Kyukichi*, Consul-Gen. at Shanghai since '05, b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service examination in '90, appointed Junior Judge in '91 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, appointed first clerk at Consulate, Fusan in '93 to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between 94 and '03.

ENOMOTO, *Buyo*, Viscount (cr. '84), Vice-Admiral (retired), b. Aug. '39 at Tokyo (Yedo); was a pioneer naval officer sent for study to Holland by the Tokugawa Government; returned home in '66 on board the corvette *Kanyo Maru* built at Amsterdam to the order of that Government. In the civil war of the Restoration he at the head of that vessel and others

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

fled to Hakodate where, for several months, he with Otori (now Baron) successfully withstood the attack of the Imperial army. He surrendered at the earnest remonstrance of the leader of the Imperial Army and was released after the imprisonment of a year or two, to be at once appointed to an important Government post in Hokkaido. Dispatched to St. Petersburg '74 to conclude the treaty of exchanging Saghalien with the Kuriles; was Minister at Peking, '82, and sat in almost every Ministerial chair with the exception of that of Army, Finance and Justice. Is Chairman of the Russo-Japanese Society of Japan.
Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

FUJII, *Shigeta*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir., Art. and Eng. School; 2nd Class of Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; entered the Military Academy in '77; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and appointed Dir. Military Staff College, from which he was transferred to post of Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army in the late war, and restored to the present post on close of the War.
Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, T.

FUJIOKA, *Ichisuke*, Dr., Kogakuhakushi, b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s, was fused '06; he being at present its chief engineer. He is a pioneer electric engineer in Japan.
Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, T.

FUNAKOSHI, *Mitsunojo*, 1st Sec. Embassy at Berlin, b. '67 in Hiroshima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostock the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95, Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, transferred to Berlin in '06. Studied in Germany in '86-'93.

FUJINAMI, *Kototada*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, '53; Chamberlain to His Majesty from childhood, and since '89 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, and previously taking charge of Imp. Studs at Niicup and Shimosa, was frequently sent abroad on official business. is principal promotor of the Horse-race course at Ikegami, near Tokyo. Is Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

FUJISAWA, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Rigakuhakushi, Prof. of Science at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study, that of mathematics, in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.
Add. Suwa-cho, Koj., T.

FUJITA, *Denzaburo*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. in Choshu, '41; promoted the lately nationalized Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking min-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ing and engineering works. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.
Add. Ami-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

FUJITA, *Ryutaro*, Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the present post from '98.
Add. Nagoya.

FUJITA, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUHARA, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (now Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there.
Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, T.

FUKUHARA, *Ryojiro*, Dir. Special School Bureau ('04) and Commissioner of the Peerage School ('07), b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't, '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department.
Add. Minami-cho, U., Tokyo.

FUKUOKA, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '67 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the present post.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koj., T.

FUKUSHIMA, *Yasumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, was born in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken, '53; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; Major '88; was welcomed by the populace almost as a triumphant hero when in June '93 he returned home after successfully travelling through Siberia on horseback. Promoted Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer's trouble, and was knighted by King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son. Appointed to the present post in '06.
Add. Yarai, U., T.

FUKUZAWA, *Sutejiro*, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

late celebrated Fukuzawa; was togethr with his elder brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '65.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, *Momosuke*, brother-in-law of the above, being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keiogijiku; and proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered the Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns.
Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, T.

FUNAKOSHI, *Mamoru*, Baron (cr. 1900). M. of the House of Peers, b. at Hiroshima, '40; in '68 he entered civil service; appointed Secretary of the Home Office, then filled successively the Govvernorship of Chiba, Ishikawa, and of Miyagi, &c.; nominated the Member of the House of Peers, '94.
Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, U., T.

FURUICHI, *Koi*, Dr., Kogakuhakushi, Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice--Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post Directorship of Seoul-Fusan Ra'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur *no* singers and actors.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, T.

GA, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki in '40; a poineer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

GO, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

GOTO, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), Pres. South Manchuria Railway, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward as it was proved that he himself was a victim of the author of that scandal, Nishigori, a petty Cagliostro. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the present post, '06. His career is identified with the growth and progress of that new dominion. For the rapid development which the new dominion has made, great credit was due to his energy and foresight, and it was in recognition of this service that he was made a Peer in April '06. From his extraction and career he is a Dr. Jameson of Japan, minus warlike adventure.
Add. Tairen (Dalny), Kwant'g.

GWASSAN, *Yagoro*, master swordsmith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and his swords have acquired wide renown for perfect elasticity combined with unique sharpness.
Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

HACHISUKA, *Shigeakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *Daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post the following year.
Add. Mita-Tsuma-machi, Sb., T.

HAGIWARA, *Shuichi*, Dir. Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, b. '68 in Nagato, passed con. and dip. service and higher civil service examination in '95, élève Consul at Ninsen in '95, attaché at Berlin '97, Legation Sec. at Brussels in '99, transferred to Seoul in '01, Embassy Sec. at Washington '06, then transferred to as Mukden Con.-Gen., recalled home '07 and attached to head office. Graduated the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '95.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAMADA, *Gentatsu*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '54 in Kumamotoken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-'1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Kichiemon*, Mem., House of Peers for Tokyo, a millionaire merchant, landowner and politician, b. '62 in Kishu (Wakayama-ken); grad. Keiogijuku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholeseller; did much to save now flourishing Fuji Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir., and has also played active part in business. Was returned three times to the House of Representatives; travelled through Europe and America about 1900. Is the President of the Toyokuni Ginko (Bank) which was founded in '07.
Add. Ko-ami-cho, N., T.

HAMAO, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07). Pre. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49: Councillor of the Department of Education, '78; Vice-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Re-appointed to the present post, Dec. '05 with *Shinnin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

HANABUSA, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affairs at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and next promoted to the present post.
Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

HANABUSA, *Naosaburo*, Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the above; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line. Was decorated last year with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for his service in the Imperial Family Affairs Commission.
Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, T.

HARA, *Kei*, M.P., Home Minister, b. '54, at Morioka (in Iwate-ken); entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Count Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '84 as Special Envoy, and was appointed the Count's Personal Secretary when he filled the chair of Foreign Affairs. He is a public man who enjoyed a great confidence from the late Count Mutsu under whom he served as Personal Secretary, '90-'92, when the statesman was Minister of Ag'ture and Commerce; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Com'cial Bureau to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't, '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Marquis Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec. '00 to May the following year. Then chief-editor of the *Osaka Shimpo*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the present post.
Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

HARA, *Rokuro*, a prominent business-man, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; sent to Europe '71 by the Gov-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ernment, but soon resigned the appointment and proceeded to America, and next studied in England, returning home '77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies.
Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

HARA, *Ryuta*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Fukuoka, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge of the building several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its waterworks; is a Professor of his alma mater as additional duty, his principal duty being Engineer to the City of Tokyo.
Add. Sashigaya, Koi., T.

HABA, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinshu '70; studied at Waseda Univ., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man reputed for energetic mind.
Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

HABA, *Yoshimichi*, lawyer Dr., Hogakuhakushi. b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; appointed Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in '90; afterwards appointed Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka. Left Government service in '93 and has since been practising law. He is reputed as being one of the most level-headed barristers and also the most flourishing, of the Tokyo Bar.
Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

HARADA. *Tasuku*. Pres. of the Doshisha in Kyoto, b. '63 in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha which he graduated '84. Entered Yale Univ. and graduated from Divinity School, class '91 and the following year travelled through Europe in company of Dr. E. W. Griffis, author of the Mikado's Empire, etc.; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe. Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06. In '06 travelled extensively in India as special lecturer under auspices of Y.M.C.A. Installed in the present chair in '07.
Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

HARUKI. *Yoshiaki*, Chief Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, b. '46 in Yamato; took a distinguished part for the Imperial cause in the Restoration work; junior Public Procurator '73. Judge at the Tokyo District Court '80. presiding Public Procurator at the Nagasaki Appeal Court. which post he soon resigned. Appointed Public Procurator of the Supreme Court, '85, Chief Public Procurator at the Hakodate Appeal Court, '86 and a similar posta t Hiroshima, '87. Public Procurator-General at the Supreme Court, '92, Chief of the Tokyo Appeal Court, '98.
Add. Fuua-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kaname*. Dr., Kogakuhakushi, R'ly. Eng. Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly. service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly. Co., '02; proceeded to the present post early '06.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kensai*, Baron (cr. '07), 3rd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '47 in Bungo; Sub.-Lieut., '72: Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Div. and Dir. of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany, '90 to investigate military affairs.
Add. Sanai-cho, U., T.

HASEBA, *Sumitaka*, M.P., a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Ito Cabinet. Travelled abroad in '06. He is one of the best shots in Japan.
Add. Mamiana, Azabu, T.

HASEGAWA, *Tai*, Dr. and publicist, b. in Niigata; was appointed Vice-Dir. of the Medical Col. of Tokyo Univ., '73, and has frequently filled various posts in civil service, the last being that of Dir. of Sanitary Bureau, Home Office. He twice sat in Parliament and for a long while kept a private Medical School which was lately closed. Has lately kept aloof from active life.
Add. Yushima, Hongo., T.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshimichi*, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honor), General, Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07). Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '78; Major-General, '86; Lieut.-General, '96; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honor at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the present important post.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshinosuke*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '76 to '80, engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives, '02.
Add. Kobinata-dai-machi, Koi.

HASHIMOTO, *Tsunatsune*, Dr., Chief of the Red Cross Hospital, Physician-in-waiting to the Court, Viscount (Baron '95 and Viscount '07) b. in Fukui, '45; brother of the celebrated patriot, Sanai Hashimoto, who dis-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

tinguished himself in upholding the cause of the Imperial House before the Restoration and put to death on that account by the Tokugawa Regency. The Doctor studied medicine in Germany 1872-'77 and was appointed an Army Surgeon soon after his return: promoted to Surgeon-General of the Medical Dep't about '85, resigned two years later to devote himself to the Red Cross work, undertaking the responsible post of the Chief of its Hospital; was nominated member of the House of Peers in '90, but resigned it next year. Was invested with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war.
Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

HATA, *Seikichiro*, Chief of Locomotive Section of the Government Railways, b. '57 in Sasayama; graduated Mech. Engineering '85 at the now defunct Eng. Col., and has since been connected with the present service till rising to the present position. He travelled abroad on official business in '97.
Add. Shiodome, Shiba, T.

HATANO, *Yoshinao*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Justice, b. Hizen, '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '99; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan. '06.
Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, T.

HATOYAMA, *Kazuo*, Dr., L.L.D. (Yale), Hogaku-hakushi, M.P., a leader of Seiyu-kai, and lawyer, b. Tokyo, '56; grad. Yale University, class '79; Professor of Law of Tokyo University '79-88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs '85-'88. Has sat in the House of Representatives for Tokyo since '92, and was appointed its President twice. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98; was granted LLD. from Yale Univ., '01. He has resigned '07 the chair of President of Waseda University. Deserted Progressives in Jan. '08 and entered *Seiyukai*.
Add. Otowa, Koi., T.

HATTORI, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo, manager of the University, Dean of the Law Course, Councillor and Secretary of the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred as Gov. of Iwate-ken, '91; of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and lastly the present post.
Add. Hyogo-Kencho Off., Kobe.

HAYAKAWA, *Senkichiro*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; Councillor Finance Dep't '91-1900, and was twice dispatched to England by the Matsukata Ministry in connection with the War Indemnity paid by China to Japan and also to raise a foreign loan, and was duly rewarded by his successful service.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

He resigned the Gov. service '01 to take charge of said Bank, the Mitsui Bank.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Tetzuya*, b. Okayama, '65; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attaché to the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; Secretary of the Cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Was Manag. Director of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., and has taken active part in the recent international economic enterprise of inviting foreign capitalists to invest in Japan, having been principal agent in bringing to successful issue loan negotiations of the Hokkaido Tanko. He is now a prominent figure in business circles and is also a patent attorney of perhaps the widest connection with international patent affairs.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07) ex-Minister at Peking b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attaché Foreign Office; élève Consul at Chefoo, '87, at Ninsen, '88; promoted full Consul, '90, Consul at Shanghai, '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93 to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June '08.

HAYASHI, *Tadasu*, Count, (cr. Baron '95. Visc. '02 and Count '07), Minister of Foreign Affairs, (May '06) b. at Tokyo '50 of a medical family; was one of the students sent for study to England by the Tokugawa Government, to return home in a hurry on the eve of the surrender of the Regency to the Imperial Court; was a captain under Enomoto (now Adm. Vis.) when at the head of a few thousand followers he defended Hakodate against the Imp. Army and upheld cause of the Tokugawa. He was imprisoned two years after the suppression of the rebellion; he was entrusted, when released, by the local Government of Wakayama to adjust its administrative affairs. His career in civil service began in '71 when he was an official in the Kanagawa Kencho; next held posts of Secretary in the Central Government and also in the Household Dep't, then appointed Governor of Kagawa-ken and Hyogo-ken. We next found him in the Foreign Office as Vice-Minister, June '91-May '96 under the late Count Mutsu; was transferred to Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Peking, '96, then at St. Petersburg, '98; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James which post he continued to occupy with credit. Was created Baron, '95. after the Japan-China War, and in 1902 was granted Viscount in consideration of his service in

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

concluding the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague, '99. The Count is something of an author and has written and translated "The Farmer Patriot" (Sakura Sogoro), Mill's Political Economy and Machiavell's The Prince.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Yuzo*, ex-M.P., one of the leading politicians and party managers, b. Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. One of the few M.P.'s with unbroken record since inauguration of Parl. regime in '90. He sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communication in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyukwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has kept aloof from active life.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

HAYASHIDA, *Kametaro*, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Transferred to the present post in '97 and has effected various improvement in the administrative routine of the House.
Add. Official Res., House of Rep.

HIBI, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Mushu Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America, '06.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIBIYA, *Heizaemon*, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '84 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy service for other tottering establishments, and is one of the prominent figures in business, and has won greater fortune than any other by the steady rise of shares with the restoration of peace.
Add. Hibiya Firm, Nih., T.

HIDAKA, *Sōnojō*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Adm., b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Toemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77, Commander of Cru. Hashidate in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).
Add. Maizuru, Tango.

HIGASHIKUZE. *Michiyoshi*, Count, (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91, b. in Kyoto, '33; one of the prominent figures as supporter of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc.; was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers, '90-'91. He is a charming poetaster.
Add. Honmura-cho, Azabu, T.

HIJIKATA, *Hisamoto*, Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief-Secretary in Count Ito's (now Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '87-Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September, '87 to November '98.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

HIOKI, *Eki*, Councillor at Embassy, Berlin, since '06, b. in Ise, graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, attaché the same year, at New York in '89, Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for the war.

HIRAI, *Seijiro*, Kogakuhakushi. President of Gov. Rlys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75, and grad. '77. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as Rly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return, '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko Rly., '94, when he entered Gov. Rlys in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the present post, '04.
Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIRANUMA, *Kiichiro*, Dir. Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau. b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and at once appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to the present post '06. Ordered to proceed to America and Europe in '07.
Add. Justice Office, Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. b. in Tokyo went over to U.S.A. when he was a boy of 16 and entered at New York a workshop devoted to making railroad carriages, and returned home about '80, to be appointed at once as overseer of the works at Shimbashi. Left the service about '90 and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which after a flourishing career of several years was united with immense success, as this was the only private factory of the kind then in Japan, when the Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. organized by Vis-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

count Inouye, his former chief at the Government Railways and others.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HIRATA, *Tosuke*, Baron, (cr. '02), mem. House of Peers, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; filled various posts in civil office since '70, attaining the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June 1901-July '03. Is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is actively engaged in preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity.
Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

HIRAYAMA, *Tojiro*, Cap. (Imp. Navy, ret.), Pres. Nautical Col. Tokyo; b. in Tokushima, '52; entered the Naval Acad. which he grad. '73, and was Capt. of the scouting vessel Yayeyama on the occasion of the Japan-China War, but was to leave the service '96 owing to the protest of England for his search of a British vessel at that time; removed the same year to the present post.
Add. Nautical Co., Tokyo.

HIROHATA, *Tadatomo*, Marquis, formerly courtier; b. 1860, was once in the army, and now a Chamberlain to His Majesty.
Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

HIROI, *Isamu*, Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employe of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E., returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru.
Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya U., T.

HIROMI, *Jisaburo*, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54: promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan.
Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

HIROTSU, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan). b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of women's character. Of the Three Celebrities, *Roban*, *Koyo* and *Ryuro*, the first has of late devoting his time more for study than writing, the second is dead, and Ryuro alone remains on the field.
Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

HOMMA, *Mitsuyoshi*, the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back. b. '37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa.
Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

HONDA, *Yo-ichi*, D.D., Bishop, President of Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin (a Christian College), a leading educationalist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. Union held at Paris, '05.
Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

HOSHINO, *Kingo*, Chief Staff of the Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, Major-Gen. of Art., b. '63 in Niigata-ken, was chief of staff of the 1st Division in the late war; promoted to the present rank '07 and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite.
Add. Port Arthur.

HOSOKAWA, *Junjiro*, Baron. (cr. '00) Privy Councillor since '93, scholar, b. in Tosa, 34; Vice-President of the House of Peers, '91-'93; was President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of works of high literary merit.
Add. Surugadai K., Tokyo.

HOTTA, *Seiyo*, Viscount, Minister of Communications; b. '46, 8th son of late Iwaki Takayoshi and adopted as son and heir by the family which held a small fief of Miyagawa, Omi (13,000 koku); succeeded to the fief in 1863; Governor of Miyagawa *han*, 1869; Ward Chief of Azabu, Tokyo, in 1880; that of Akasaka, Tokyo, 1881; President of Chikuho R'ly, 1889; elected in 1890 by fellow Viscounts member of House of Peers where he is a leader of the coterie formed by members bearing titles of Viscount; installed in the present post in March '08.
Add. Kobiki-cho Ky., Tokyo.

IBARAGI, *Isho*, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration and was commissioned Major '72 as soon as the Army was organized on a new model; Major.-Gen. 90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War, was Commander of the 4th Depot Div. during the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

IBUKA, *Kajinosuké*, M.A., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defense of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '67, to be released on account of age studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; graduated the Course of Theology at the Union Seminary, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students Y.M.C.A. Conference held in U.S.A. several years ago. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. of a female Seminary, U.S.A.
Add. Meiji Gakuin, Sb., T.

ICHIHARA, *Morihiro*, Director of First Bank and its Agent in Korea and ex-Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto. '55. graduated the late Dr. Niejima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about twelve years ago, to enter the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch, resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yoko-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

hama, '02; re-entered the 1st Bank '06.
Add. the 1st Bank, Seoul.

ICHIJO, *Saneteru*, Prince, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekê* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Left" and "Right Minister"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Lieut.-Col. and Aide-de-camp to His Majesty; was attached to the French Embassy 1902-'06. The Empress was 3rd daughter of the late Prince.
Add. Fukuyoshicho, Akasaka, T.

ICHIJI, *Kosuke*, Lieut.-General (Artillery), Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 in Satsuma; entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff; was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the recent war as chief staff of officers under Gen. Nogi. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

ICHIKU, *Masakata*, 1st secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05, b. '59 in Kagoshima; chancelier at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, per. sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97.

ICHIKI, *Kitokuro*, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Shizuoka, '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc, in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University, '94; Director of the Legislative Bureau '02-'06; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900.
Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

ICHINOSE, *Hyoê*, Lieut.-Gen.; Commander of the 17th Army Division; noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungh in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub.-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. 94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Nov. '07.

IGUCHI, *Seigo*, Maj.-Gen., Pres. Mil. Staff Col. and member of the General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub.-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office, '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post. 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour.)
Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

IIDA, *Shunsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret); b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub.-Lieut. '73, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03;

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div. in the late war; was decorated with the 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

IIJIMA, *Kametaro*, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06. b. '65 in Tokyo, clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. *Edu.* graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '93.

IJUIN, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Com. of the 1st Standing Squadron, b. '52 in Satsuma: took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '71; despatched to England for study, '78 and was on board the Triumph as cadet '79-'82; graduated '83 the Greenwich Academy receiving diploma on Torpedo Course; returned home '86; member of Staff at the Naval Staff Board '85-'89; brought home from England Chiyoda as Vice-Commander '89-'91; attached to the Naval Staff Board '92-'95; meanwhile promoted to Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was granted 3rd class Rising Sun and Y. 200; with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money in connection with the Boxer Trouble; represented Japan with Asama and Takasago in the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '07, with Tsukuba and Chitose. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war. Transferred to the present post in May '08.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

IJUIN, *Hikokichi*, ex-Councillor of Japanese Embassy at London since '07, b. '64 in Kagoshima, attaché in '90 élève consul at Chefoo in '93, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, transferred to Ninsen in '98, at Tientsin '01. Consul-General in '02. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with the Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan War. *Edu.* Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law). Appointed Minister to Peking in June, '08.
Add. Jap., Legation, Peking.

IKEBE, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijuro Ikebe, who joined at the head of Kumamoto contingent the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 enter-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ed journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi.*
Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, U., T.

IKEDA, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99), b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court.
Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chair-man of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake business-men.
Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 koku, having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Narimasa*, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 *koku*. The house having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865.
Add. O-saki, near Tokyo.

INAGAKI, *Manjiro*, Minister Plenip'y at Madrid, b. at Hirado '61; entered the Tokyo Univ., '82 which he did not graduate: entered Cambridge, England, '86 which he graduated (B.A.), '89; was then lecturer at the Noble's School and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, after which he took to his lecture-tour through principal districts, "preaching" on the catchy subject, the "Oriental Policy." In '97 appointed to Minister Resident accredited to Bangkok, and transferred to be Minister to Spain and Portugal, '07. He is an author of some political works.

INOUYE, *Hikaru*, Baron (cr. '07) Com. 4th Army (Osaka) Div.; b. '51 in Yamaguchi-ken; Capt. in '71, Major in '76 and took part in the civil war of Satsuma; Lieut.-Col. '85; Col. '88; Chief Staff to 3rd Division '89; dispatched abroad '94; was recalled in a hurry on the eve of the Japan-China War when as Major-Gen. and Chief Staff to the 2nd Army he took distinguished part and was rewarded with 3rd order of Golden Kite; Chief Staff of Military Inspection Board, '96; Lieut.-Gen. '99 as Com. of Kokura Div. which he led under Gen. Kuroki in the Russo-Japanese War; was transferred to the present command in '06. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour.)
Add. Osaka Garrison.

INOUYE, *Jukichi*, Secretary Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83: was Prof. of English at Tokyo High School

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

till '93. Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette;* Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, being at the same time Prof. at the Higher Normal School.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

INOUYE, *Kakugoro*, M.P., Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works, England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; is the Managing Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. and was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
Add. Ichibancho, Koj., T.

INOUYE. *Kaoru*, Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in '63 when the clan of Choshu defended itself against the attack of the overwhelming host of the Tokugawa; secretly visited England with his bosom friend Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki. He and Ito were regarded as renegades by the fellow clansmen and the former was waylaid by a set of these men, was terribly wounded and narrowly escaped death; was

appointed soon after the consummation of the Restoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned for a short while in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary with the late Count Kuroda, Chief Plenipotentiary, to Korea to negotiate with that Government about the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort when she called at Kokwa island to get supply of water. Subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office when Prince Ito, then Premier, met with an accident and was confined in bed while Parliament was sitting; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court sent after the close of the Japan-China War. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the Marquis with the other elder statesmen was ordered to attend to all important councils and specially to render advice to the Minister of Finance, and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuous in arts, possessing perhaps the best collection of Sesshu. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, ex-Japanese Amb., Berlin, is a son of Count's elder brother. (Vide Chap. "Senior statesmen.")
Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, T.

INOUYE, *Katsunosuke*, ex-Japanese Amb. at Berlin, and adopted son and heir of Marquis Inouye who

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

is his uncle, b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in '98, promoted to Amb. '06 Granted 1st Class Rising Sun.
Add. Mita, Shiba, T.

INOUYE, *Ryokei*, Admiral, Viscount (Baron in '87 and Viscount in '07), b. '45 in Satsuma; Captain '82; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral '98; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty, for several years, and removed to post of mem. of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite.
Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, T.

INOUYE, *Teijiro*, greatest match exp. of Japan, b. in Tajima '53, son of an obscure county doctor; left home '74 to seek fortune; succeeded after hard struggle in placing his match-making business on sound basis; was granted the Blue Ribbon medal in '02 in recognition of important improvements he made in the export business of matches.
Add. Osaka Koyekisha, Osaka.

INOUYE, *Tetsujiro*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; the Dean and Professor of College of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

INOUYE, *Tsuyoshi*, Viscount, (cr. '87), member of the House of Peers, born '43 in Choshu; held for many years the post of Director-General of Government Railways, which he resigned in 1887; lost greater part of his fortune through failure of the Oriental Bank, Yokohama; is now president of the Rolling-stock Co., Osaka.
Add. Enokisaka, Ak., T.

INUKAI, *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of the National Diet, '90; and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre, but is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while.
Add. Waseda, U., Tokyo.

IRISAWA, *Tatsukichi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; since '95 Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary to the Court.
Add. Hisamatsu-cho, Nih., T.

ISEJI, *Kosei*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-Gen. '00 and Com. 6th Division to be placed on retired list, '02, and filled post of Com. of Depot Body Guards Div.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

during the late war and for which he was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

ISHIGURO, *Isoji*, Kogakuhakushi, b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England, '79-'83; was appointed Naval engineer, '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in the water works laying of Tokyo; has charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co.
Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, T.

ISHIGURO, *Tadanori*, Baron (cr. '95). Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all-round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked men of the time.
Add. Ageba-cho, U., T.

ISHII, *Kikujiro*, Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, b. '66 at Chiba, 2nd son of a wealthy farmer; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation, '93; Consul at Ninsen, '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation, '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year: Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section, 1900; promoted to the Director in '04: was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riots there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08.
Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T.

ISHIMOTO, *Shinroku*, Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Minister of War, b. '54; Lieut.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post, '03. Was rewarded with 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for service in the late war.
Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

ISHIWATARI, *Bin-ichi*, Hogakuhakushi, ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan. '06 but from which he was relieved in April '08.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ISHIZUKA, *Yeizo*, Chief Councillor of the Residency-General at Seoul, b. at Aizu, '65; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Governor-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to Governor of the Oc-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

cupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to present post in Sept. '07.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

ISOBE, *Masaharu*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept., b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition, Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position.
Add. Yarai, Ushigomê, T.

ISOBE, *Shiro*, ex-M.P., ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation, '86, then Judge of the same Court, '90 and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is a noted amateur singer of "gidayu."
Add. Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, T.

ITAGAKI, *Taisuke*, Count, (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of bitter struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a *sangi* corresponding in rank to the present Cabinet Minister. Resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated the warlike policy. For several years he lived in his native place devoting himself to the work of disseminating the idea of freedom among his adoring fellow provincials, and Tosa enjoyed the honoured title of being the nursery of freedom in Japan. In 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the Parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '82, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America. Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favor of Marquis Ito when he formed a "model party", 1900, the Seiyukai. He has since confined himself to social affairs with the principal object of bettering the condition of the poor, and has lately declared his views condemning the hereditary peerage system. He is believed to be too single-minded and lack breadth to qualify him as successful party leader.
Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITO, *Hirobumi*, Prince (cr. Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), hon. LLD. (Yale), Resident-General, Tutor of the Korean Crown Prince and accorded rank as Prince of the Blood of Korea, holder of the Grand Cordon and Neck Ribbon, was born Sept. 2nd, '41, an only child of a petty clansman of the Lord of Choshu, and a statesman whose name is more widely known abroad than any other living Japanese. Studied while young at the family school of Yoshida

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Torajiro, on whom R. L. Stevenson wrote a fine article in his "Men and Books." The uncommon ability of young Ito soon attracted notice of the seniors of the Choshu Clan, but age and position did not allow him to take any active part in the rough work of blood and iron, in the stormy time immediately preceding and succeeding the Restoration. Visited England '63 with Inouye and the present Vis. Yamao and one other secretly as sailor boy, to come home in a hurry on learning the proposed bombardment of Shimonoseki by the Allied Squadron and literally found himself placed between the devils in the shape of the exacting foreigners and the deep sea represented by the ignorant and equally unyielding clansmen of Choshu. Patronised by the late Kido, then the leader of the Choshu Clan, the young Ito was entrusted with work of grave responsibility. On the advent of the restored Imp. régime in '68 he was appointed a Councillor of State and acted as interpreter to the boy Emperor when he first saw the foreign representatives in February of same year; then Gov. of Hyogo-ken; Jun. Vice-Min. of Finance July '69, add. post of Jun. Vice-Min. Public Works and also Commissioner of Hok. Colonization Board; despatched to U.S.A. '70 to investigate the banking system, leading to issue of Banking Regulations. '72; Sen. Vice-Min. Public Works '71 and was appointed one of Jun. Plenip. under the late Prince Iwakura when sent as special embassy to approach the Powers to open negotiation for the revision of the old one-sided treaties. With the death of Kido in '77 and of Okubo, the following year, the position of Ito, who had been installed about that time in the Ministry of Public Works, began to acquire redoubled importance. In '82, the year after the memorable proclamation announcing inauguration of the representative system ten years hence, the future Prince was dispatched to Europe and America to investigate the Constitution and Parliamentary working, returning home the following year. In '83 he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar Alexander III. as representative of Japan. In 1885 he was dispatched to China and concluded the Tientsin Agreement with the late Earl Li about Korea. When the late Prince Sanjo resigned the Premiership in '85, he recommended Ito, created Count the preceding year, as his successor and he was installed in chair which he had to occupy no less than four times. In less than three years he resigned the Premiership to be transferred to the post of the President of the Privy Council just created at that time; at the initial stage of the national legislative institution he filled the chair of President of the House of Peers. It was during his second Premiership that war broke out with China. How he negotiated at Shimonoseki with the Chinese Peace Envoy, how he began to lean in favor of party Cabinet; how he undertook to form a "model party"; how the collision between the progressive Ito and the conservative Yamagata (Marshal Prince) resulted in installation of the Prince in the post of President of the Pri-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

vy Council and to sever connection with political party; how the Prince adroitly checkmated this move by taking with him the Katsura Cabinet's chief, Yamagata, into the political asylum of Privy Council—all these are matters which are too well-known to be described here at any length. The Prince accompanied Prince Arisugawa when His Highness attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen; he was at St. Petersburg in course of foreign tour when the Anglo-Japanese *entente* was concluded by the Katsura Cabinet. Twice he was dispatched to Seoul during the late war and had ultimately to fill the post of Resident-Gen. in the fall of '05, proceeding to Korea in Feb. '06; returned home Dec. '07 in company of the Korean Crown Prince. Hon. Kunihiro Ito. Mas. Cerem., and son of Marquis Inouye's elder brother, was adopted by the Prince as son and heir; and of his two daughters the elder is the wife of Baron Suyematsu and the younger that of Mr. Nishi, Secretary of the Embassy, Vienna. Add. Seoul, Korea.

ITO, *Kinryo*, editor of the Nippon, b. '57 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; entered the Nippon Ginko about ten years ago and had charge of the Secretariat Section. Visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the Nippon, '06.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj.; Tokyo.

ITO, *Kunihiro*, (former name *Yukichi*) Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies and Steward to Prince Arisugawa was b. '70, a 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted son and heir of Prince Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89.
Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

ITO. *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder, was Prince Ito's Private Secretary to '91; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98, which he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace; was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young career.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ITO *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to 99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99.
Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

ITO, *Sukenori*. Fleet Adm, Viscount, (cr. '95), late Chief of the Naval Staff, b. in Satsuma. '42. early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United Squadron in '93; and commanded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd Class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post, Dec. '05. He was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and decorated wtih Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia for his service (as Chief Naval Staff) in the late War.
Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

IWAKURA, *Tomosada*, Prince Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, and Director of the Peerage Bureau, b. '51 at Kyoto: eldest son of the late celebrated Prince Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration.
Add. Kasumiga-seki, Tokyo.

IWANAGA, *Sho-ichi*, Man. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keio-gijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col. London at Gov. expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to return home '78; and soon entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment.
Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, T.

IWASA, *Jun*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, was b. in Fukui, '36; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

IWASAKI, *Hisaya*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '65 eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LLB., class '93; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times.
Add. Yushima Kiridōshi, T'yo.

IWASHITA, *Seishu*, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyons; left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96. Returned from Osaka in May '08.
Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

IWAYA, *Suyéo*, author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan, b.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

'70 in Tokyo. 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkan Publishers and also the Waseda Univ.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

KABAYAMA, *Sukenori*, Fleet Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '86 and Minister of the Navy '90-92. Was Chief of the Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport "Saikyo-maru" was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04. He was promoted full Admiral May, '95.
Add. Takata-toyokawacho, Koi., T.

KAGAWA, *Keizo*, Count, (cr. '07), born '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imperial Household in '70, and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80.
Add. Kioi-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

KAIJIMA, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; has risen from a miner to the present opulence. Twice he failed in coal mining enterprise, but he persevered and at last the third undertaking started in '85 was crowned with success.
Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

KAKINUMA, *Tanizo*, Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, Shimotsuke Cotton Mill, Tokyo Water Power Electric Co., Tokyo Woolen Factory, etc., b. at Tatebayashi, Joshu '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, but adopted by his uncle's adopted son who was carrying on yarn business in a small way at Tokyo; is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city.
Add. Ko-ami-cho, Hon., Tokyo.

KAMADA, *Yeikichi*, mem. House of Peers, and of the Higher Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86 which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, which sent him abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on the return; is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAMIMURA, *Hikonojo*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Yokosuka Adm., b. in Satsuma; entered the Imperial Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Japan-China War of '94-95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia* in the encounter. after repeated disappointments to seek out, off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to the present post Dec. '05. Was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Baron in '07.
Add. Yokosuka.

KAMIO, *Koshin*, Maj.-Gen. and ex-Com. of Japanese Garrison in China, and one of the best authorities on that country among Japanese officers, b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub.-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Div. and 10th Div. besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite, and was on the staff of Marshal Oyama in the late war, on the conclusion of which he was given the present commission. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun.

KANDA, *Naibu*, Baron, b. Tokyo in '57, adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. of the Higher Com. School and also of the Peers' School.
Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

KANEKO, *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07) Privy Councillor, hon. LLD. (Harvard) President of the Grand Exhibition of Japan to be held in Tokyo in 1912, and of the America's Friends Society, was b. at Fukuoka, '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Priate Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85'85. next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief-Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, to return home soon after the conclusion of peace. Was granted patent of Viscount and 1st class Rising Sun in '07 (war honour).
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KANO, *Hisanobu*, Viscount, mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with vari-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ous enterprises intended to promote industry.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KANO, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, b. at Hyogo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98: President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.
Add. Tokyo Higher Normal Sc.

KATAOKA, *Shichiro*, Chief of Naval Construction Board, Vice-Adm. and ex-Com. 2nd Squadron, b. '53. 2nd son of a retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77: held posts of Commander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late war, for which he was rewarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Transferred to the present post in '06.
Add. Onden, near Aoyama, T.

KATAKURA, *Kentaro*, largest silk-manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 packages of raw silk per annum.
Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, T.

KATAYAMA, *Kuniyoshi*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojinkai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

KATAYAMA, *Toguma*, architect to the Court, b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence, '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace nearly completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently visited abroad to study his speciality.
Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, T.

KATO, *Hiroyuki*, Privy Councillor, Baron, (cr. 19000), Bungakuhakushi, Hogakuhakushi, m. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation or original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization to our people. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first Privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition.
Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masayoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsu-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

bishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Hunan S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business. Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masuo*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to Chancelier of the Italian Legation '84, next to the Legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Since '99 he has been adviser of the Korean Government which reposes considerable confidence in him. Add. Seoul, Korea.

KATO, *Motoshiro*, Consul-General at Mukden since Sept. '07, b. '70 in Bungo, passed Consular and Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '95, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China, in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Ninsen '01, Consul-General at Tientsin in '06.

KATO, *Taka-akira*, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of For. Affairs in 1900-'01; tried in the winter of 1902 to arrange the Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, but various obstacles stood in the way and the scheme failed; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the present Saionji Cabinet as Foreign Minister, but to resign in Mar., being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. He owns an organ, the *Nichi Nichi*, wh he purchased in '04; is Ba Iwasaki's (Hisaya) brother law by marriage, and is one the junior statesmen w bright future in store for them. He holds British decoration G.C.M.G.
Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KATO, *Tomosaburo*, Rear-Adm., Vice-Minister of the Navy, b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83: Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to Chief Staff officer of a Standing Squadron; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, and finally elevated to the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet. (Jan. '06).
Add. Navy Office, Tokyo.

KATO, *Tsunetada*, ex-Minister at Brussels, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attaché at Paris, '86; secretary, Foreign Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris, '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secre-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

tary; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium, '02. Holds 2nd Class Sacred Treasure. M.P. in '08.

KATSURA, *Taro,* Holder of Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulownia (war honour), ex-Premier, General, Marquis, (cr. Viscount '95, Count '02 and Marquis '07) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in the Imperialist's rank in the civil war of the Restoration; appointed an officer by the Imp. Government and proceeded to Germany to study military science and arts in '70 and again '84; appointed Vice-Minister of War '86-91; then Commander of the Nagoya Division which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the war; Governor-General of Formosa '97; War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry Sept. 1900-'01 collapsed, and no elder statesman consented to form a Ministry to succeed it, the Marquis was prevailed upon to form one and the Katsura Cabinet was formed in June 1901. Contrary to what was forecast at the time, it proved one of the longest on record, and one which will be remembered in association with several events, as the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty early in 1902, its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War; was elevated to the rank of the Count and his colleagues all suitably rewarded for the first treaty. He is Prince Yamagata's right-hand man and is reputed to be master of political manœuvring. He was invested with G.C.M.G. by King Edward.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWABATA, *Gyokusho,* b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor at the Gov. Fine Art School at Uyeno, and is one of the living master painters.
Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koj., T.

KAWAI, *Yoshijiro,* Pres. of the Nisshu Life and Fire Insurance Co., b. in Iga '65, having begun his career as apprentice to a grain-dealer; attended the world's Conference of Religions at Chicago '96 as representative of the Nichiren Sect of which he is a devout believer; promoted the present enterprise on returning home.
Add. Nisshu Ins. Co., N., T.

KAWAKAMI, *Kin-ichi,* Gen.-Man. Sumitomo Firm, b. Kumamoto '57; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office rising to Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka.
Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

KAWAKAMI, *Toshihiko,* Consul-General at Harbin since '07, b. '61 in Tokyo, clerk at Fusan, Vladivostock, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-'92. Interpreter at last place in '96, Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04. Commercial Agent in Vladivostock in '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with annuity in '06. Edu. gra'ted from the Tokyo Foreign Language School (Russian) in '84.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KAWAMURA, *Jozaburo*, Vice-Min. of Justice, b. '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't 84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; subsequently held post of chief Judge at some District Courts, transferred to be a Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, then to be a Public Procurator at the Court of Cassation, next appointed Dir. of the Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, and finally to the present post in Jan. '06.
Add. Minami-cho, U., T.

KAWAMURA, *Kagêaki*, holder of 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulounia (war honour) General, Visc., (cr. '07), b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo), at first led the Himeji Division in the late War, and later appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Kinsaburo*, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America.
Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard and Arsenal for ¥180,000, '86; built the present docks at the cost of ¥1,800,000; retired from active life '96 by appointing Mr. Matsukata (second son of Count Matsukata) as President and his adopted son, Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki as Vice-President.
Add. Kobe.

KAWASHIMA, *Chunosuke*, a Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval Architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm. Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-'06; then recalled to the Head Office.
Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hg., T.

KAWASHIMA, *Jun*, Governor of Hokkaido since '06 and Member of the House of Peers, b. '47 in Kagoshima; studied in Germany and Austria (under Stein) '74-'81; councillor of the Treasury, '81-'83; M.P. for Fukuoka, '90-97; Governor of the Japan Hypothetic Bank, '97-'00; Governor of Shiga-ken and Fukuoka-ken '00-'06.
Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

KAWATA, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata; Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron being of mechanical turn of mind, chose shipbuilding as his profession.
Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, U., Tokyo.

KAZAN-IN, *Chikaiye*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in 1878, 7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family which had no male issue.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KIDO, *Takamasa*, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Marquis, b. 1856, adopted son of Kido Koin (1824-'77), one of the great builders of the rank of Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. 1870-74, afterward at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Technical Institute.
Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, T.

KIKKAWA, *Jukichi*, Baron, mem. House of Peers and a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and brother to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of his father in connection with the work of the Restoration. The future Baron studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '85, and held posts of attache, Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected mem. of the House of Peers, in the election of '93 and '97. He is an hon. Sec. of the Harvard Club in Tokyo.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KIKOSHI, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 5th (Hiroshima Div.) b. at Kanagawa in '54, 2nd son of a retainer of the fief and adopted '69 into the present family, of the same clan.. Entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade, and was raised to the Commander of Division on the Commander of Chief to another post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition.
Add. Hiroshima.

KIKUCHI, *Choshiro*, Pres. Tokai Bank b. '53; is a great dry-goods store in the central quarter of Tokyo; is on the board of Directors of the Fuji Paper Mil., Nippon Hemp. Mill, etc. was mem. House of Peers (as highest tax payer representative for Tokyo Pref.).
Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge) Baron, (cr. '02), Rigakuhakushi, mem. House of Peers, b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '69 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge. '77, as one of the wranglers; for a long while Prof. of mathematics, President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June. 1901—July '03, when resigned in connection with the "Text-Book Scandal;" President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Proceeded to England to deliver lectures on Japanese education at the University of London.
Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Takeo*, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers, a lawyer, b. at Morioka, '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, which retired '91 to practise law; is the President of the "Hogakuin" (private law college).
Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

KIKUTEI, *Kōchō*, Marquis, head of the former house of courtier.
Add. Bancho, Koj., T.

KIMBARA, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32: has undertaken several works of public utility, as control of the unruly river Tenryu, planting trees on bare Government lands, irrigating the barren moor at Mikata, for all of which he has repeatedly been regarded by the Government. Early this year he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank stationery and toilet oil shops.
Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Riemon*, b. '34 is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawaken.
Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

KIMURA, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telephony, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '90-96; Prof. of the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to England '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service and returned home end of '02; had charge of installation of wireless telegraph station near Yokosuka Jan. '03, and it was by mere accident that he hit upon a new process of wireless telephony and completed it early 1906. Mr. Kimura's system, said to be different from either the Roumer or Telefanken system is kept as a secret, having been adopted for use by the Imperial Navy. He attended the World's Wireless Telegraphy conference held in fall '06 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ₹360) for his service in the late War.
Add. Yokosuka.

KINKOZAN, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awata, Kyoto, and 7th of the line, b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than 30 high-grade medals at home and abroad.
Add. Awata, Kyoto.

KINOSHITA, *Hiroji*, Hogaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '51 at Kumamoto; entered the then Tokyo Univ. '70, and was next sent to France '75 to study law, returning home '82, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater; was the Director of the Special Education Bureau; for several years Master of the First High School where he tried to introduce the boarding system of English high schools. Resigned post of President of the Imp. Kyoto University '07.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KISHIMOTO, *Tatsuo*, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. '52 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boisonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.
Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITAGAKI, *Kunimichi*, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Hokkaido Rly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, till appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99.
Add. Kyoto.

KITAZATO, *Shibasaburo*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, b. at Kumamoto '56; studied in Germany under Koch '85-91; discovered the genus of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; has charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory.
Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T.

KIUCHI, *Jushiro*, Vice-Minister of Agr. and Ind., Korea, b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, Peers House and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03, the amendment having been restored during his foreign trip. On the formation of the Korean Res.-Gen. '06, he was given the post of the Chief of Industrial Bureau, in '07 Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, and in '08 present post.
Add. Seoul, Res.-General.

KIYOURA, *Keigo*, Visct., ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Member of the Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto. Rose to the present high position from obscurity, having been at one time a schoolmaster; soon entered the central Gov. as a humble clerk and his promotion was afterward quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to the of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata. Holder of the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun. Created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and promoted to the present rank as War honour.
Add. Kubo-cho, Shiba, T.

KOBA, *Sadanaga*, Hogaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KODA. This is a remarkable family of artists. "ROBAN," b. '67 is one of the master novelists, a George Meredith of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Japan. Especially rich in Buddhist allusions are his works, of which "Goju-no-to" (Five Pagodas), "Isana-dori," etc. are famous. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) took into his head an extravagant idea of colonizing and garrisoning the Kuriles and was unlucky nough to be way-laid and taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war but released and returned home '05. Roban's younger brother is a grad. of the Col. of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. His sisters are regarded as two of the best lady pionists and violinists in Japan. Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) both b. at Tokyo, the elder in 70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu studying in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-95; are Prof.s of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy.
Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

KOGA, *Renzo*, Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office, b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately to be one at the Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to the present post in '06.
Add. Official Res., Home Office.

KOGANEI, *Sekryō*, Dir. and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his specially being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University ever since.
Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo. T.

KOIKÊ, *Chozo*, Consul-General at San Francisco since Nov. '07, b. '73 at Fukushima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96, attache at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97, personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00, Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02. Consul-General at New York in '06. Edu. Graduated from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '96.

KOIKE. *Masanao*, Baron (cr. '07), Surg.-Gen. and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau. War Office, b. in Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and his service was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97. 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honor.)
Add. Kobinata Daimachi, T.

KOJIMA, *Iken*, ex-Chief of the Court of Cassation, b. in Iyo, '37; early entered the Justice Dep't; and as Chief of the Court at the time when attempt was made on the life of the Czarevitch, now Nicholas II, at Otsu, he stoutly opposed the punishment of the would be assassin Tsuda as crime against a Royal Prince, on the ground that the Japanese Criminal Code did not contain a provision dealing with a case relating to foreign Princes; resigned the post the following year; was Member of House of Peers '94-'98, but resigned on being returned as M.P.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

from his native district; has lately retired from active politic owing to age, and is President of the 20th Bank. He is one of the best shots in the country. He lost his son and heir in the memorable siege of Peking on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, the young man having been attaché of the Legation.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KOMATSUBARA, *Yeitaro*, Mem. House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Governor of Nagasaki-ken, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903.
Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

KOMEDA, *Torao*, Baron, Chamberlain and Dir. of Hunting Affairs, Imperial Household, b. 1839 in Higo, 2nd son of Koreyoshi, Chief Councillor of the fief of Kumamoto; adopted in '64 as heir by his elder brother who was childless, and finally succeeded to the hereditary office; commanded 2nd Army of Kumamoto in the civil war of Restoration; Chamberlain to His Majesty in '71 and has been in the Court ever since; commissioned Lieut.-Col. of Art. in '77 but has never taken charge of Regiment; created Baron in '02 in recognition of his fathers' and also of his service in the work of Restoration.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KOMOTO, *Jujiro*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-89; Prof. of the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.
Add., Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KOMURA, *Jutaro*, Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia, Amb. to Great Britain, Count (cr. '07), was b. in Hyuga '55; one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, he being grad. of Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Chargè d'Affairs at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-'95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relation between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98 when transferred to be Minister at Washington; to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the memorable International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given chair of the Foreign Office in the Katsura Cabinet Sept. '01, and thus fate caused him to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period of its history, first in regard to the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, followed by

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the protracted negotiations with Russia culminating in war, then the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lastly the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Returning home early Jan. '06 from the mission to Peking he resigned the Ministry and was appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor from which post he was transferred to the present one. He was granted K.C.B. by King Edward. Was granted patent of Barony in '02.
Add. Imp. Jap. Embassy, London, England.

KONDO, *Rempei*, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relatives by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service about transport business during the war. Is on the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Japanese Corporation.
Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KONO, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started early in the '81st by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprung into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting a Reply to the Throne drawn up by his own arbitrary judgment and which impeached the Ministry of the day (Katsura) on its dip. procedure soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th, but was acquitted.
Add. Takada-dai, Koi., Tokyo.

KONOIKE, the family. Is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. While vying with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, the Konoike is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zunzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man. of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Zen-emon Konoike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country.
Add. Konoike, Osaka.

KONOYÊ, *Fumimaro*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a gôsseke (see Ichijo): was founded by Motozanê (1143-'66 A.D.) whose brother Kanezane (1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaru (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Seitaro*, Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; appointed official in the Home Office, to be transferred to post of Secretary in provincial Government, then to that at the Home Office '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary business relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; finally elevated to the present post '03.
Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba. Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education, Mem. House of Peers (since '94) b. '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its Chief '03; had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

KUGA, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami, b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of an Imperial Army at the time of the Restoration, on the consummation of which great event he was given a civil post in the Imp. Household, in the Cabinet (as Secretary), and then as Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. He is a member of the Seiyu-kai.
Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

KUJO, *Michizanê*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gossekê* (see Ichijo); founded by Kanezanê (1148-1207). The present head was b. 1869 and Ritualist on duty at Court, and one of his sisters is now the Crown Princess.
Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUKI, *Takakadzu*, Baron, (cr. '95), Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, after which his career in active life ceased, having subsequently filled a quiet post of the Director of the Imp. Nara Museum; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor; is a great virtuose in Japanese painting.
Add. 14 Shiba Park. Tokyo.

KUME, *Kei-ichiro*, a noted painter of the Western school, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscapes.
Add. Iikura-Katamachi, Az., T.

KUME, *Kinya*, Vice-Minister of the Dep't Agri. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-7.
Add. Nagazumi-cho, Y., T.

KURACHI, *Tetsukichi*, Dir. of Political Bureau and Sec. of Residency-General. b. '70 in Kanazawa, passed higher civil service examination in '96,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Councillor of Foreign Office in '97, 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, promoted to 3rd class higher service in '06, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun for the war and with 3rd class Sacred Treasure for the latter service. Edu. Grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '94.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

KURE, *Bunso*, chief statist of Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KURIHARA, *Ryoichi*, M.P., b. '55 at Toba; studied at the defunct Doninsha and was one of those who flocked to the standard of democracy raised by Count Itagaki early in the era; went to China as war correspondent in the Franco-Chinese war; started the *Shinonome* (daily) with the late Nakai, but was given up after a few years. Travelled abroad in company of Count Itagaki about '82; was Per. Secretary when he was Home Minister '96, and held post of Senior Councillor when the Seiyukai formed Ministry. Has sat in the House almost without break, having frequently been elected Chairman of Budget Committee.
Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

KURINO, *Shin-ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Was granted patent of Barony and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun as War honor.
Add. Imp. Jap. Embassy, Paris.

KURODA, *Kiyoteru*, b. '66; studied painting at Paris '84-'93; startled purists and unsophiscated circles by exhibiting nude pictures at Exhibitions; is one of the master painters of Western school.
Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KURODA, *Nagashige*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association and his position and talent command a great respect in public.
Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUROIWA, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the Yorozu Choho, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals.

Add. Azabu Kōgai-cho, Tokyo.

KUROKI, General, Count, (cr. '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cross of Rising Sun and Paulonia (war honor), b. in Satsuma, '44; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Weihai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the last War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaign; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Created Baron in '95 and raised to present rank as war honor. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KUROSE, *Yoshikado*, Baron ('07), holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

KURU, *Masamichi*, architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka; grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectual section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices. Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

KUSAKABE, *Sankuro*, Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen, Kwantung, b. 70 at Kuwana, passed dip. and con. service examination in '94, attaché at Seoul the same year, eleve Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01, Sec. at St. Petersburg in '01, at Sweden Norway in '04, at Rome '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money fort he late War. Edu. Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '94.

MAEDA, *Masana*, promoter of various businss organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89 and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing industrial league. The present Goni-kai (Five-two Staple Association) was result of his extensive canvassing.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MAEJIMA, *Mitsu*, Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greatness. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Govern-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ment, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system.
Add. Waseda-sekiguchi, Tokyo.

MAKINO, *Nobuaki*, Minister of Education, Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo. b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the Premier Count Ito (now Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-'92. Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to fill the present chair which had been reserved for him. Was granted Grand Cross of Rising Sun and patent of nobility as war honor.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

MAKOSHI, *Kyohei*, Dir. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui and forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics.
Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Sb., T.

MAKI, *Bokushin*, Dir. Forest Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com., b. '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the present office '06. He once sat in Parliament as politician of the now dissolved National Union. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.
Add. Tansu-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MANO, *Bunji*, Dir. Technical Education Bureau, b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow '87-'89 and was elected Fellow of M.E.S., London; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; Patent Examiners as additionoal post '97: sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; elevated to the present post '01 retaining the chair in the University.
Add. Kami Rokuban-cho, T'yo.

MASAKI, *Naohiko*, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Uyemo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was appointed to the present office '01.
Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

MANABE, *Itaru*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd class Golden Kite

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '51 in Yamaguchi, Capt. '73; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War when he commanded a Reg. of Hiroshima Div.; Maj.-Gen. '97; took part in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble and was rewarded with 3rd class of the same mil. order. During the late War he was Com. of 5th Depot Div. as Lieut.-Gen.

MASUDA, *Takashi*, Gen. Man. of the celebrated Mitsui Family b. '48 in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts pictures and images is reputed and his collection of Buddhist to be the best in the country.
Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

MASUJIMA, *Rokuichiro*, Hogakuhakushi, lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law '77, the Gov. Uni., Tokyo, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open law office, and also founded with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments.
Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MATANO, *Taku*, ex-Dir. of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of the then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post which he resigned '07.
Add. Nakano-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUBARA, *Shinnosuke*, Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit.
Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

MATSUDA, *Masahisa*, Minister of Finance. M.P., b. '45 in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with the present Premier a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92-97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ministry in '98, he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when entered the Cabinet. Minister of Justice '06-'08, promoted to the present post in consequence of resignation of Baron Sakatani in Jan. '08.
Add. Treasury Office, Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Masanao*, Baron, (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is Chairman of Japan Silk Association.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres, Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth.
Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken

MATSUI, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy in Washington, b. at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06.
Add. Jap. Embassy, U.S.A.

MATSUI, *Naokichi*, Dean Agr. Col, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Ogaki; grad. chemistry of the Univ., '75; studied at Columbia, U.S.A. '77-'86; held post of Pres. 3rd High School, Dir. of Tech. Edu. Bureau etc., to be exclusively appointed to the present post '90; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dec. '05 as successor of Prof. Yamakawa, but had to resign and return to the original a few weeks afterward.
Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LLD. (Oxford), one of the "elder statesmen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excess issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the fierce attack of the Liberals and the Progressives who temporarily joined force to charge the Ministry for the alleged official interference in the preceding year's general election: kept aloof for several years from active politics, but to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the establishment of gold mono-metallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The assumption of the portfolio of Finance '98-'00. in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his was the last occasion on which he took part in active politics. The nomination to a Privy Councillor in July '03 was an outcome of peculiar circumstance vide "Prince Ito"). In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, '03, he was appointed as his successor. Was granted the Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulownia in connection with the late War.
Add. Mita, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Cos., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business.
Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, T.

MATSUKATA, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir. of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts.
Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

MATSUKATA, *Shosaku*, ex-Minister to Siam since '07, b. '63 at Kagoshima; 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata. Started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02.
Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

MATSUMOTO, *Jutaro*, once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank, Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; amassed a fortune by his shrewd business foresight and promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its President. Since then till his retirement from active business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka.
Add. Higashi-ku, Osaka.

MATSUNAGA, *Masatoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Leut.-Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. in Kumamoto '51; Sub-Lieut., '76; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and promoted to the present post in '06.
Add. Sendai Army Div.

MATSUO, *Shinzen*, Baron (cr. '07), Governor of the Bank of Japan, member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Uwajima; was Direc-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

tor of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in '03 he was nominated to the present post.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MATSUOKA, *Koki*, Minister of Agr. and Com. and Mem., House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MATSUZAKI, *Kuranosuke*, Hogakuhakushi, Dir. Higher Com. School, b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany: Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to present post, '02.
Add. Higher Com. School, T.

MAYEDA, *Toshitamé*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *Koku*, the house having been founded by Toshiiye (d. 1599), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the house and was adopted by it which had no male issue.
Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

MEGATA, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of one Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club.
Add. Ilara-machi, Koi., T.

MINAKAMI, *Hiromi*, Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec., House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn which last he resigned '05 to take up the present post.
Add. Kobe Municipal Office.

MINAMI, *Hiroshi*, Chief Secretary, Cabinet, b. Toyama-ken, graduated Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present post in January '08.
Add. Cabinet, Tokyo.

MINOBE, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; held posts of private secretary, sectional chief both at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03.
Add. Hok. Col. Bk., Sapporo.

MINOURA, *Katsundo*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, acts for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Agri're and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications.
Add. Higashigokencho, U., T.

MISHIMA, *Hatasu*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Ad. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MISHIMA, *Yataro*, Viscount, member of the House of Peers and Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '65 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, 84—88; to repeat his visit '89—92.
Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

MISU, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07) holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor), Vice-Adm., Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, b. at Hikone, '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm., '01, and Director of the Personnel Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura and wounded in one eye in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted to Vice-Admiral, Chief Naval Education Board, transferred to the post of Commander of Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb. '06, and finally to the present post, Nov., same year.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

MITSUHASHI, *Nobukata*, Mayor of Yokohama, b. '56; clerk in the Foreign Office, '79; transferred 2 years later to the Kanagawa and Secretary of the Foreign Office, '96; Minister Resident, 1900, and accredited to The Hague, which he resigned in '06 to accept the present post.
Add. Yokohama City Office.

MITSUI, *family*, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy, the eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." These establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Mr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was created a Baron, 1900 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former time.
Add. (Baron) Imaicho, Az., T.

MITSUKURI, brothers: family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made a Baron shortly before death. Of the three remaining brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second is Prof. K. Mitsukuri, of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. who grad. Yale and Cambridge, biology being his special line, and he is connected with the Univ. since his return '85.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, studied history in Germany, and is a Prof. of the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

MIURA, *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut. General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrines of Buddhism.
Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koi., T.

MIURA, *Taisuke*, ex-Pres. of lately nationalized Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56, brother of Vis't Aoki, Vrivy Councillor; accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied Agri. and wine brewing in Germany, '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly, '90-'06.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

MIURA, *Yasushi*, member of the House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehime-ken; took some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; Gov. of Tokyo '93-'94. He is Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

MIWADA, *Masako*, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new schoolhouse and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.
Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Hisashi*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks.
Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Kingo*, Rigakuhakushi, Prof. at the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with Dr. Sc. from Harvard; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line.
Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

MIYAGAWA, *Kozan*, founder of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96..
Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

MIYAKE, *Shu*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, mem. House of Peers, b. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., T.

MIYAKE *Yujiro*, Bungakuhakushi, author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon*, but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff (except one), in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MIZUNO, *Rentaro*, Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau, Home Office b. '68 in Akita; graduated Law, Imp., Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '93; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Elevated to the present post, '04. He once held a chair as additional duty at the Imp. University.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MIYAOKA, *Tsunejiro*, ex-Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.; b. '67 in Tokyo, a second son of Mr. K. Takenaka, but adopted into the present family; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '87, to be appointed soon after attaché at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. and Coun. of Foreign Office '90; Sec. Japanese Lagation, England, '92; transferred to a similar post the following year in Berlin; 1st Sec. '96; Coun. and Sec. at head office '00 to be raised to Minister Resident (unattached) the same year. He was commissioned to represent Japan in the House Tax Arbitration at The Hague. Councillor of Japanese Embassy in U.S.A. '06-'07.

MIYOSHI, *Taizo*, mem. House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. '45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which resigned in '97.
Add. Sendagaya Onden, Tokyo.

MORI, *Kwai-nan*, b. '63 at Nagoya; is a writer of Chinese poetry and is patronized on that account by Prince Ito whose verses are said to receive finishing touch from his pen; is Lecturer of Chinese Classics at Col. Literature, Tokyo.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

MŌRI, *Moto-aki*, Prince, one of the great *daimyo* founded by Motonari (1497-1571 A.D.) and en-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

joying fief of 369,000 *koku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *koku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the house of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration forty years ago. The present head was b. in 1865.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MORI, *Rintaro*, Dr. Igakuhakushi, Sur. Gen., b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as litterateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics, and writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division '03-'07. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite and 2nd class Rising Sun (war honour). At present is the Director of the Army-Surgeon Bureau.
Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MORIMOTO, *Shun*, M. P. and a well-known politician identified with the Seiyukai, b. in Tajima '56; once held a clerical post in the Treasury, but soon resigned and entered active politics and also journalism in both of which his knowledge in finance did him a good turn; was appointed Per. Sec. to the Min. of Finance in the Kenseito Coalition Cabinet; undertook a tour of inspecting economic affairs in Europe and America '00-'02, and has been returned to the House since that time.
Add. Shimmachi, Ak., Tokyo.

MORIMURA, *Ichizaemon*, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; is engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. ¥500,000, and was a director of the Bank of Japan.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

MORITA, *Mokichi*, ex-Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Directorship, Com. and Ind. Bureau the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business and has visited India in '07. Is now Pres. of a spinning Co in Kyoto.
Add. Kyoto.

MOTODA, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; was Vice-President of the House '98-1902.
Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MOTODA, *Sakunoshin*, Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. 62, in Kurumê; crossed over to America '86 and remained there till '96, meanwhile studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kennyou, Buckslay and Philadelphia, and also attending to religious work. He attended the grand conference of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and last year travelled through India.
Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

MOTORA, *Yujiro*. Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '58 in Sanda; studied at the Doshisha '75-'84; proceeded to America and studied Philosophy and Mental Science at Boston and John's Hopkin's Universities '84-'88, receiving Ph. D. from the latter. Appointed to the present post on returning home.
Add. Nishikata-machi Hg., T.

MOTOYAMA, *Hak-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated the Government Fine Art Academy '95 and filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater and also taught at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, of Prince Ito and some others.
Add. Ohara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

MOTONO, *Ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Hogakuhakushi, Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, b. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator of the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St Petersburg '96; he was appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to the Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Granted 2nd class Rising Sun.
Add. Japanese Embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia.

MOTO-ORI, *Ho-ei*, tutor of the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, b. '34 in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.
Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

MUDAGUCHI, *Gengaku*, President of the Tokyo Railway Co., b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electric trams, he was appointed President of the new concern in '06.
Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

MURAI, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to Amer-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ica, learned the art of cigarette-making, and his first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The America Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of ¥12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at ¥5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURATA, *Jun*, Major-Gen., attaché to the Residency-General, Seoul., b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86 studied tactics in France and Italy '86-'89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg.
Add. Residency-General, Seoul.

MURATA, *Tamotsu*, mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Osaka, a son of a retainer of Karatsu fief; was in the early part of this era an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '70 to investigate criminal laws, also education, justice, etc.; has been devoting himself to promoting the cause of fishery enterprise since '90 when he left the Gov. service.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tanryo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of historic subjects.
Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

MURATA, *Tsuneyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77, as a Major.
Add. Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURAYAMA, *Ryuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi*, newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Hamsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahis to the present prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.
Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

MUTSU, *Hirokichi*, Count, 1st Sec. Embassy at London, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) whose distinguished service in connection with the revision of treaty and conclusion of Shimonoseki treaty will long remain on the page of Japanese dip. history. The new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to present post '04.
Add. Jap. Embas. Lon., Eng.

NABESHIMA, *Chokdai*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; is one of the few hereditary Peers who take active part in public service: studied in England for several years from '71; represented Japan at Rome '80-'82 and was for a long while the Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres., Italian Association, Tokyo Marchioness Nabeshima is the

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

President of the Volunteer Nurse Association and is connected with various philanthropic works.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

NABESHIMA, *Keijiro*, Chief of Foreign Affairs Section, Residency-General, Seoul, and Councillor of Foreign Office, b. '60 in Saga, attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London, in '87, Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa when His Highness attended the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97 and then on the suite of the then Marquis Ito in the same year, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '99, transferred to Berlin in '00, and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03.
Add. Presidency-General, Seoul.

NAGAI, *Kyuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about ten years ago and entered the N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghai Agent at first and then removed to the present post.
Add. Yo'hama Branch. N.Y.K.

NAGAI, *Nagayoshi*, Rigakuhakushi and Yakugakuhakushi, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-'77) and again in France ('78-'83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady.
Add. Minamicho, Aoyama, T.

NAGAMORI, *Tokichiro*, Managing Dir. of the Oriental Glass Co. (est. on Franco-Japanese capitals) b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04.
Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

NAGANUMA, *Shukei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki; studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association.
Add. Omotê-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

NAGAOKA, *Gaishi*, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour), Maj.-Gen., Com. 1st Brigade (inf.) b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, T.

NAGASAKI, *Shogo*, Councillor of the Imperial Court and Dir. Purveyors' Bureau, Personal Secretary to the Minister of Imp. Household, b. Kagoshima '55; studied in America and England; returned home about '80 and has been connected with the Court ever since till rising

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

to the present high position. Has almost invariably been appointed a member of the Reception Committee whenever a distinguished guest visited Japan, and has frequently been sent abroad on the suite of one Prince or another. Decorated with K. C. M. G. by King Edward on the occasion of the Garter Mission.
Add. Ichiban-cho. Koj.. Tokyo.

NAGAYO. *Shokichi*. Baron. Dr. Igakuhakushi, and prop. of the Nagayo Stomach and Intestine Disease Hosp.. b. '66 in Tokyo. eldest son of the late Dr. Sensai Nagayo (1st. Baron). one of the pioneer doctors of western school; studied med. first at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then at Berlin and founded the present hospital about 10 years ago.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho. Koj.. T.

NAKAYAMA. *Takamaro*. Marquis. of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07 had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court.
Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAITO. *Hisahiro*. pioneer of the kerosene industry in Echigo and Pres. of the Nippon Kerosene Co.. b. Ishiji. Echigo '59. of a wealthy family: took active part in local politics and returned frequently to the House of Representatives; founded the Kerosene Company '88 which has proved an immense success.

NAKABASHI. *Tokugoro*. President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanagawa '60. grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84: was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Accountant Bureau, which resigned about '96 to take charge of the present Co. which he revived to the present state of prosperity.
Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NAKAHAMA. *To-ichiro*. Dr.. Igakuhakushi. b. in Tokyo. '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho. Tokyo.

NAKAKOJI. *Ren*. Vice-Minister of Communications. b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed the Judge and Pub. Procurator Examination; sat long on the Bench either as Judge or Public Procurator in Tokyo and elsewhere and won a high reputation by judging the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Water-pipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in a year or two in connection with the emolument question of the Bench and then filled the post of Director of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. of the Police Bureau. Home Office '4-6; to be promoted to the present post on the formation of the Saionji Ministry.
Add. Hikawa, Akasaka. Tokyo.

NAKAMUDA. *Kuranosuke*. Vice-Admiral (retired). Viscount. (cr. '84). Privy Councillor. b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers. and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA. *Kaku*. Baron (cr. '07)). holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Grand Cor-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

don of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of the 15th Army Division (Toyohashi), b. '54 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut., '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen., '99; is widely known as commander of the forlorn-hope that attacked positions east of the R'ly pass at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. early '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, and then transferred to the present post early in '07
Add. Toyohashi, Aichi-ken.

NAKANO, *Buyei*, M.P., President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (fore-runner of the present Tokyo Street R'ly Co.), and has been elected Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange several years ago. He sat in the House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. and again returned from Tokyo at the last general election.
Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, T.

NAKASHIMA, *Rikizo*, Professor of Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '92., b. '58 in Tamba; studied in U.S.A., Great Britain and Germany, '77 to '90.
Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Heinai*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir., Mil. Staff Col., b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut, '77; Col. 99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before the late war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted one the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).
Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96). Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge, '72 and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, '91 and promoted to the supreme post, '96.
Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

NAMBU, *Kyugo*, Kogakuhakushi, Dir., Mining Dep't, Mitsubishi, b. '55 in Fukui; studied at the Imp. Univ., '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has ever since connected with this firm.
Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NAMIKAWA, *Sosuke*, one of the Art Commissioners of the Court, celebrated cloisonné artist and porcelain painter, b. '47 at Nagoya: has done more than any person in carrying cloisonné work to the present state of perfection.
Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NANJO, *Bunyu*, Bungakuhakushi, b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; once occupied chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NARABARA, *Shigeru*, Baron (cr. '96), and mem. of the House of Peers, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshimo, by British warships was once President of the Nippon R'ly Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka-ken '83; occupied the post of the Governorship of Okinawa-ken, '92-'08.
Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

NARUSE, *Ninzo*, President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yoshiki, Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78; started a similar school, Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01.

Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, T.

NATSUME, *Kinnosukê*, pen-name Soseki, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. of the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '66 at Matsuyama, Iyo, and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90. Teacher of English at Kumamoto High School for several years after graduation; was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '98-'01. On returning home he was given chair at his alma mater. Has written "I am a Cat" and other humorous works.
Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo, T.

NIJO, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gossekê* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizanê (1216-1270 A.D.), Prince Minister of the time and scion of the house of Kujo. The present head b. '59, was 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-9.
Add. Tsukudo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

NISHI, *Genshiro*, 1st Sec. of Japanese Embassy at Vienna. b. '62 in Yamaguchi-ken, attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '97, transferred to Holland in March '99, to Vienna in Nov. 90. Edu. Studied in China '83-'85 and in Belgium '85-'93.

NISHI, *Kwanjiro*, General, Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and promoted in '07), b. '46 in Satsuma; entered Army while young, promoted Major-General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama; was decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. In the late war he commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; then promoted full General, June, '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed, May, '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education Board. He visited England in '07 as a member of Prince Fushimi's suite, on mission to the Court of St. James. Holds 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour).
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NISHI, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

'47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-'96; was the Minister of Foreign Affairs Nov. '97 to June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of the North-China trouble in '00 and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege.
Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, T.

NISHIJIMA, *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of the 6th Army Div. (Kumamoto), b. '48 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73: granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in the late war and was raised to take Command of the 2nd Army Div. (Sendai) on the transfer of Gen. Baron Nishi to other post.
Add. Kumamoto.

NISHIMURA, *Shizuo*, Sec. of Foreign Office, b. '62 in Higo, passed higher civil service examination in '90, was junior auditor of Board of Audit '91-'97, transferred to Foreign Office in '97 and was appointed chief of Account Section in '00, despatched to Europe on official business in '01, decorated with 4th Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

NITOBE, *Inazo*, Nogakuhakushi and Hogakuhakushi, Dir., First High School and Prof. of the Col. Agr., Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06; was b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied agr'al economy at the John's Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A., and at Bonn; Prof. of the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return; then official of Formosa which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady.
Add. 1st High School, Tokyo.

NODZU, *Michitsura*, Marshal Marquis (cr. Visc. '84, Count in '95 and Marquis '07), Mem. Supreme Military Council, b. '40 in Satsuma; fought as a Colonel at the Civil War of '77: Lieut.-Gen. in '85; General in '94; defeated the Chinese in the memorable battle of Pingyang at the head of the Hiroshima Army Division, and on Marshal Yamagata's being recalled home by the Emperor in consideration of his weak health the Gen. was ordered to succeed him and take command of the First Army; Inspect.-Gen. of Education Board before he was appointed Commander of the Fourth Army in the late war; appointed to the present post, Dec. '05. Was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia for his service in the War.
Add. Shim-machi, Akasaka, T.

NOGUCHI, *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting.
Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NOGI, *Kiten*, Count (cr. Baron '95. and promoted '07), General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05.) Pres. of Nobles' School (Gakushu-in).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

b. '49 in Choshu; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; on its conclusion was rewarded with Peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division (Sendai), '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but was soon returned to his congenial life as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900 and, like a Roman General, took to farming, till, on the outbreak of the late War, he was ordered to attack Port Arthur as Commander of the 3rd Army, he having been promoted to full General in June '04. His capture of Port Arthur and the turning movement in the Battle of Mukden is still fresh in the memory of all the world. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, one at Nanshan and the other at Port Arthur has won profound sympathy both at home and abroad. Was invested with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Add. Shim-machi,, Akasaka, T.

NOMURA, *Bunkyo*, Japanese painter, b. '54 in Kyoto and learned painting of the Southern Chinese school; teacher at the Peers' School '89-96; painted 15 kinds of animals to the order of the Imperial Court '98 and they are now kept at the Imp. Armory. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

NOMURA, *Yasushi*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '42 in Choshu, and played active part in the grand work of the Restoration, and was given a high post on the formation of the rehabilitated Imperial Government; Minister of Home Affairs '94-'96; Minister of Communications '96-'97; appointed to the present post in 1900.
Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

NOSSÉ, *Tatsugoro*, ex-Consul-Gen. in Canada, b. '56 in Tokyo; was appointed student in the Foreign Office '73; clerk at San Francisco '80-'82, and was then connected for some years with the Kanagawa Kencho, to return once more to the Foreign Office in which he was appointed Consul at Ninsen, Fusan, Chicago and Montreal.
Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

NOZAKI, *Keizo*, Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; entered the service of Justice Dep't, 75; public Procurator, 82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judical system; appointed Chief Public Procurator of Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post, '98.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NUMADA, *Ichiga*, gold-medalist (St. Louis Fair) Lecturer (in modelling) of the Gov. Art Academy, b. '73 at Osaka, son of a doll-maker; studied wax-modelling under Okazaki Sessei, appointed lecturer of the Academy in '95 and succeeded his master when he resigned in '98, proceeded to France to prosecute study '03-'06 and was admitted to the Royal Porcelain Works at Severne and his Japanese dolls sent to St. Louis World's Fair won a gold medal: was bestowed Officier d'Acadé-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

mie in '08 by French Academy. Add. Tokyo Art Acad., Uyeno.

O-AKI, *Kikusaburo*, a millionaire shipbuilder, b. '45 at Toda, Izu, son of an obscure ship-carpenter and one of the pioneer ship-carpenters of foreign style vessels; started in Tokyo '79 a small shipyard; leased '83 No. 4 old fort at Shinagawa in Tokyo Bay and the miniature ship-building works built on has grown to the present flourishing condition. He is building a large shipyard at Toba, Shima, the present yard proving too small to meet the growing requirements.
Add. Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo.

OCHI-AI, *Kentaro*, 1st Sec., Embassy at St. Petersburg since '06. b. '70 in Omi, élève Consul at Seoul in '95; transferred to Hankow; attaché at St. Petersburg in '97; Sec. at head office in '02; Sec. at Paris in '03; appointed on suite of the Peace Delegate in '05; dec. with 5th Class Rising Sun and annuity for the late War and with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '07. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '95.

ODA, *Hajimé*, Dir., Agricultural Bureau, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; graduated Law, Tokyo Univ., '89, and after the service for a few years at the Home Office and elsewhere, he was transferred '96 to the present Department as Councillor and has since been connected with it, rising to the present position in '07.
Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, T.

OGATA, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyo* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.
Add. Tsukiji, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Masanori*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Higashikata-machi, Hg., T.

OGAWA, *Mataji*, Gen (ret.), Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and promoted '07), b. '48 at Kokura; a Major of the Kumamoto garrison when besieged by the rebels in the Civil War '77; chief of staff to the First Army at the time of the Japan-China War under Marshal Yamagata; created a Peer and prom. Lieut.-Gen. for the service rendered during the war, with command of the 4th Division (Osaka), and the grant of 3rd Class Golden Kite. In the late War he led his Division in Gen. Oku's Second Army, till wounded in the Battle of Liaoyang he was sent home; promoted to full Gen. in Jan. '05. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Minami-cho, U., T.

OGAWA, *Zenkichi*, Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Gov. Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K. he followed

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the new Co. where he holds a post of Director.
Add. Goken-cho, U., T.

OHASHI, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Dōnin-sha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his fathers' will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo.
Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

OHASHI, *Suiseki*, Gold-medalist at Paris ('00) and St. Louis ('03), b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and international exhibitions.
Add. Ogaki, Mino.

OHMAYE, *Taizo*, Sec. of Foreign Office, b. '53 at Kokura, clerk at Korsakoff and St. Petersburg in '76-'85, attaché in '86, 2nd Legation Secretary in '93 and 1st Leg. Sec. in '96, both unattached, Chief of Secretariat in '97 and relieved of post in '00, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 in connection with the late War.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

OIMIKADO, *Ikumaru*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75.
Add. Mukōjima, Tokyo.

OISHI, *Masami*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and, like most prominent men born in that province took active part in taking up the cause of democracy. Severed connection with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba who died prematurely in U.S.A. on the suspicions of dynamite affairs, and acquitted after several months' confinement; travelled abroad; appointed by the Ito Ministry Resident to Korea, '92-'93; left the Gov. service and once more resumed his place in the Opposition under the lead of Count Okuma; twice re-entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives, '96-'97, and next as Minister for the same Dep't, '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is what he considers as his forte.
Add. Minamitenma-cho, Y., T.

OKA, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07), Igakuhakushi, chief physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. of what has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.
Add. Kudan-shita, Tokyo.

OKABE, *Chosholu*, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly Daimyo of Kishiwada, Izumi, mem., House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86:

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. unattached '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-'96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, to convert it into a model plantation.
Add. Waseda Takatadai, Tokyo.

OKADA, *Ryohei*, President Imp. Kyoto University, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93 when transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-'03; Deputy President of the Peer's School, '06-'07; removed to the present post in Nov. '07.
Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

OKAMURA, *Teruhiko*, Hogakuhakushi, lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since which he has been practising law: was dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan.
Add. Samban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OKAUCHI, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), mem., House of Peers and Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and, then to the Senate. He was raised to a Peer in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*.
Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Kunisuke*, M.P. and Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile brain. He was a confidante of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communication Dep't when the late Hoshi held the chair.
Add. Akashi-cho, Ky., T.

OKAZAKI, *Sessei*, veteran metalcaster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. of Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair, and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image in front of the Imperial Palace, '94; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis.
Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

OKANO, *Keijiro*, Dir., Legislative Bureau and Prof. of Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said university '86 and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-'95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98 and had charge of Mercantile Law in the Code Revision Commission's work. Appointed to the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

present post on the formation of the present Ministry. He was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun in '07 for his service in connection with the Imperial Family Affairs Investigation Commission.
Add. Yushima Tenjin, Tokyo.

OKAKURA, *Kakuzo*, art critic and author, b. '62 in Fukui; grad. Literature, Tokyo Univ. '80, and was appointed an official of the Dep't of Edu. in charge of music affairs. Travelled abroad on official business, '86-'87 and was appointed manager of the then established Fine Art Academy, to be raised in time to post of Director, but which post he had to resign '98 owing to some collision with the authorities. Started with the late Hashimoto Gaho and several others who resigned at the same time a private institute, the Nippon Fine Art Institute, which at one time almost threw the Gov. institute into shade, but a few years ago from financial difficulty, and after the suspension of some years, it was removed to a village in Ibaraki-ken. He was engaged by the Boston Museum in '06 to arrange Japanese art objects in its collection; has written "The Intellectual Awakening of Japan" and "Japanese Tea Ceremonial," "The Ideals of the East," all in English.
Add. Yanaka, Uyeno Park.

OKAZAWA, *Sei*, Viscount (cr. Baron in '95, Visc. '07), Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, b. '44 in Choshu; took some active part in the work of Restoration; Sub-Lieut. in '71, Lieut.-Gen. '95, and full Gen. '05; was appointed to the present post '94 prior to which he held post of Brigade Commander, Chief Staff officer to the Military Inspection Board and Vice-Min. of War. Granted K.C.V.O. by King Edward, and was deco'ted 2nd Class Golden Kite in connection with the late war.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

OKOSHI, *Seitoku*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '63; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-'93; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, '93-'94; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir at the Communication De '98; Min. Resident and C Gen. at Brazil '99 which he signed '04 to become a part of the Anglo-Japanese Syndic

OKU, General, Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council., Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class of the Golden Kite; Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War and for his distinguished service he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the present post when the late

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06.
Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Shunya*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 3rd (Nagoya) Army Div., b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '70; Maj. '80; Col. '89; Dir. Toyama School '90 and that of the Cadet School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Army Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the 6th Div. (Kumamoto), '02, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Fourth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Nagoya.

OKUBO, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimitsu, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior secretary of the Treasury.
Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, T.

OKUBO, *Toshitakê*, Dir. Commerce and Industry Bureau since '07, b. '65 in Kagoshima, son of the late Toshimichi Okubo, a great statesman of the era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-'94; Secretary at Formosan Government-General '95-'96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken.
Add. Yarai, U., T.

OKUDA, *Yoshito*, Councillor to Court, Hogakuhakushi, b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House '03-'08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '99.
Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koj., T.

OKUMA, *Shige-nobu*, Count, (cr. '87), was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, and shares with Prince Ito the honour of being two of the ablest living statesmen of Japan. In prestige, mental vigor and intellectual activity the two really stand on the same plane, and both are alike in entertaining progressive views. There is really no political rivalry to separate the two though this compatibility can hardly exist between the Count and Prince Yamagata who is a statesman of conservative ideas. Fate, however, has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to the two Princes as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state. For about ten years, i.e., '73-81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service ostensibly because his memorial urging the Government to introduce

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

representative government was rejected by his colleagues, but probably from some deeper causes which history will show. An interesting episode in his official career was the military mission he undertook of suppressing the insurrection of Eto in '74. The immediate result of his resignation was the formation of the Kaishin-to, the forerunner of the present Progressive Party. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he filled the chair of the Foreign Office in the Cabinet of his great friend, the late Count Kuroda, and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of public, and Kurushima Tsuneki hurled a bomb at his coach. It injured his leg which was amputed. When the *Kaishin-to* joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This alliance soon broke down as was also the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Feb. '07, at general meeting of the Progressive M.P.'s he declared his resignation of the leadership. Thus ends, so far, the Count's official career, which even his admirers can hardly call it a success. But he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) in '82 and for which he has just been installed as Chancellor; while horticulture is his hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchids, and other rare plants is perhaps the best in Japan. Unlike Prince Ito and other notables of similar standing the Count has never been abroad. and for his son and heir he adopted second son of Count Matsura, as husband to his daughter.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKUMA, *Nobutsune*, son and heir (adopted) of the Count, b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsura; graduated the Peers' School in '93 and then Law, Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was in Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-'07.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKURA, *Heizo*, Baron (cr. '07) Lieut.-Gen., (Cav.), b. '52 in Okayama; second son of I. Ono and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Cav.) '75: Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '98; to be promoted to the present rank quite recently. He is one of the highest authorities on horses in Japan and has taken charge of the business of raising and improving horses for military service. Holds 3rd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

OKURA, *Kihachiro*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plant, and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million *yen*. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '72 and second in '00 to visit the World Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous.
Add. Aoi-zaka, Akasaka, T.

OMORI, *Fusakichi*, seismologist and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conference held in Germany, '01 and '03; sent to India '04 and to San Francisco '06 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes that visited the two places in the respective years. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science.
Add. Suido-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OMORI, *Shō-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto-fu, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03.
Add. Kyoto.

ONO, *Kozan*, b. '13 at Hikone and enjoyed a wide celebrity till a few years ago for his Chinese verses and caligraphy; was granted a court title '00 in consideration of his long service in the cause of culture and refinement.
Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

ONO, *Kwokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on in the port.
Add.

O-OKA, *Ikuzo*, M.P., a leader of the Seiyukai, b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the Nation Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*. Was the chairman of the City Council, Tokyo, and owns the *Chu-o*.
Add. Yamashiro-cho, Tokyo.

OSAWA, *Kenji*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, mem., House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor of the Medical Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

OSAKO, *Shobin*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), and ex-Commander

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of the 7th (Hokkaido) Army Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created a Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War: Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to be transferred to the above post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the memorable turning movement in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General. May '06. and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

OSHIMA. *Hisanao.* Viscount (cr. '07) Gen., Com. of the Imp. Body Guard. b. at Akita '48: Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General. May. '06. and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Imp. Body Guard. Tokyo.

OSHIMA, *Kumaji.* Director of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, Governor General's Office, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he has steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '06 and finally to the present office.
Add. Taihoku. Formosa.

OSHIMA. *Kichitaro.* Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu. b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81: appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90: Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96.
Add. Gov. Steel Works. Wakamatsu.

OSHIMA. *Yoshimasa.* Viscount (cr. '07.). Gen. and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung District (Liaotung). b. '50 in Choshu: Sub-Lieut. '75: was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy casualties: was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of the Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Port Arthur.

OTA. *Minesaburo,* Chief Secretary. House of Peers, b. '61 in Fukuoka; finished Law. Imperial Tokyo Univ. about '85.
Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

OTAGIRI. *Masunosukê,* Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai. was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai.
Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

OTAGURO, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. High Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94.
Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

OTANI, *Kahei*, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.
Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

OTANI, *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwan Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. He married Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. '98, and with the Countess visited Saghalien and China on religious mission.
Add. Nishi-Hongwan-ji Kyoto.

OTANI, *Kokei*, Count, (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto; Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor. Fortunately things seem to have begun to improve.
Add. Kyoto.

OTORI, *Keisuke*, Baron (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, b. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, in the civil War of the Restoration; but had to surrender with the future Adm. Viscount Enomoto to the Imperial troops after having defended Hakodate and was imprisoned two years. (See "Enomoto"). Then appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; next a Secretary of the Public Works Dep't now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc., was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.
Add. Torii-saka, Azabu, Tokyo.

OURA, *Kanetake*, Baron (cr. '07), mem., House of Peers and ex-Minister of Communications, b. in Satsuma, '50; Governor of Shimane-ken, '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagi-ken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; appointed to the Ministerial post in Sept. 1903, which post resigned

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

in Jan. '06; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata, and a leader of the Daido Club. He holds the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Sakurada-cho, Azabu, T.

OYAMA, *Atsushi*, Director of Prison Bureau, Justice Dep't since '07; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated in '90 Law, Imp. University, Tokyo; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04 when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06 to be reinstated in the former service and finally transferred to the present post.
Add. Haramachi, Koi., T.

ŌYAMA, *Iwao*, Marshal, Prince, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95 and Prince in '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, and followed the Franco-Prussian war as attaché of the latter Army; had to experience bitterest pang in the Satsuma rebellion of '77 when his elder brother, as Governor of Kagoshima-ken sided with the rebels and when he had to command a Brigade against his adoring uncle. He was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91, meanwhile surrounded by a staff brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98 and Chief of the General Staff, which post he soon resigned "to make room for the young talent" and was succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami, who may be said to have perfected the staff service to the present state of efficiency. His premature death obliged him, after the late Prince Komatsu filled the vacancy for a short while, to resume former post in the General Staff till the time of the outbreak of the late War in which he, with the help of his second in Command, Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers, did carry the Imperial armies to the pinnacle of fame. The Prince bears the 2nd Class Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02) and for service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by King Edward.
Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Tsunasuke*, ex-Japanese Minister at Rome, b. '53 Kagoshima; was Legation Chancellor '78-'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation at London, '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister, '86; transferred to Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at The Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome, '99 till '06.

OZAKI, *Saburo*, Baron, (cr. '96), mem., House of Peers since '90, b. 42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Le-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

gislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration Add. Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo. was rewarded with Peerage.

OZAKI, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics. In '87 he was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'état; utilized this opportunity for purpose of visiting England whence he returned home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in ever since. He was Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office, '97, when the short-lived entente was concluded between the Matsukata Cabinet and the Progressives; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he resigned the Constitutionalists, and he is now a leader of Yukō-kai; elected Mayor of Tokyo the same year; in '05 married as second wife Miss Theodore Ozaki, daughter of Baron Ozaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

SAGA, *Kimikatsu*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 13th century; was b. 1864.

Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, T.

SAIGO, *Toratarō*, Marquis (cr. '03), Major of Infantry, son of the Great Saigo, one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; created to Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

SAIGO, *Yorinori*, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with Restoration; the present head was b. in '78.
Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

SAIONJI, *Kinmochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), Premier and Leader of Seiyukai, b. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir of the present house. Early attracted notice for precocious genius, having been allowed to take part when under 20 in the grave councils culminating in the rehabilitation of the Imperial authority. At 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; and was dispatched abroad for study to France '69-'80. Brought home highly democratic notions that startled his seniors, issuing a democratic paper called "Oriental Liberty" with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, (M.P., Min. of Finance) which he had to discontinue in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81: accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When Prince Ito with whom he orangized the *Seiyukai* had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry on account of public discontent about terms of the peace, the retiring Premier recommended the Marquis as his successor and he was installed in the chair, Jan. '06. His younger brother, Mr. Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Miki*, Consul-General at Honolulu since '98, b. '57 in Nagato; clerk on duty at the head office, Hongkong and Singapore from '86 to '90, Consul at Tacoma in '95.

SAITO, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy, b. '58 in wate-ken; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japane e Legation at Washington '84-6 to be attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Sta officer of the Standing Squac on '90 to be attached again s on after to the said Board; acti g Com. of the Takao, '92. At he outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval ide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser Izumi and then to Chief Staff Officer in charge of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship Fuji '96; Lieut.-Commander' 92, and Captain '98 in command first of the Akitsushima on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the Itsukushima. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair. Granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War.
Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Momotaro*, Auditor to the Imp Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present post. He frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., T.

SAKATA, *Jujiro*, Consul-General and Sec. of Embassy at London, b. '69 in Izumo, graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mukpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillar at head office in '02, appointed to the present post in '06.

SAKAKI, *Junjiro*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.
Add. Sanban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAKATANI, *Yoshiro*, Baron (cr. '07) Hogakuhakushi, ex-Minister of Finance, b. '60 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01: full Minister '06, which he resigned early '08.
Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

SAKUMA, *Samata*, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, General, Count, (cr. Visc. '95, Count '07), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post since '06.
Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

SAMEJIMA, *Kazunori*, Baron (cr. '07) Adm. (ret.), 2nd Order of the Golden Kite, b. '44 in Kagoshima, was Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '72 and steadily promoted. he was Vice-Adm. '97 and full Adm. '05, commanded a squadron in the time of the Japan-China War, and filled the post of Commander of Sasebo Admiralty before he was placed on the retired list early 1906.

SAMEJIMA, *Takenosuke*, mem., House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, was appointed clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Minister, next to Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. the Cabinet formed by his chief.
Add. Kogai-cho, Az., T.

SANEYOSHI, *Yasuzumi*, Viscount. Dr., Igakuhakushi, Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted after resumption of duty in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron '97, pro. in '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Torii-saka, Az., Tokyo.

SANJO, *Kimiyoshi*, Prince, formerly courtier, and one of the seven Seika (next to Gossekê for which see Ichijo) Houses of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.) The present head was b. 1875 and his father Saneyoshi (1837-'91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of Restoration, for which he was raised to be a Prince.
Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Takayuki*, Count, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '30 in Tosa, and took an active part in the work of the Restoration. He has, however, consistently kept aloof from active politics since that time, and has been chiefly connected with the Imperial Court and affairs of public education. Has charge of the bringing up of two of the Emperor's daughters, Princesses Tsune and Kane.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Toyō*, Dr., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Keeps his own hospital styled Tō-un-do.

——— *Masakichi*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the Col. of Med. but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SATAKÊ, *Gisei*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was b. in '67.
Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATO, *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki: grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached, '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87: transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the head office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05.

SATO, *Shosuke*, Nogakuhakushi, Ph. D., Act. Pres. of the Northeastern Univ. (Sendai) and Dean of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo) b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agr'l economy at John's Hopkins' and Germany, '82-86, and was appointed Professor of the Sapporo Col. on returning home; President, '94.
Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

SATO, *Susumu*, Baron (cr. '07), Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

operation on Li Hung-chang the late Chinese statesman, was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War. He holds 2nd Class Rising Sun.
Add. Ochano-mizu, Tokyo.

SATSUMA, *Jihei*, a millionaire linen draper in Tokyo who sprang from obscurity, b. '30 in Omi of a farmer's family; articled apprentice till about '64 to the Chojiya, one of the biggest linen draper in Tokyo; then started present business on his own account; was threatened with bankruptcy in '75 owing to a sudden fall of shirtings and other cotton goods but the recovery of the market soon afterward saved him from ruin, since when he has steadily risen in prosperity through his unusual diligence and strict integrity.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SAWAYANAGI, *Masataro*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School, '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in a hurry before commencing the lectures in order to take up the post of Vice-Minister.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

SENGE, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), Minister of Justice, member of the House of Peers, b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97; and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu '98-'08; was granted Barony in the year '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to present post Mar. '08.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

SENGOKU, *Mitsugu*, ex-Pres., the nationalized Kyushu R'ly, b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly Co. since '00. Was returned from Kochi in the general election, May '08.
Add. Moji.

SEWAKI, *Toshio*, M.P., Dr., L.R.C.P. and M. R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86 -'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital and the following year was made chief doctor of the Tokyo Hospital.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba, T.

SHAKU, *Sōen*, chief abbot of the Enkaku Temple, Kamakura;

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

crossed over to San Francisco '05 at the invitation of the Russel family there to whom he preached Buddhism, and returned home late in '06 after having travelled through Europe.
Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

SHAKU, *Unshō*, b. in '27 in Shimane-ken; chief abbot of the Mejiro Temple, Tokyo; is reputed as one of the most learned priests of the time.
Add. Mejiro, Tokyo.

SHIBA, brothers. *Shiro*, elder of the two, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in fine Chinese, and which had a great vogue; was arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately joined the Daido Club.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIBA, *Goro*, Maj.-Gen. (Art.), Mil. attaché, Japanese Emb., at London (app'ted '06), b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79; was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Order of the Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated and his distinguished service on that occasion gained him decorations from all the Powers involved in that tragedy and also the medal for humanitarian service issued by the Pope of Rome. Rewarded with 2nd Class Golden Kite for his service in the late War.

SHIBATA, *Kamon*, mem., House of Peers, b. '61 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86, Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-'05 which resigned with change of the Cabinet '93-'05.
Add. Naka-Rokubanncho, Koj., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Shosai*, Master makiyé artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to makiyé; was ordered in '87 to make makiyé-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others, '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiyé," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court.
Add. Kobiki-cho, 1, Kyo., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret.), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm., '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during the late War; transferred to Com. of Port Arthur, '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.
Add. Kami-Rokubancho, Koj., T.

SHIBUSAWA, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health; shares equally with the late Mr. Yano the honour of having carried business education to the present state of prosperity. Also took part in city administration. Before he fell seriously ill some four years ago he had been connected as president or member of the Board of Directors with a large number of business establishments; but he has declined most of them. However with the revived activity of business enterprises after peace his name is associated with the promotion of a large number of companies. He frequently travelled over to Korea where his bank enjoys a great credit and acts as banker to the Korean Court and Government. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered in the cause of public well-being. Travelled through Europe and America in '02.
Add. Kabuto-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SHIGA, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof., Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86 on board a naval training ship and by his "Affairs in the South Seas" written soon after his return he acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressives '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressives '00 and joined the rival party; was one of the few civilians who were allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War, and was on the Saghalien delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical.
Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SHIGENO, *An-yeki*, Bungakuhakushi, mem., House of Peers, b. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian. Has attended as Japanese delegate the World conference of National Academies held in Vienna '07.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SHIJO, *Ryuai*, Marquis. of a former courtier family which descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80 and is Lieutenant of Cavalry.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMADA, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, politician, edi. and prop. of the *Tokyo Mainichi*, b. '52 in Tokyo; connected with a daily journal published in Tokyo, '74 and for some years after he held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."
Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMAJI, *Mokurai*, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. '37 in Choshu; took active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to which he belongs, visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way home the Bud. districts of India; recently removed to Iwate as abbot of a temple.
Add. Morioka, Iwate-ken.

SHIMAZU, *Chusai*, Prince. 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the house, and in recognition of his distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1855.
Add. Sannen-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMAZU, *Tadashigé*, Prince, formerly of the great house of Satsuma with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Saihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886.
Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMODA, *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being a Prince Ito in female circles, being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists, besides occupying the highest post in Gov. service of all the women in Japan. She was b. '55, a daughter of an educational inspector of the fief of Iwamura, Mino, and studied poetry under the then celebrated Hatta Tomonori, was appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, fencing-master of the same fief to whom she had been betrothed and who died in '80 after the matrimonial life of four years. Her great ability in composing sonnets having drawn the attention of Her Majesty and it was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means "Sonnets." On the founding of the Peerage Girls' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, and Head of the female department of the Nobles' School to which the Girls' School was united in '06, which post she resigned in Nov. '07. Founded a private female school about ten years ago. She visit-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ed Europe '93-'95 and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of England in audience wearing Japanese costume.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, T.

SHIMAMURA, *Hayao*, Rear-Adm., Pres., Naval Staff Col. and chief staff to Adm. Togo during the late War; b. in Kochi-ken '58; entered the Naval Academy, '74; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy, '88-'90, and on returning home was made Lieutenant; was staff officer on board the flag-ship Matsushima in the Japan-China War and was slightly wounded in the left leg in the battle of Yellow Sea; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; granted 4th Class Golden Kite and Single Ray of Rising Sun for his service in the War; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96 and in the same year attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome; Senior Commander '97; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma* and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00 and was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite and Rising Sun for the service; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; singled out by Adm. Togo as his chief staff officer when he was appointed Commander of the fleet on the eve of the outbreak of the late War; transferred to the present post, '06; was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Double Rays of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07.
Add. Naval Staff Co., Etajima.

SHIMOSE, *Masachika*, Kogakuhakushi, inventor of Shimose powder, b. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Im. Col. of Engineering, '84; connected with the Printing Bureau '84 to '87 and took charge of the work of manufacturing printing ink and pigments; transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Meanwhile he had completed his prolonged investigations in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimose powder. His service was rewarded with grant of decoration and a sum of money. In June '99 the Shimose Powder Factory was established at Akabane and he was appointed to take charge of it, and this post he continues to hold. The following year he was granted another decoration. He was frequently appointed a Commissioner of Domestic Exhibition. Mr. Shimose's explosive has proved, employed for the first time in actual fighting in the late War, a terrible destructive agency far more terrible than any similar compound previously known in the world. so that for the complete success of her arms Japan owes to the inventor almost as much as to the commanding genius of Marshal Oyama and of Adm. Togo.
Add. Hakusan-goten, Koi., T.

SHIRANI, *Takeshi*, Chief-Dir., Civil Adm'tive of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., 90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-'08; appointed to the present post in May, '08.
Add. Port Arthur.

SIMLA, *Gentaro*, Vice-President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '68 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. with honour; appointed Councillor of Agr. and Com.; raised to Dir. of Industrial Bureau of the Dep't which he resigned, '98; appointed to the present post, '02.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

SHO, *Ten*, Marquis, of the "royal paid tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872 and in '79 the archipelago was converted into Okinawa prefecture; b. '64.
Add. Fujimicho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHODA, *Heigoro*, b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijiku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm, soon after its inception and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity: has charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

SODA, *Kinsaku*, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.
Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

SOGA, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and mem., House of Peers since '91. He was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of brigade on the occasion of civil War of '77: was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.
Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

SONE, *Arasuke*, Viscount (cr. Baron '02, Visc. '07), Vice-Resident-General, Seoul, since Sept. '07, b. '49 in Choshu; was despatched to France to study military tactics, '72-'77, but soon left Army and entered the civil service; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau and held other posts, '81-'90; chief secretary of the Lower House, '90, and M.P. for Yamaguchi-ken, '92 when he was elected Vice-President of the House, re-entered the Gov. service and represented Japan at Paris, '93-'97; accepted the portfolio of Justice, '98 in the 3rd Ito Cabinet; Minister of Agr. and Com., '98-'00 in the Yamagata Cabinet. The chairs occupied by him in the last Ministry may be seen from the Ministerial schedule shown elsewhere. His zeal in the question of horse improvement induced him to accept the present post

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

in the Bureau which was created in '06. Was granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and promoted to Viscounty in connection with the late War.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

SONODA, *Kokichi*, banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attaché to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-90 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months, elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90 then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to the present post '99.
Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

SONODA, *Yasukata*, Baron, (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, mem., House of Peers, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Gen. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06.
Add. Shinmachi, Akasaka, T.

SOYEDA, *Juichi*, Hogakuhakushi, Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87. He was promoted from one higher post to another in the same office till he filled the Vice-Ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98. On the fall of this Cabinet he retired from the Gov. service; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Industrial Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. He took active part in the monetary reform work relating to introduction of foreign capital.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

SUFU, *Kimihira*, Baron (cr. '08), Governor of Kanagawa-ken, mem., House of Peers, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Dep't '76; promoted from one higher post to other till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor to the Legation, Italy, '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and in '00 to the present post.
Add. Kanagawa-Kencho, Y'ma.

SUGI, *Kyoji*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Left Gov. service, '83 and has since devoted himself to his special study.

SUGI, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court;

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Lord Steward of the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97.
Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

SUGIMURA, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. to Sweden, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna, '94-'99; again to St. Petersburg '98-'02 to Mexico, '02-'06; finally promoted to the present post.

SUGITA, *Tei-ichi*, M.P. of unbroken record, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling class of old Liberals who struggled for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; elected Vice-President of the House, '02-'03; President, House of Representatives, '06-'08.
Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

SUMITOMO, *Kichizaemon*, b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. Y. 1,000,000 and Res. Y. 2,500,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.
Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

SUYENOBU, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Man. Meiji Fire Ins. Co. and of several other important concerns, b. 55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business.
Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SUYEMATSU, *Koncho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and Visc. '07), Bungaku-hakushi, Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; started public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; attracted Prince (then Marquis) Ito's notice for his uncommon qualities, and got appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; obtained leave to study at Cambridge; M.P. from his district, '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the patent of Barony; Minister of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-'01 in the *Seiyukai* Ministry; was sent to England soon after the outbreak of the late hostilities and till his dep. for home, Jan. '06 he had worked hard to advocate cause of Japan by contributing articles to several European journals, subsequently published in book form as "Risen Sun Empire;" also wrote "Japanese Fantasies." Appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; has charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea who arrived in Tokyo in '07; was awarded for his services during the late War with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Nishikubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SUZUKI, *Tozaburo*, M.P., business man b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has attained the present position from obscurity through sheer diligence and perseverance; made himself famous of late for his inventies ingenuities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manuf'ing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 which is now one of the best paying concerns in Tokyo; heads the list of inventors of Japan as to number of patents he holding about forty. Was returned from Shizuoka-ken to the House of Commons in '03.
Add. Hamacho, Nih., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Chokichi*, Art. Commissioner to the Imperial Household and a master metal-caster, b. '48 in Saitama-ken, nephew of a celebrated caster in the early days of this era and under whom he learned the art; had to struggle hard against adversity till about '76 when he was engaged to superintend bronze ware work of the Kiritsu Kosho Kaisha, an art objects exporting firm started by Mr. Shioda and others and no longer existing; has won high class prizes at all the foreign and 30 years. The big incense burner with peacocks for which he won gold-medal at Paris Fair in '78 is now kept at the British muscum.
Add. Akasi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Jyubi*, Barrister, b. in Kambe, Isê, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81 Law in the latter; connected with the Peers' School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals, was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98.
Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, T.

SUZUKI, *Samaya*, Gen.-Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka, b. in Kanazawa '62; gra. Law. Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 16 years ago.
Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

TAJIRI, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07) Hogakuhakushi, Chief of the Board of Audit, member of the House of Peers, b. at Kyoto '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

TAKAGI, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), Igakuhakushi, D. S. hon. (Columbia and Penn.), L.L.D. (Durham, Eng.), mem., House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service he, with the help of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan; opened several years ago the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-'06.
Add. Nishikonya-cho, Ky., T.

TAKAGI, *Toyozo*, Hogakuhakushi, mem., House of Peers, lawyer, b. '52 in Tamba; connected with the Bench till '98, holding the post of Vice-Minister of Justice at that time; since that time he is practising law in Tokyo.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

TAKAGI, *Saburo*, Pres. of the Doshin Kaisha (pioneer silk exp. firm in Yokohama), b. '41 at Yedo, second son of a *samurai* of Shonai clan; studied navigation at the Shogunate Naval Training School; finished the grammar school course '71. Was appointed the same year a post of cashier at the newly established Japanese Legation in U.S.A.; a clerk of the Legation '72; Vice-Consul at San Francisco '74-'76; Consul at New York '75-'80 when he resigned to start with some others the Doshin Kaisha with which he has since been connected.
Add. Doshin Kaisha, Yokohama.

TAKAHASHI, *Kazutomo*, Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keiogijuku Univ., was b. '62 in Kawagoye; attended the Prep. School of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo and entered Col. of Law, but left in '86 and proceeded to U.S.A. where he graduated Michigan State Univ; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the Japan Times.
Add. Yodobashi, Tsunohazu, T.

TAKAHASHI, *Korekiyo*, Baron (cr. '07), Pres., Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '54 in Tokyo, son of a painter and adopted by a *samurai* of Sendai; sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year and got a lucrative post at one place or another owing to his knowledge of English: appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected Vice-Pres., '97: elected Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, to return, as President, once more to the Specie Bank, '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., T.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TAKAHASHI, *Sakuye*, Hogakuhakushi, b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron, at the time of the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law, '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law.
Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, *Shinkichi*. President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, mem., House of Peers, b. '47 in Satsuma; a secretary of the Treasury, '74; afterward appointed Customs Chief at Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, etc.; transferred to the consular service and appointed Consul at New York; recalled to be given the post of a Bureau Director in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; left Gov. service and held post of President of the Kyushu R'ly Co. on its inauguration; transferred to the present post, 1900.
Add. Fujimi-cho. Azabu. T.

TAKAHIRA, *Kogoro*, Baron (cr. '07). Ambassador to Washington, b. '54 in Iwate-ken: began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul, '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, '91; Minister Resident at The Hague, '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after: appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99: and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post in '05, and was then nominated mem. of the House of Peers, which he resigned on being appointed Ambassador to Rome '07; removed to Washington in '08.

TAKAKUSU, *Junjiro*, M.A. (Oxf.). Pres. of Foreign Language School and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Bingo '65; was connected with Buddhism while young; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit, further studying in Germany, to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Per. Secretary to Min. of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu) and transferred to the present post. Has translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the late War.
Add. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

TAKAMATSU, *Toyokichi*, Kogakuhakushi, b. at Tokyo, '52; studied chemistry in England and Germany, '79-'84; held long a chair at the Col. of Eng. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. combining post of Patent Comptroller; since '03 is Manag. Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works Co.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TAKAMINE, *Jokichi*, Dr., inventor of Taka Diastase," "Adorenalin" and other patented medicine, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., to be sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 to be appointed chemist to Dep't of Agri. and Com. where he did much to improve sakê brewing and indigo making. Attended the World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic terment; established the Takaminê Ferment Co., in Chicago.

TAKAMURA, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood and ivory carving, Prof. of Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.
Add. Sendagi, Hongo, T.

TAKASAKI, *Chika-aki*, Gov. of Osaka-fu, b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama, etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office. Granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with the War.
Add. Osaka-fucho, Osaka.

TAKATSUKASA, *Hiromichi*, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and Gosseke (see Ichijo); founded by Kanehira (1228-'94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is a Major (retired).
Add. Kami Nibancho, Koj., T.

TAKASAKI, *Masakaze*, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration. and was despatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly on account of his eminence in Japanese poetry, he occupying the post of chief of the Poetry Section in the Court in addition to that of a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieut'nt of the Navy, at Port Arthur.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TAKASHIMA, *Kayemon*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; utilized the lonely hours to the investigation of the Japanese art of divination of which he is regarded as the best master in this quaint "science" of guessing; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanagawa, that part of land sea-ward from the Gov. Rly. line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko R'ly and other business concerns.
Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

TAKASHIMA, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77 as Brigade Commander took active part in the

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division, '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of War first in '91-'92 and next in '96-'97 and was the Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.
Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Sanai*, Hogakuhakushi, President of Waseda Univ., b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.
Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Shinzo*, prop. of well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account, '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present position of prosperity.
Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

TAKEKOSHI, *Yasaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. in Honjo, Tokyo, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Donin-sha and Keiogijuku, and also under missionaries. Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji* '95, started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Sekai-no-Nippon* '96 which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years' existence. Won confidence of Marquis Saionji and was appointed his Per. Sec. when he held the chair of Education '98, next entered the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata-ken in '02. Has written "History of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06.
Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

TAKETOMI, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among the Progressive members.
Add. Waseda Tokyo.

TAMURA, *Rishichi*, Pres., Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connection with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormous import of yarns having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui, '85 and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TANABASHI, *Aya*, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanabashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.
Add. Maruyama-shinmachi, Hg.

TANABE, *Sakuro*, Kogakuhakushi, b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. of the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. of Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.
Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

TANABE, *Teikichi*, adviser of the millionaire house of Sumitomo, Osaka, and Pres., Kyodo Fire Insurance Co., b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; appointed secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School Insp. and Pres. Tokyo Normal School: entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished service in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness.
Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Fujimaro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '45 at Nagoya; most distinguished Imperialist in the Owari clan and was greatly instrumental in inducing his liege lord, subsequently Marquis Tokugawa, to renounce the cause of the Tokugawa Shogunate: appointed to a high post in the Education Dep't soon after the Restoration; Minister of Justice, '80-'81; and Envoy Extr. Min. Plenip., '84 at Rome; next to Paris, '87-'90; assumed the chair of Justice, '91: resigned soon after and was installed in the Privy Council.
Add. Suido-bata, Koi., T.

TANAKA, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and has been a mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments.
Add. Kyoto.

TANAKA, *Ichibei*, b. '38 at Osaka: is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.
Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Inagi*, Chief Librarian of the Gov., b. '56 in Suwo: grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.: was subsequently appointed assist.-Prof. at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't: visited Europe and America, '88-'90 to study affairs relating to libraries, and was appointed in '93 to the present post.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TANAKA, *Mitsu-aki*, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '07), Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

rank of Quarter-master Gen. and retired from active service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98 and continues to occupy the chair. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease, '05. He was sent to Korea early '07 to carry congratulatory message from His Majesty concerning the wedding of the Korean Crown Prince (now Emperor).
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

TANAKA, *Shohei*, Rigakuhakushi, b. in Awaji, '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is an officer of the Imp. railways and is doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter.
Add. Tamachi, Shiba, T.

TANAKA, *Yoshio*, mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano '81; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Roval Society). He is not only a botanist but is a great authority in agriculture, fishery, and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions.
Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, T.

TANAKADATE, *Aikitsu*, Rigakuhakushi, b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he proceeded to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology which he has charge of in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military baloon during the late War.
Add. Yaoe-cho, Hg., T.

TANI, *Tateki*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), mem., House of Peers, b. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. It was in another and far more disastrous civil trouble of '77 that the fame of the subject of the sketch suddenly acquired a great eminence, for it was chiefly owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the rebels' design of marching up eastward was frustrated and they were routed by the Imperial forces that came to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison that had been, after the siege of about two months, almost reduced to the verge of starvation. He left the active service not long afterward; subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com., '85-'87. He is a power in the House where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet. Is a man of intense sincerity though somewhat lacking breadth.
Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

TATSUNO, *Kingo*, Kogakuhakushi, b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

now defunct College of Engineering. He studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.
Add. Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

TERAJIMA, *Seiichiro*, Count, Per. Sec. to Foreign Minister, b. '70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; first studied at Harvard and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed to the present post.
Add. Shirogane, Shiba, T.

TERAO, *Hisashi*, Rigakuhakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-'83; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.
Add. Azabu Jigura, Tokyo.

TERAO, *Tōru*, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study in science of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoes."
Add. Kikui-cho, U., T.

TERASAKI, *Kogyo*, b. '66; one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.
Add. Uyeno Sakuragi, T.

TERA-UCHI, *Seiki*, Viscount (cr. '07), General, Minister of War, b. '52 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut., '71; Maj., '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given posts at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff officer to the 1st Div., Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board, etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen., '97 and appointed Insp.-Gen. Mil. Edu.; then Vice-Chief; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet. He was granted G.C.V.O. by King Edward while service in the late War was rewarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Add. War Office, Tokyo.

TESHIMA, *Seiichi*, Pres., Higher Technical School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.: Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.
Add. Komagome, Hongo, T.

TODA, *Ujitomo*, Count, (cr. '84 formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Legation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr., Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies.
Add. Suruga-dai, Tokyo.

TOGO, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff, the hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, b. in '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He com-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

menced sailor's career at 16 on board a small warship owned by the Prince, and at 21 he on board the *Kasuga* (old), then one of the few ships in the infantine Navy of the Imp. Government, and first came under fire in the fight with the now Ad., then the rebel chief, Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor; entered the Military School near Portsmouth; then removed to the Merchant Marine School on the Thames; went through a course of practical navigation on board a sailing ship which sailed for and returned from Melbourne, '74; studied naval science under a Prof. of Greenwich Academy and returned home, '78 on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard to the order of Japan. From that time till the outbreak of the Japan-China War, '94-'95, nothing particular occurred. His sinking of the Chinese transport *Kowshing* at the very threshold of the Japan-China War, then the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, was fraught with grave consequences; for the *Kowshing*, though used as a transport by the Chinese, was a British steamer flying the British flag, while the negotiation between Japan and China had not yet been broken off: It was evident that Togo's act on that critical occasion did precipitate it. A story is told that even the late Marquis Saigo, then Minister of Marine, was aghast when the intelligence of the sinking of the *Kowshing* had reached him and that he repeatedly condemned it to have been rash and reckless. Some conjecture that Togo, in taking that resolute course, may have been under secret instruction from the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and whose strong representations could at last induce the then Premier, Prince Ito, to adopt the alternative of war. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another, till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when the outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. His actions during the war belong to the domain of history and should better be omitted here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all be accounted for by the gun-fire from the memorable 203-metre height, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains. returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty. His arrival was on Dec. 30th '04, and he was welcomed with frantic enthusiasm by the grateful nation. Again on Feb. 6th '05, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*. This famous vessel, while lying at anchor at Sasebo, suddenly burst into explosion on the midnight Sept. 10th and sank with a fearful casualty of officers and men. The awful incident occurred on the very day when the Admiral secretly started for Tokyo on some important mission. After protracted attempt the precious battleship was refloated on Aug. 8, '06 and at once endocked. The disa-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ster was judged to have been caused by the accidental explosion of magazines from electric light. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June '04, and transferred to the present supreme post, Dec. '05. His farewell letter to officers and men supplied a theme for patriotic utterances in Europe and America. Was made mem. of the Order of Merit by King Edward while his service in the late War was rewarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Vis. Kaieda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.
Add. Kamirokuban-cho, Tokyo.

TOKONAMI, *Takejiro*, Dir. Local Administration Bureau, Home Office, since '03, b. in Kagoshima '63, graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, to enter civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01 to be soon transferred to the present post.
Add. Home Office, Tokyo.

TOKUDAIJI, *Sanenori*, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by His Imp. Master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Chrysanthemum for his service during the late war. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Mr. Sumitomo, millionaire of Osaka.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-'77; has been appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. The Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.
Add. Senda-gaya, Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Keiki*, last of the Shoguns, b. '37, seventh son of the then Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa; installed '66 as the 15th and last of the illustrious line founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo, 1186. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future, therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two princes.
Add. Kobinata, Koi. T.

TOKUGAWA, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito with the fief of 350,000 *koku* which was one of the three Houses of Tokugawa and founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. '86.

TOKUGAWA, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great houses of Tokugawa enjoying at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku;* founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis is a brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72 and studied for several years in England.
Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

TOKUNO, *Michimasa*, member of the House of Peers, ex-Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, eldest son of the late Dir. of the same works; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Marquis Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa, '75; subsequently an official in local offices; junior 1st Secr. Treasury, '84; junior Dir. Printing Works '85 to be dispatched abroad the same year to inspect printing business; again on a similar mission, '87; full Dir., '88 on the death of his senior; and has since been connected with the establishment, respected and beloved by thousands of officials and work-hands under his control till '07.
Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

TOKUTOMI, brothers. *Iichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, b. '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. His democratic idea has subsequently veered round, and the Kokumin as the Gov. organ to the Katsura Ministry, and for its defence of the Peace Treaty he and his paper were made target of fierce denunciation and even assaulted by the public. Occupied a high post in the House Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukai visited Europe and America in the year 1896.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kenjiro, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immence popularity, having gone through more than 64 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of years

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ago. Next followed "Omoide-no-ki," somewhat autobiographical, and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and then issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ.
Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

TOMATSU, *Magotaro*, Baron (cr. '07). Paymaster-Gen., Army, b. '47 in Wakayama, of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family when eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour.)
Add. Aoyama Harajiku, Tokyo.

TOMI-I, *Masa-akira*, Hogakuhakushi, mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyons Univ. in France '83: Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85-'03.
Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

TOMITA, *Tetsunosuke*, mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Is now connected with several business establishments.
Add. Daimon-cho, Koi., T.

TOMIZU, *Hiroto*, Hogakuhakushi. b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, then the famous strike of the Faculty, finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat. Was returned from Kanazawa as M.P. May '08.
Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

TOYOKAWA, *Ryohei*, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku, has been connected with the Mitsu-bichi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsu-bishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo.
Add. Suido-cho, U., Tokyo.

TSUBOI, *Shogoro*. Rigakuhakushi. Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the relics of Ainu and Kuropoguru races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TSUBOUCHI, *Yuzo*, Bungakuhakushi, author and edu'ist, b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Uni.; is more widely known in public as the first contemporary novelist of regullar univ. education, and his first writing. "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas. He is one of the master men of letters.
Add. Waseda, U., Tokyo.

TSUCHIKO, *Kinshiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co., b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUDA, *Umeko*, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher of the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty; is now the founder and proprietor of the Girls' English School in Kojimachi, Tokyo, which started some seven years ago, enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others. Has frequently visited America.
Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

TSUKAHARA, *Osamu*, journalist and novelist, b. '48 at Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* from '78, but lately joined the *Mainichi Dempo*. He is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance.
Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., T.

TSUMAGI, *Rai-o*, Dr. Eng., Dir.-Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't, Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society, b. in Tokyo, eldest son of a bannerman of Tokugawa who was magistrate of Nagasaki; studied architecture '78-'82 at the Eng. Col; then at Cornell Uni., U.S.A. in '82 and graduated the course in '84; returned home in '85 and appointed architect to the Tokyo Local Office; transferred to the Home Office '86; sent to Germany to study and investigate his speciality '86-'89, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs; despatched to Europe and America in '01. Of the buildings erected under his supervision may be mentioned the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussel World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others.
Add. Daimachi, Ak., Tokyo.

TSURUHARA, *Sadakichi*, Dir.-Gen. of Resi.-Gen. Korea, b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; re-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

signed the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the present post Dec. '05.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

TSUZUKI, *Keiroku*. Ambassador to the last Peace Conference at The Hague. Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, mem. House of Peers, b. '62 at Tokyo: studied in Germany '82-'85, after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.: appointed Secre. Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Min., '86: travelled abroad '89 in the suite of Prince Yamagata, then Min. of Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94: again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu., '97: Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached, '98: Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki and left office owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-'02, is a son-in-law of Count Inouye; appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07.
Add. Mamiana, Azabu, T.

UCHIDA, *Kakitsu*, Dir. Marine Bureau, Communications Dep't b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial University '91, after which he entered the Department in which he ultimately rose to the present position, '03.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Sadachi*, Minister and Consul General in Brazil since '07, b. '65 at Kokura, appointed attché in '89, élève Consul at Shanghai in '90, transferred to Seoul in '03, Consul General in '02, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the War. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '89.

UCHIDA, *Yasuya*, Baron (cr. '07). Amb. to Vienna, b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken, appointed attaché of the Legation at Washington '87, Per. Sec. to the Mini. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90: held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London, '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking, '95-'97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted to the Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00, and removed to the Legation at Peking, '01-'06; nominated to the present elevated post Feb. '07. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Vassar Col., U.S.A.

UCHIYAMA, *Kojiro*, Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 1st Brigade of Fort Artillery, b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.), '79; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; after return of peace he was appointed attaché to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg till '07 and then appointed Commander of Yura Fort; was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

UKITA, *Kazutami*, historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '54 in Kumamoto:

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

studied English under Capt. Janes of U. S. A. engaged by the Lord of the fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. '79 and was for some while engaged in religious work; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied theology and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '96.
Add. Yaku-ojimae, Ichigaya, T.

UME, *Kenjiro*, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '60 in Shimane-ken; studied law in France and Germany '86-'89 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., at which he has been teaching civil and com. laws since '90; appointed Dir. of Legislative Bureau '97 and Vice-Min. of Edu. '98. Is Legal Adviser to the Korean Government.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

URYU, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Sasebo Adm'ty., b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to America to complete study at Annapolis; Capt., '91; naval attaché at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late war, the sinking of the *Variag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. The Adm. was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Corden of Rising Sun. Cr. Baron '07.
Add. Sasebo.

USAGAWA, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., Sectional Chief at the War Office, b. '49 in Yamaguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the same clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite as war honour
Add. Minami Teramachi, Y., T.

UYEHARA, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. b. '56 in Hyuga and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79, was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief staff to Marshal Nozu whose eldest daughter is his wife. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Rising Sun as war honour.
Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, T.

UYENO, *Kisaburo*, Consul-General at Sydney since Sept. '07, b. '64 in Akita-ken, clerk at San Francisco and Berlin in '92-'95, Consul at Hongkong in '97, transferred to San Francisco in '06. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '90.

WADA, *Hikojiro*, Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in 1912, ex-M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America, '89-'90; was identified for several

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

years with the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Ar. and Com. Dep't, '97-'03; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister. He has sat in the House without break '92-'08.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

WAKATSUKI, *Reijiro*. Financial Agent stationed in London and ex-Vice-Min. of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp. Univ., '92; was appointed councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation where he rapidly rose to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet (Jan. '06).
Add. Japanese Emb., London.

WATANABE, *Chiaki*. Baron. (cr. 1900). Treasurer and Dir. of Estate Bureau of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Nagano-ken; took some active part in the work of Restoration and held the post of Sec. at Kagoshima at the time of the outbreak of that disastrous civil war; subsequently appointed Gov. of one prefecture or another, till appointed Vice-Min. of Home Office, '92.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kunitake*. Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46 in Nagano-ken; was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94. In consideration of his service during the Japan-China War he was created Viscount; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95. He was Prince Ito's right-hand man when he undertook the organization of the "model party," having held the post of chairman of the Organization Committee. Some estrangement took place between the two, for the Vis't resigned the chairmanship; but when the Prince organized his Ministry he was given the chair of Finance. The Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment, and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The adoption by the succeeding Finance Minister of a retrenchment measure similar to that proposed by the subject of this sketch seems to indicate that he was in the right in that notorious Ministerial dissension. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.
Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, T.

WATANABE, *Senjiro*, Man.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch of which he had charge of for over 20 years till his return home, '02 to take post at the head office. Again London Agent in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady.
Add. Mitsui Bussan, London.

WATASE, *Shozaburo*, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was despatched to John's Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov.; ap-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

pointed Lecturer by the Chicago Univ. where he remained till 1900, when he returned home and was soon after given the present chair at the Univ. here. Add. Doshinmachi, Koi., T.

WATASE, *Torajiro*, elder of the above b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '80. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of farming requisites. Sits in the Municipal Council, in which he has charge of the Grand Exhibition Section. Add. Tame-ike, Ak., Tokyo.

YAMAGATA, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (cr. Count '84 and gr. Marquis '95 and Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, one of the elder statesmen, was b. '38 in Choshu, and was one of the ablest captains when the clan of Choshu had to defend itself against the invasion of the Army of the Tokugawa Shogunate a year before the Imp. Gov. was restored to power. He was a chief staff officer who practically directed the operation when the Imp. Army was sent against the clan of Aizu, the last champions of the fallen Tokugawa; appointed a Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government soon after restoration of tranquillity. Promoted Lieut.-Gen., '72 and the Minister of War, '73; was chief of staff of the Army of subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of the Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America, '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. Was sent to the front as commander of the 1st Army, in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home; granted Marquisate and 2nd Class Golden Kite as war honour. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas, '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. He undertook the arduous task of forming a Ministry, '89-91, and had had rather stormy time with the freedom-loving members, for from his long military career, he does not favour party politics. He was therefore opposed to Prince Ito when the latter, in resigning Premiership, recommended the Opposition leaders, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, to form a ministry as successors. When this Cabinet fell the Marshal was obliged to undertake the task of forming a Ministry '98-'00, and his second Ministerial career was not a success. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with this second Premiership, but he still continued to wield potential power in active politics. The late Katsura Cabinet was practically a Yamagata Ministry except in name, the ex-Premier himself being one of his most trusted lieutenants, for the Marshal's strong magnetic power combined with his paternal kindness has created a host of followers. His conservative ideas are naturally opposed to the principle held by Prince Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said an outcome of rivalry between

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the two statesmen. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to present position on Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. He was made member of the Order of Merit by King Edward, while the service in the late War was erwarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar.
Add. Sekiguchi, Waseda, T.

YAMAGATA, *Isaburo*, ex-Minister of Com. b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and served as Gov. in several provinces; appointed the Com's Minister soon after the formation of the Saionji. Ministry, in deference, it is said, to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and son of his sister; resigned the chair early '08.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

YAMAGAWA, *Yuki*, Director and General Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Ishikawa-ken; and official of the Treasury '74-'78; entered the Specie Bank in '79 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe Branch and of London Branch (at the time of Russo-Japan War).
Add. Yoko'ma Specie Bk., Yo'ma.

YAMAKAWA, *Kenjiro*, Rigakuhakushi, mem. House of Peers, b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in America and Europe, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. from his return in '72; resigned '05 President of Imp. Tokyo Univ. dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he has had charge of the Tech. Col. founded near Wakamatsu by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner.
Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., T.

YAMAMOTO. *Gombei*, mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral. Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy which he left, '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted to Lieut., '80 and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of g.b. *Amaki*, '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain, '90 and Commander of *Takao* and next of *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted as Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral, '95; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted to Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral, '04. He was granted 4th Class Golden Kite in connection with the Japan-China War during which he was at Hiroshima as personal secretary to the Minister of the Navy. For his service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon. Despatched to England and U.S.A on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated G.C.M.G. by King Edward. The Admiral is an able speaker.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Tatsuo*, mem., House of Peers, ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was created on the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor, '98; relieved of the post, '03 when the term expired; nominated mem., Upper House in Nov. of the same year.
Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

YAMAWAKI, *Gen*, mem. House of Peers and President of Adm. Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49 and was sent to Germany '70 and studied law at Berlin, returning '72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and was appointed to the present post in Jan. '06. Mr. *Haruki* Yamawaki, Commissioner of the Japan Grand Exhibition is his adopted son and heir.
Add. Hinoki-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

YAMAZA, *Enjiro*, ex-Dir. Poli'al Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; was appointed the present post '01. Was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. '05 and of the Plenip. to China '06. Councillor of British Embassy in '08.

YANAGISAWA, *Hokei*, Count, member of House of Peers, statist and Director of several business co's., b. '70 in Nara-ken, son of Viscount Yanagisawa, scion of the house by which he was adopted as the predecessor was childless; graduated in '94 with honour from the collegiate course, subsequently abolished, of the Peers' Schoool; was despatched by the Court to Germany for study and from '96 to '00 he studied statistics, sociology etc. at Berlin, Strassburg, Vienna etc; visited Europe in '07 to investigate statistical affairs at the request of the Municipal Office of Tokyo statistics of which he has charge of.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YASUDA, *Zenjiro*, is millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and elevated to a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and the Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.
Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, T.

YOKOI, *Toki-o*, M.P., b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishiro Yokoi who was assassinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Niejima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres., '97, but left in '99 owing to the dis-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

puta with the foreign mission board; he turned politics identified with the Seiyukai, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communications Dep't. Was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* '04-'06 and visited India, '03, and has been returned from Okayama-ken at the last general election.
Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

YOKOTA, *Kuniomi*, President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judicial service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Soli.-Gen. '98 Chief Pub. '99 Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed the present post June '06.
Add. Kagurazaka, U., T.

YOSHIDA, *Sakuya*, Minister to Siam since June '08, b. '59 in Higo, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88, Per. Secretary of Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. of Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01 from which he was relieved in '04.

YOSHIDA, *Yosaku*, Per. Secretary of Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50, clerk at Foreign Office in '77-'86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin.
Add. Foreign Office, T.

YOSHIHARA, *Saburo*, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives, '90; then Secretary in Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to the Governor of Kagawa-ken and next of Okayama-ken, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau, '03 and to the present post in Jan. '06.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

YOSHIKAWA, *Akimasa*, Count, (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), ex-Minister of Home Affairs, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and others was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-'96; Home Office, '91-'96; Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'03; Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo.
Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, T.

ZUMORO, *Motosada*, editor of the Seoul Press, b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed per. Sec. to Prince Ito when he was Premier; started '97, the *Japan Times*, an only English paper controlled and edited by Japanese. Has traveled twice through Europe and America and is a special correspondent of the *London Standard*. Accompanied Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January, 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by some foreigners.
Add. "Seoul Press," Seoul.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER IX.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MODERN JAPAN.

(Names of the artists mentioned in this chapter are art-names by which they are more generally known than by real names: when fully written the first is a family name).

1. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN.

I. *The Pre-Nara Period.*

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horiuji temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics indicate that Japan made astonishing progress in these crafts in the seventh century. Even the art of glass-making appears to have been known.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved :—

DONCHO (priest), Korean who came about 610 A.D.; KANASHI MARAKO, about 6456-54, who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horiuji Temple; KIMARA, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; KUDARANO-MITA, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; TASUNA, about 586, son of SHIBA-TATTO, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522, TORI, son of Tasuna, about 593–628; YAKUSHI TOKUHO, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings".

II. *The Nara-Period.*

(708 A.D.–794)

Wood-carving, chiefly for carving Buddhist images, attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was competed in 760 A. D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period :—

GYOKI, priest, wood-carver; Brothers KEI BUNKAI and KEI BUNKUN, wood-carvers; KUNI-NO-NAKAMURAJI KIMIMARO, master-caster; (dates unknown for all above).

III. *The Hei-an Period.*

1st Half (794–901)

Painting first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kosê and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

Wood-carving inspired by Buddhist teachings, attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress; colored clay and "dry lacquer" work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period.

Noted names in painting:—

KANAOKA (385–895), religions pictures; founder of the school.

KAWANARI (d. 853), Do.

KUKAI, priest (d. 835) invented KANA, Do.

SAICHO, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902–1183)

Painting. The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

KASUGA MOTOMITSU, first studied Kose s. but afterwards originated his own style.

KASUGA TAKAYOSHI, son of above, about 1075.

KOSE HIROTAKA, Kose s., beginning of the 11th century.

Priest ESHIN, d. 1017, religions pictures.

Priest YUKAKU, popular name Toba Sōjō, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.

TAKUMA TAMENARI, Succeeded Hirotaka as chief painter to the Court.

Tosa TSUNETAKA, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Carving. At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hojōji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom JOCHO was most distinguished. His mantle was received by KAKUSUKE, son, and CHOSEI, pupil.

Metal-work attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; *lacquer-work* and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

IV. *The Kamakura Period.*

(1183–1332)

Painting. It was characterized by a greater tendency of drawing from life and, more minute technique, affected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, by a Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Carving, in contrast to the mellow style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

Metal-work. It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, MASUDA IZUMONOKAMI, was ordered, by the Emperor, Konoye (1155–1155) by virtue of his pre-eminence in this particular applied art, to assume the name of MYOCHIN, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics is chiefly known in connection with the founding of a kiln in Seto, Owari, by KATO SHIOROZAEMON. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseur as old Seto.

Noted names in painting classified into five schools are:—

1. KOSE school:—KOREHISA (about 1321).

2. TAKUMA school:—SHOGA (about 1204), famous for religious pictures; Eiga (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.

3. TOSA school:—NOBUZANE (date unknown) and KEI-NIN (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).

4. KASUGA school (approaching to Tosa):—NAGATSUNE (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools; TAKASHINA TAKA-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KANE (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.

5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these KA-O (d. 2345) and MOK-AN (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Noted names in carving:—UNKEI, son of KOKEI; KWAIKEI, pupil of UNKEI; JOKAKU, brother of UNKEI; TANKEI, son of JOKAKU.

V. *The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period* (1333–1574)

Painting. It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which were wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century had began to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of native styles:—

AWADA-GUCHI TAKAMITSU (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.

CHO DENSHI, otherwise MEI-CHO, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

JAKSAI, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.

TOSA, masters, of the school who flourished during this period were:—

YUKI-HIRO, his son YUKI-MITSU, about 1429–1440, and MITSUNOBU, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white styles are:—

JOSETSU, about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

KANO, masters of this school identified with this period are:—MASANOBU, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under Josetsu and Shubun; MOTONOBU, 1476–1559, also called Ko Hogan, son of above and the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife CHIYO, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter of Japan; MUNENOBU, d. 1562, also called Yusetsu, son of Motonobu; NAONOBU, d. 1512, also called Shoei, son of Motonobu; SHUSHIN, also called EITOKU, son of Naonobu, 1543–1590; YUKINOBU, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.

OGURI SOTAN, studied under Josetsu.

SESSHU, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

SESSON, priest and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.

SHIN-GEI, about 1466, also called Gei-ami, and a painter, son of SHIN-NO also called No-ami, about 1450, who studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.

SHIN-SO, also called So-ami, son of Shin-gei (Shin-gei, Shin-no and Shin-so are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

SHOKEI, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

SHUBUN, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

SHUGETSU, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504–1520.

SOGA DASOKU, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

Carving. Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was the prominent feature.

Metal-work. Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. GOTO YUJO, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family MUNEYASU appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and was set apart as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. UMETADA SHIGEYOSHI, NAKAI MITSU-TSUNE, the KANEIYE family, MYOCHIN NOBU-IYE

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work. "Nashiji", *pear-grained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. HIDE-JI, TAI-AMI, SEI-AMI, HANEDA GORO, KO-AMI MICHIYOSHI, his son MICHIKIYO, and IGARASHI SHINSAI are noted "makiye" master artisans of this period.

Ceramics. The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. GOROTAYU SHONZUI, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. BIZEN kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. KARATSU kiln produced between 1334-1486 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469–1591.

c. MINO kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by KATO KAGE-NOBU, ceramist of Seto.

d. RAKU kiln was hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by Ameya, a naturalized Korean.

e. SHIGARAKI kiln produced a kind of sand vessels very similar to wares of Korea, Annum and India.

f. SHINO kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

VI. *The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period.* (1574–1603)

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendency of Toyotomi (Taiko) Hideyoshi was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample opportunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting. Broadly classified there were four schools.

a. HASEGAWA school. TOHAKU, d. 1610, studied under Kano Sho-ei but afterward leaned towards Sesshu.

b. KANO school. EITOKU (see above period), his two sons MITSU-NOBU and TAKANOBU, adopted son SANRAKU (d. 1634) and KAIHOKU YUSHO (d. 1615), pupil, were prominent figures of this school.

c. SOGA school. CHOK-AN, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. UNKOKU school. TOGAN, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; TOYEKI was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by MITSUNORI and HON-AMI KŌ-ETSU who studied under YUSHO but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving. This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work. In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were KOJO, GENJO, TOKUJO and EIJO, of the Goto school; in *tsuba* there were UMETADA SHIGE-YOSHI, continuing from the preceding period, OKAMOTO TOMOHARU, ODA-WORA MASATSUGU; in armor-work there were MYOCHIN MUNE-IYE and MYOCHIN MUNENOBU; in casting there were NAGOSHI. YAHICHIRO (d. 1593), NAGOSHI SANSHO (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; TSUJI YOJIRO, NISHIMURA DO-NI, etc.

Lacquer-work. The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by HON-AMI KOYETSU.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ceramics. With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Higo, Hagi, Hizen etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony in higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

VII. *The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period.* (1603–1868)

Fosterd in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic aid supplied by Chinese exiles, reached high-water mark of excellence.

Painting. The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:– Native schools; HANABUSA, KANO, KISHI, KORIN, MARUYAMA, SESSHIU, SHIJO, SUMIYOSHI, TOSA, UKIYO-YE; Chinese schools, (TANI, REALISTIC, SOUTHERN.)

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

ANDO HIROSHIGE: Ukiyoke, d. 1858

GAN KU: Studied Chinese Realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838

GION NANKAI: Southern school, d. 1751

HANABUSA ITCHO: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709

HARA ZAICHU: tried to bring Ming and native styles into harmony, d. 1837

HASEGAWA SETTAN: Sesshu school, d. 1843

HISHIKAWA MORINOBU: master of Ukiyoye, d. about 1714

IGARASHI SHUMMEI: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781

IKENO TAIGA: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776

ISHIDA YUTEI: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786

ITAYA HIROMASA: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797

ITO JAKCHU: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800

IWASA MATABEI: Ukiyoye master, d. 1650

KAIHOKU YUSHO: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style.

KANO EINO: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697

KANO MASUNOBU (DOUN): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694

KANO MORINOBU (TANYU): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674

KANO NAONOBU: founded Kobikicho branch (Yedo), d. 1650

KANO SANSETSU: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651

KANO TSUNENOBU: son of Naonobu, d. 1713

KANO YASUNOBU: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685

KATSUKAWA SHUNSHO: Ukiyoye, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792

KATSUSHIKA HOKUSAI: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849

KAWAMURA BUMPO: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840

KITAGAWA UTAMARO: Ukiyoye master, d. 1805

KOMAI GENKI: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797

KO SUKOKU: Pupil of Sushi, d. 1805

KUMASHIRO YUHI: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772

KUSUMI MORIKAGE: Kano, d. about 1695

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KUWAGATA KEISAI: pupil of Kitao Shigemasa, Caricaturist, d. 1824

MARUYAMA OKYO: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795

MATSUMURA GEKKEI (GOSHUN): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijō school, d. 1811

MATSUMURA KEIBUN: brother of Goshun, d. 1843

MIYAGAWA KIEN: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807

MIYAGAWA CHOSHUN: founder of Miyagawa school, d. 1752; his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.

MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708

MORI SOSEN: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821

NAGASAWA ROSETSU: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799

NAKABAYASHI CHIKDO: studied Yuan and Ming [illegible], d. 1851

NISHIKAWA SU[illegible]NOBU: Ukiyoye, first studied unde[illegible]no Eino, d. 1751

ŌDA KAISEN: pupil of Goshun, d. 1[illegible]2

OGATA KENZAN: brother of Korin, d. 1743

OGATA KORI[illegible] founded Korin school, d. 1716

[illegible]KADA IKYO: To[illegible]s., d. 1845

OKAMOTO TOYOHIKO: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845

OKUMURA MASANOBU: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beni* prints.

ONISHI CHINNEN: studied Nangaku and Buncho, d. 1851

SAKAI HOITSU: Korin s., d. 1827

SAKUMA DOGAN: Kano s., d. 1736

SAWAKI SUSHI: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772

SHIBA KOKWAN: studied Western painting, d. 1818

SHOJO (PRIEST): pupil of Sauraku, d. 1627

SOGA SHOHAKU: Sesshu s., d. 1781

SO SHISEKI: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774

SUDZUKI HARUNOBU: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints.

SUDZUKI KIICHI: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858

SUMIYOSHI HIROMICHI: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670

SUMIYOSHI HIROZ[illegible] son of above, d. 1705

TAKAHISA AIGAI: studied under Buncho and Taiga, d. 1833

TANAKA TOTSUGEN: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823

TANI BUNCHO: studied Southern and Northern Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842

TANOMURA CHIKDEN: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835

TORII KIYONOBU: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729

TOSA MITSUOKI: master Tosa painter, d. 1691

TSUBAKI CHINZAN: studied Kazan and Southern s., d. 1854

TSURUZAWA TANZAN: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710

UTAGAWA TOYOKUNI (ITCHOSAI): Ukiyoye s. d. 1825

WATANABE KWAZAN: studied under Buncho, d. 1841

YAMAGUCHI SOJUN: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755

YANAGISAWA KIYEN (RYURIKYO): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan & Ming styles and originated his own style; great colorist.

YOSHA BUSON: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783

Carving. Patronage extended to Buddhist temples, in contrast to persecution of the Toyotomi and Oda régimé, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

HIGUCHI SHUGETSU, painting and *netsuke*, about 1764–1771.

IZUMIYA TOMOTADA, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.

KAWACHI DAIJO IYESHIGE, mask-carver, d. 1645.

KODAMA OHMI, mask-carver, d. 1704.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MATSUDA [illegible]NAGA, originated "one-stroke" [illegible]ving of Hida style, beginning of 19[illegible] century.

MATSUMOTO [illegible] ISABURO, carver of human i[illegible]ges, m[illegible]ddle 19th century.

NAGAI RANTEI, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.

NONOGUCHI RYU-HO, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.

OGASAWARA ISSAI, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whalebone.

OKANO HŌHAKU, about 1789–1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His so[illegible] HOKYU succeeded his art.

[illegible]I, *netsuke*, originated stained iv[illegible]carving, beginning of 19th century.

TAMETAKA, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

TANKAI, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil SHIMIZU RYUKEI was also famous.

Metal-work. Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoyama Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand and at the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were :—

GOTO KENJO, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

GOTO SOKUJO, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

GOTO TSUJO, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

NARA TOSHITERU, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

NARA TOSHIHISA, made a new departure in the family style, and foremost of the three Nara masters. d. 1736.

NOMURA MASATOKI, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

TSUCHIYA YASUCHICA, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

TSUNO JIMPO, Goto style, d. 1762.

YANAGAWA MASATSUGU, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Sōyo, d. 1721.

YANAGAWA NAOMASA, son of above and rivalled Sōmin in excellence, d. 1757.

YOKOYA SŌYO, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

YOKOYA SOMIN, originated the "citizens" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

In *sword-decoration* and *inlaying* there were :—

GOTO ICHIJO, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi [illegible]ai, d. 1876.

HOSONO MASAM[illegible], originated the *kebori* (hair-chisel inlaying).

ICHINOMIYA NA[illegible]ATSUNE, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

IKEDA OKITAKA, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

MURAKAMI JOCHIKU, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters JOSETSU and JOSUI were also famous as inlayers.

OKAMOTO NAOSHIGE, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

OTSUKI MITSUOKI, who displayed great originality.

TSUJI MITSUAKI, studied the "citizen" and Nara style, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

UMETADA SHUJU, d. 1755.

YATABE MICHIHISA, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

In *tsuba* (sword-guard) decorators we have :—

ITO MASATSUNE, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

KITAGAWA HIDENORI, founder of Hikone chiselling.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NAKAGAWA TOMOTSUNE, chiselled and inlaid landscopes and human figures; early 18th century.

NISHIKAWA TADAMASA, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

UMETADA SHIGEYOSHI, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

WAKASHIBA, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In *casting*:—

KANAYA GOROSABURO, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters, bearing the same name, made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring, beginning of 18th century.

MIYAZAKI KANCHI, caster to the Lord of KAGA, d. 1712.

MURATA SEIMIN, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

MURATA TEIJO, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

NAGOSE KASHO, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

YOMO YASUHEI, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze work, d. 1841.

Lacquer-work. The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the country, especially in Kaga, Nagoya and other places.

HARA YOYUSAI, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

IGARASHI DŌHO, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, 1st quarter 17th century.

IIZUKA TŌYO, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

KAJIKAWA KYUJIRO, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

KŌ-AMI NAGASHIGE 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

KOMAN KYUI, founder of the Koman family of makiye hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations; beginning of the 17th century.

KOMAN KANSAI, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata Zesshin, master makiye artist at close of 19th century.

OGATA KORIN, famous for pearl-inlaying (see painting).

SHIOMI SEISEI, master of "polished" *makiye*, beginning of the 18th century.

TAZUKI CHOBEI, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

YAMAMOTO SEIREI, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

YAMAMOTO SHUNSEI, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery. The arrival of Korean ceramists in Japan with the return of the Korean expedition began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régimê. Broadly first speaking, at the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles was followed by a considerable modification in the existing tones.

1. ARITA. The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemon, father and son of same name, enjoyed a high reputation.

2. BANKO. Was opend by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. BIZEN. Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. IZUMO. There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. KUTANI. Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. KYO (Kyoto). The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seisuke, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. AWADA. Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned golden designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Takarayama Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochin-China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dōhachi and Kamesuke.

b. EIRAKU. Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. KENZAN. Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. KIYOMISU. Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; beganto produce *céladon* porcelain at the beginning of the 19th century when such masters as Dōhachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style.

Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

AOKI MOKBEI. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed a strong originality, d. 1833.

KINOZAN MOBEI. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

MASHIMIZU ZOROKU. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of a great originality.

NONOMURA SEISUKE Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

OKUDA EISEN. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochin-China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils, d. 1811.

SEIFU YOHEI. Studied under Takahashi Dōhachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *céladon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

SHIMIZU ROKBEI. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojozaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

TAKAHASHI DŌHACHI. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lord Kii and Satsuma, d. 1855.

7. MINO. Resembles Seto, and originated in 1804 by a merchant of Osaka who produced at Tajimi. Imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. SATSUMA. Originated by Hochu and Bokheii, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. SETO. At the beginning of the 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced onlv earthenwares began to produce *céladon* porcelains.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Mita wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Soma, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

Painters who have died since the present era of Meiji began.

(1868)

ASAI CHU (d. '07), painter of oil painting of note.

FUKUSHIMA RYUHO (d. '89), Chinese Southern school.

HASHIMOTO GAHO (d. '08), master painter of Kano school.

HIRANO GOGAKU (d. '93), celebrated Chinese "Literateur" school.

KAWASAKI CHITORA (d. '93), Tosa School and high authority in antiquities.

KANO HOGAI (d. '88) of the Kano school and one of the master painters of this era.

KANO YEICHOKU (d. '91), of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

KAWABE MITATE (d. '05), Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

KAWAKAMI TOGAI (d. '81), pioneer painter of Western style.

KAWAMURA OSHIN (UKOKU) (d. '06), ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. '89), master "painter" who originated a new style of the Popular school.

KIKUCHI YOSAI (d. '78) originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.

KISHI CHIKDO (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KOBAYASHI YEITAKU (d. '90), noted artist of the "Popular" school.

KONO BAIREI (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KUBOTA BEISEN (d. '05), one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

KUNISAWA SHINKURO (d. '77), a pioneer painter of Western school who returned home in '74 after studying in England.

MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), one of the recent masters of Okyo's school; Art Commissioner to the Court.

MORIDZUMI KWANGYO (d. '92), Art Commissioner to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

MORIKAWA SOBUN (d. '02). Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

NAKAJIMA RAISHO (d. '71), Okyo's school, and master of Kawabata Gyoksho.

NAKANISHI KOSEKI (d. '83), studied under Keibun and was Prof. in Kyoto Painters school.

NOGUCHI YUKOKU (d. '98), Southern Chinese school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

OCHIAI YOSHI-IKU (d. '04), *Nishikiyé* painter and improved style of newspaper illustrations.

OK-HARA SEIKO (d. '03), lady painter of Southern Chinese school of somewhat Impressionist style; her daughter Seisui is a rising lady painter of the day.

SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. '61), Art Commissioner to the Court who originated a new style, famous also for *Makiyé* design and as originator of "lacquer painting."

SHIWOKAWA BUNRIN (d. '77), landscapist of Shijo school.

SUDZUKI HYAK-NEN (d. '91) master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.

SUGITANI SESSHO (d. '95), Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

TAGUCHI BEISAKU (d. '04), cartoonist, pupil of Kobayashi Kiyochika.

TAKAHASHI YUICHI (d. '94), a pioneer of Western painting.

TAKI KWATEI (d. '01), Chinese Southern school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

TANIGUCHI AIZAN (d. '99), master of Buncho's style.

TANOMURA CHOK-NYU (d. '06), Southern Chinese style who was in his days a veteran painter of the school.

TAZAKI SO-UN (d. '98), Art Commissioner to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

TOMIOKA YEISEN (d. '05), Popular school.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

TSUKIOKA YOSHITOSHI (d. '92), master painter of the "Popular" school.

WATANABE SHOKWA (d. '87), son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

YAMANA KWANGI (d. '02), developed new feature in Sumiyoshi school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

YASUDA ROZAN (d. '82), Southern Chinese school.

RECENT HISTORY.

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. People were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master painters living among them, any interest which the Government took was in favor of Western arts at the expense of the native. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best they could. It was at that time that KANO HOGAI (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of 20 *yen*. One of the pioneers of oil painting is KAWAKAMI TOGAI (d. 1881) who opened an atelier where studied a number of young men among whom TAKAHASHI YUICHI and KOYAMA SHOTARO have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under CHARLES WIRGMAN (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. The Government established in 1876 the art department at the Gov. Engineering Col., engaging three Italian artists, ANTONIO FONTANESE for painting, RAGUSA for carving and CAPPELETTI for mechanical and decorative drawing.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department, for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent pleas made by Mr. E. F. Fenollosa and Dr. Wagner in favor of Japanese art slowly began to openthe eyes of the authorities, and the latter now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting, and this show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a Fine Art School on the purely native line was established in 1890. Then as if to make tardy atonement for the long neglect a number of master painters were honored with appointment as art commissioners to the Imperial Household. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opened at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World's Fair the display perhaps reached its zenith, for then the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for display.

Judged from the tendency of that time, signs were noticeable towards the close of the preceding era of the classic and Popular schools drawing

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

nearer to each other instead of being kept rigidly apart as before. This movement was retarded by the national upheavals incident to the Restoration, but was ultimately carried to maturity by such masters as SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. 1891) and KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. 1889). Both originated intermediate styles, but with some difference, Zeshin's style being classic on Popular substratum while Gyosai's being Popular with classic grace. TSUKI-OKA YOSHITOSHI (d. 1892) also originated a Popular-classic style of his own.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN PAINTING.

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment accorded them by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great OKYO (d. 1795) himself is supposed to have been indebted to Western painting in creating the style of his own. He and his contemporary GOSHUN are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. The pupils of OKYO and GOSHUN were indebted to those exotic pictures. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The masters themselves set example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while his equally great contemporary and fellow-pupil of the Kano School, HASHIMOTO GAHO, then the veteran Nestor of the Japanese painting, carried this experiment a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that have shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The question will naturally arise, how far has the aim of this movement been attained. Perhaps it is premature to give any definite reply to it; at any rate the result so far has been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with the Occidental, this has been a failure. In view of the absence of common ground as to technique, treatment and so forth, this failure may have been a foregone conclusion. At any rate Japanese painters of native school who advanced along the path of Occidental art, and their colleagues who started in the opposite direction have equally failed to discover a common ground where the two might meet and form a neutral colony. If they continued to advance they invariably found themselves losing their individuality, and they were brought face to face with the alternative of either becoming art renegades or to beat a retreat to the original camp. They could find no half-way resting place. Since this embarrassing discovery was made, the movement has lost much of its original ardor and is now in the state of abeyance. In one respect the Westernizing attempt may be said to have achieved success, for the decorative arts as they now exist are distinctly hybrid in character and possess merit which the pure Japanese style lacked.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.

A.—The Classic School.

KAWABATA GYOKSHO (b. '42)—With GAHO dead early this year the honored position of veteran of contemporary master painters of Japanese style has naturally devolved on GYOKSHO, who even while the other was alive was regarded as the best living representative of Maruyama Okyo's school. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and has held a chair at the Art Academy since '90.

IMAO KEINEN & SUZUKI SHONEN.—Both are painters of Kyoto, the former the foremost pupil and the latter a son of the celebrated painter Suzuki HYAK-NEN (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okyo's school. Hyak-nen's style was, however, somewhat different, especially in vigor, and his two successors, especially SHONEN, are maintaining the tradition of their common master. Shonen's style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. KEINEN is milder of the two and is famous for fowls and pheasants. SHONEN is professor in the Art Academy, Kyoto. Kubota BEISAI and KINSEN, sons of the noted BEISEN, may be mentioned here. BEISEN as fellow pupil of Keinen and Shonen under Hyak-nen even surpassed the two in versatility and vigor, but just as his genius began to show signs of maturity he has lost eye-sight from disease and he died in '05.

KUMAGAYE NAOHIKO (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school, and having been a son of a retainer of Hiroshima clan, long held a post of clerk in that prefectural office. NAOHIKO learned under OKAMOTO TOYOHIKO, a famous landscapist who was a pupil of GOSHUN, (also known as Gekkei) contemporary of Okyo and founder of the Shijo school. NAOHIKO is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

NOMURA BUNKYO.—As a pupil of SHIOKAWA BUNRIN, a pupil of TOYOHIKO, mentioned above, BUNKYO of Kyoto is a first-rate artist in the same school, being especially noted for elegant and quiet landscapes.

SEIHO, HOBUN, KOKIO.—These young Kyoto artists of the same school, who learned under BAIREI, also pupils of BUNRIN, may be noted here. SEIHO, Prof. in the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, is perhaps the most plastic of the three. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects, he is equally ready with human figures as with flowers or birds. HOBUN's strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general estimation. KOKIO's style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subjects. The famous lady painter of Kyoto, KAMIMURA SHO-EN, also learned under BAIREI. Her beautiful women have frequently won high-class medals at domestic exhibitions.

The TOSA school, even more than the Kano, is now in decadence. The latest master was KAWABE MITATE, painter and patriot, who died a few years ago. Kawasaki CHITORA, fellow pupil of MITATE, is a leading authority in antiquities, but he very seldom draws pictures. MURATA TANRYO and KOBORI TOMONE are two of the best young painters of this school, the former excelling in drawing warriors of ancient time and the latter manners and customs of the Fujiwara ascendency. TANRYO was Mitate's pupil and TOMONE that of CHITORA.

GANKU's school had a master in KISHI CHIKDO who died in '97. It was through his design that the art of embroidery in Japan has been carried to the present marvelous development. His son BEISAN promises to maintain the credit of the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

family. CHIKUDO's fellow pupil of RENZAN, husband of GANKU's daughter, is Prof. KOSE SHOSEKI, of the Fine Art Academy, Kyoto. He claims descendance from the great Kose KANAOKA, considered by some as almost founder of the native school of painting in contrast to the school imported from China and Korea. He tries to make good this claim by writing Buddhist pictures after the style of KANAOKA.

OHASHI SUISEKI.—As a follower of GANKU's school, SUISEKI of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers. In this respect his fame is world-wide, having won gold medals at the world's fairs both at Paris and St. Louis.

MOCHIZUKI GIOKSEN'S style is represented by GIOKSEN (written in different characters), great grandchild of the founder. MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, though of orthodox style of GIOKSEN, is one of the contemporary masters in animals. ATOMI GIOK-SHI, sister of KAKEI, is a well-known lady painter of this school.

YOSAI'S style, having been the latest developement in Tokyo, continues to be popular here, and also the style of TANI BUNCHO. FUKO, SHOTEI, and KWASON should be named as the best living followers of Yosai. FUKO (b. '43) is rather weak, but faithful to the great master's style. SHOTEI is more versatile and his work even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with NAMIKAWA SOSUKE, the designs of enamel ware. KWASON, Prof. in the Technical School, Kaga, is an artist much younger than the other two. That perhaps accounts for his ambitious attempt, that of bringing the style more in harmony with realistic school. He is excellent in designing for porcelains and *makié*.

B.—Chinese School.

BUNCHO's living representatives are fewer, in fact may be counted on the fingers of one hand, as MURASE GYOKUDEN, perhaps the leader of this coterie, and the two SATAKES, EIKO and EISEN.

Next to be mentioned is the southern Chinese school of which about 12 styles have once flourished. Of the principal painters of this school the first claim naturally were to TANOMURA CHOK-NYU (d. '07) who both on account of age, over 90, and his high-toned landscapes which enjoyed immense popularity at one time, was justly regarded as patriarch of this school. Next there was ex-judge KAWAMURA UKOKU. These two died last year. Then there are two lady painters, NOGUCHI SHOHIN and ATOMI GYOK-SHI, the latter of whom is an educationalist as well and keeps a girls' school of her own. The former is regarded now that UKOKU is dead as being the foremost artist of this particular school. She is especially strong in landscapes.

ARAKI KWAMPO.—Perhaps KWAMPO should be mentioned here, for though at present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. in the Art Academy Tokyo, but he soon resigned the post. He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900.

C.—Popular School.

Relieved from the unfair discrimination and humiliating position subjected to in former days, the Popular school has been inspired with new life during the last few decades, the recent activity of printing business and journalism exerting a powerful incentive to the development of this particular style. So great have lately been demands for *Ukiyoé* painters

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

that even the once proud classic painters are now offering their service to supply this demand. The distinction between the two styles is therefore gradually narrowing down, and the two different painters are drifting towards the common ground. Subject matters for *Ukiyoé* painting are also different from those they were before. Portraits of actors on the stage are no longer so popular as they were before, and the *ezoshi* or *nishikie* sheets (wall-pictures) are now objects of attraction generally for children only. If *Ukiyoé* painters write now and then the sheets, these treat in most cases manners and customs of the time. On the other hand for supplying illustration both for books and journals and newspapers the service of *Ukiyoé* painters or their substitutes is in constant demand. Thus pictures by KOGYO and HANKO, to give only a few notable instances, always figure in the pages of newspapers and magazines, and it is hardly possible in many cases to draw distinction as to style between their works and those by TOSHIKATA and GEKKO, undoubtedly two living masters of the *Ukiyoé* school. The reason of this semblance is not far to seek, for GEKKO learned under YOSAI and TOSHIKATA took some lessons under WATANABE SHOTEI and hence the style of the two can not be bracketed in any orthodox *Ukiyoé* school. It is interesting to note that the two themselves are quite apart in their style. TOSHIKATA'S brush displays great strength and his women, a favourite topic, are invariably women indicative of great force of character; on the other hand the brush of GEKKO is characterized by light touch, elegance and ease. Manners and customs supply him inexhaustible subjects of treatment. A level below the two stand MIGITA TOSHIHIDE, TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, HASHIMOTO CHIKANOBU, ARAI YOSHIMUNE, and some others. Most of them studied under YOSHITOSHI, a master of the Utagawa school who flourished till about two decades ago.

Rising Painters.

Besides those mentioned we have quite a large number of noted young painters of classic school but whose style, being mixed, cannot admit of being bracketed in any particular one. This remark applies to several of the junior painters given before, though their names have been enumerated there for convenience of genealogical relation. Rising painters of no particular school are Profs. SHIMOMURA KWANZAN and TERASAKI KOGYO (both of the Fine Art Acad., Tokyo); KAWAI GIOKDO, KAJITA HANKO, ARAKI JIPPO, OKADA SHUREI, SAIGO KOGETSU, YAMADA KEICHU, YAMAMOTO SHUNKIO, and others. KWANZAN is fond of depicting Buddhist pictures and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He was lately in England where he was studying Western painting. KWANZAN studied both under HOGAI and GAHO, but he apparently treads in the path of the former. KOGYO wields a lighter brush and though he is a young man who was born in '66 he is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses a fertile brain and his work is rich in variety, and is believed to be at his best in delineating beautiful women of China. GIOKDO, on the other hand, is a landscapist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than GAHO under whom he studied hard. He is regarded as successor, in art, of GAHO just as KWANZAN is supposed to be that of HOGAI. HANKO is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students. In the light play of brush and also in designing talent he occupies a very high place among painters of the rising school. KEICHU draws elegant pictures, and is fond of trying his hand in drawing Buddhist female deities. SHUNKIO, of Kyoto, learned under MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), Art Commissioner to the Court and, one of the masters, in his day, of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Okyo's school. SHUNKIO'S pictures display greater vigor than the master's and he is especially noted for drawing bleak northern landscapes.

Then there is a special coterie of young artists led by YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN (b. '68) and HISHIDA SHUNSHO (b. '74) who have been trying to develop a new feature intended to make Japanese painting more cosmopolitan in character. About four years ago they took their works to America and England in both of which places they were well received. Prof. Shimomura, of the Gov. Art Academy, was once a member of this coterie.

EUROPEAN PAINTING.

European painting still continues to be an anomaly in Japan, being not yet quite acclimatised to bring it in touch with the life and circumstances of the nation. What Scott spoke of literature applies with special significance to the European style of painting in Japan, for though it may furnish enough mental satisfaction to its votaries, it is, none the less, poor stuff to rely on for bread-winning purpose. It is a question whether Japanese painters of this exotic style can even earn a decent living if they can not find employment at educational institutions where, chiefly owing to its better system for the purpose of teaching than the indigenous art, drawing-masters are invariably chosen from among painters of this particular school. As portrait-painters, too, perhaps these find more work than those of the rival schools, but this source of employment can hardly be constant and reliable. But the main trouble is that as artists and painters of Western school and not as job-works, the profession is out of harmony with the general condition of life in this country. Of course our foreign painters are more careful now than before to produce work of smaller canvass such as may allow hanging in narrow rooms of Japanese houses, but even then the price is sufficiently forbidding, simply because these painters, owing to the time required in producing their pictures, are obliged to charge far more than the price which is enough for a work dashed off in less than a tenth of the time by a painter of the native school. Water color painting, therefore, is far more acceptable relatively than elaborate oil painting. Another field of employment for Japanese foreign painters is in the shape of illustrations and designs for covers and frontispieces of magazines and ephemeral literature, in short all those cheap publications catering to the taste of young students. These young people patronize their designs, not of course from any artistic taste, but chiefly because they are more novel, and especially because they smack of European origin which is a sign for progress to their unsophisticated minds. Partly under the delusion of this mania for European progress and perhaps repelled by old-fashioned unsystematic methods of teaching of painting-masters of the native style, the course of Western painting at the Art Academy of Tokyo and similar institutions is said to have begun to attract even larger numbers of applicants for admission than that for Japanese style

On the whole European painting in Japan remains as yet in experimental stage and its votaries may therefore be said as undergoing apprenticeship The art is still crude. There is nothing strange in this when it is remembered that barely thirty years have elapsed since the art began to be regularly studied by a section of the people. Other things that should also be taken into account in this connection are lack of incentive and absence of art galleries containing masterpieces by European painters such as will help the students in the prosecution of their study. All these

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

discouraging circumstances are exerting a pernicious influence even on those painters who have gone through with no small credit regular training in France or Italy, but who after returning home not unfrequently lapse into indolence and unconsciously lose their hard-won power from absence of competition and such external causes. None the less, contemporary painters of the Occidental school have now grown to a considerable number, and these may broadly be classified into three or four groups, viz., those who studied at the short-lived Fine Art courses of the Government Engineering College subsequently merged in the Imperial University, Tokyo; those who learned abroad, in France, Italy or America; and those who make water-color as their speciality. To the first group belong KOYAMA SHOTARO, YAMAMOTO HOSUI, MORIZUMI YUGIO, MATSUOKA HISASHI. It may interest some of the readers to know that those gentlemen were dismissed from the Art course in question for having rebelled against an Italian teacher whom they had judged incompetent to teach, and that soon after their dismissal the Art course itself was closed. Many of these pioneer students of the new school afterward proceeded to France or elsewhere to complete their study. Among those coming under the second group may be mentioned KAWAMURA KIYO-O, (pioneer student who studied in Italy), HARADA NAOJIRO (in Germany,) GOSEDA YOSHIMATSU, Profs. KURODA KIYOTERU, WADA EISAKU, KUME KEIICHIRO, IWAMURA TORU, and OKADA SABUROSUKE (all of Art Academy, Tokyo); KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, KAWAI SHINZO, NAKAMURA FUSETSU, TAKAHASHI KATSUZO, YOSHIDA HIROSHI, NAKAGAWA HACHIRO, MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO (these latter four studied in America). Of the water colorists the names of MIYAKE KATSUMI and OHSHITA TOJIRO stand out prominent.

Profs. Kuroda and Kume and others lead the Hakuba-Kai Art Society, Messrs. Matsuoka and Koyama the Taiheiyo Art Society, while Prof. Kanokogi and other leading painters of the foreign school residing in Kyoto and neighbourhood have a society of their own.

LIVING PAINTERS OF NOTE.

A. C. C.=Art commissioner to Court; J. P.=Japanese painting; W. P.=Western painting; S.=School.

ARAKI KWAMPO, J. P.; A. C. C., Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
FUJISHIMA EIJI, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art. Aead.; studying designs in Europe.
FUKUI KOTEI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, Prof. Nagoya Tech. School, realistic.
HASHIDATE SHISEN, J. P.; pupil of late Taki Kwatei.
HIRAFUKU HYAKSUI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, grad. Tokyo Art Acad., realistic.
HISHIDA SHUNSHO, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad., 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.; identified with a radical movement.
IMAO KEINEN, J. P.; pupil of Suzuki Hyaknen; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
ISHII HAKUTEI. W. and J. P.; pupil of Koyama Shotaro.
IWAMURA TORU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
KABURAKI KIYOKATA, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
KAJITA HANKO, J. P.; Do.
KAMIMURA SHOYEN, lady, J. P.; pupil of Shonen.
KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, W. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.; studied under Rolans.
KAWABATA GYOKSHO, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. of Tokyo Art Acad.
KAWAI GYOKDO, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
KAWAI SHINZO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
KAWAMURA KIYOWO, W. P.; pioneer who studied in Italy.
KIJIMA UKOKU, J. P.; pupil of Keinen and 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KIKUCHI HOBUN, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
KIMURA BUZAN, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
KISHI KOKEI, J. P. and design, A. C. C.
KITAZAWA RAKTEN, W. P.; caricaturist.
KOBAYASHI GOKYO, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
KOBAYASHI KIYOCHIKA, J. P.; caricaturist.
KOBAYASHI MANGO, W. P., Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
KOBORI TOMONE, J. P., Tosa S., historical painting.
KOYAMA SHOTARO, W. P, and pupil of Kawakami Togai.
KUBOTA BEISAI, J. P.; son of Beisen.
KUMAGAI NAOHIKO, J. P.; Shijo School.
KUME KEIICHIRO, Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied under Collin.
KURODA KIYOTERU, Do.
MACHIDA KYOKKO J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
MASUGI SEIKIN, lady, J. P.; pupil of Naohiko.
MATSUMOTO FUKO, J. P.; Yosai's S., historical painting.
MATSUOKA HISASHI, W. P.; painter of contemporary life.
MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
MIYAGAWA SHUNTEI, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
MIYAKE GOKYO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MIYAKE KATSUMI, W. P.; water-color, studied in Europe.
MIYAKOJI KWAKO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, J. P., animals.
MORI KINSEKI, J. P., Chinese Southern S.
MURASE GYOKDEN, J. P.; master painter of Shijo S.
MURATA TANRYO, J. P.; historical painting.
NAGAHARA KOTARO, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
NAKAMURA FUSETSU, W. P.; studied under Collin
NAKAZAWA HIROMITSU, W. P., mem. of Hakubakai
NODA KYUHO, J. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.
NOGUCHI SHO-HIN, J. P.; master lady painter, A. C. C.; Chinese Southern S.
NOMURA BUNKYO, J. P.; landscapist, once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
OGATA GEKKO, master of Ukiyoé.
OHASHI SUISEKI, J. P.; gold medallist at Paris and St. Louis.
OKADA SABUROSUKE, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
OKAKURA SHUSUI, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
OTAKE CHIKUHA, J. P., identified with a radical movement.
OTAKE KOKKWAN, do.
SAIGO KOGETSU, do.
SAKAKIBARA SHOEN, lady painter of J. P.
SATAKE YEIKO, J. P., Buncho school.
SHIMAZAKI RIU-U, J. P.; contemporary life.
SHIMOMURA KWANZAN, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., identified with a radical movement.
SUDZUKI KWASON, J. P.; master of birds and flowers.
SUDZUKI SHONEN, J. P.; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad., son of Hyakunen.
TAKASHIMA HOKKAI, J. P.; Southern school, landscapist.
TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, J. P.; contemporary life.
TAKENOUCHI SEIHO, J. P.; landscapist, Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
TAMAKI TERUNOBU, W. P.; famous for panorama pictures.
TANIGUCHI KOKYO, J. P.; historical painting, pupil of Bairei.
TERASAKI KOGYO, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
TOJO SHOTARO, W. P.; panorama pictures.
TSUBATA MICHIHIKO, J. P., historical painting.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

WADA SANZO, W. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.
WADA YEISAKU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
WATANABE SEITEI, J. P., pupil of Yosai and master of flowers and birds.
WATANABE SHINYA, W. P.; Grad. Tokyo Acad.
YAMAMOTO MORINOSUKE, W. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
YAMAMOTO SHUNKYO, J. P.; Maruyama school.
YAMANAKA KODO, J. P.; contemporary life.
YAMAOKA BEIKWA, Chinese Southern school.
YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN, J. P; identified with a radical movement.
YOSHIDA HIROSHI, W. P., studied in Europe.
YUKI SOMEI, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.

WESTERN STYLE PAINTERS CLASSIFIED.

The world of Western school painting being less numerous and complicated may with convenience be classified according to groups and associations with which they are respectively identified.

"Hakbakai." Created in 1896 it comprises Profs. Kuroda, Kume, Wada, Okada, and Nagahara (all of Gov. Art Academy, Tokyo). Nakazawa Hiromitsu, Miyake Katsumi (water color), Yu-asa Ichiro and Yamamoto Hosui (died last year). Several of them studied under Raphael Collin of France, and impressionism is the guiding principle of the painters of this society.

"Taiheiyogakai." This is the new title given in '02 to the former "Meiji Bijitsukai" (created 1888), and comprises Koyama Shotaro, Nakamura Fusetsu (very original painter who studied under Rollans of Paris), Kanokogi Takesihro, Yoshida Hiroshi and Mitsutani Kunishiro.

"Tomoekai." Is the least flourishing of the three and includes Kawamura Kiyo-wo, Tamaki Shoshin, Tojo Shotaro and others.

PAINTERS OF TOKYO AND KYOTO.

Painters of the two metropolises of Tokyo and Kyoto present points of distinction. Generally speaking, painters of the former place are characterized by a progressive spirit, bolder conception and vigorous treatment. They are fond of using strong color, but their technique is relatively poor. Those of Kyoto, on the other hand, prefer subdued color, graceful treatment and delicate finish, and are strong in technique.

This contrast between the two metropolises must, however, be said to mark all other forms of activity, and is not confined to matters of art alone. In regard to partiality to any particular schools, the Kano school, partly from historical relation of its having been the style patronized by the Tokugawa Shoguns, still continues to enjoy greater popularity in Tokyo than any other, while in the southern city Okyo's school and the sister style founded by his contemporary, Matsumura Gekkei, both of which were founded there, appeal most to the delicate taste of Kyoto painters.

ART EDUCATION.

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution, Nippon Fine Art Institute organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, has been removed to Itsu-ura, Hitachi, and has declined very much in prosperity and energy. For female art students there are the Tokyo Ladies Art and Craft School and Madame Atomi Giokushi's school in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

ART SOCIETIES.

Of the societies established in the interest of Japanese arts there are

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association) established in '79, Nippon Gwakai (Japan Painting Society), the Kyoto Bijitsu Kyokai (Kyoto Fine Art Society), the Kwansai Bijitu-in (Kyoto), etc. The first-named both in Tokyo and Kyoto are most influential. Then pupils of such living masters as Gyoksho, Kwampo, etc. have all their own societies.

Art Publications.

The Gahosha publishes the *Bijitsu Gwaho* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89.) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima Shiichi in '99, especially the latter, which is the only joint stock Co. (capital y. 150,000) in this line in Japan. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications. The art of color-prints has been carried to the state of unheard-of perfection, as is briefly explained under "Color-prints and wood cuts" mentioned below.

COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS.

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, for the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed on a larger scale and in more finished style by those of the Shimbi Taikwan created in 1899, have demonstrated beyond dispute that wood engraving is far superior, if somewhat costly, for faithfully reproducing old pieces.

"Nishiki-ye."

Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikié* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyoé* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikie*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikie* of its popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikie* business formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyoe* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Tokyo. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days. Of the recent publications of color-print albums may be mentioned the "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), one of the greatest *Ukiyoe* painters of modern

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

times; Taki Kwatei's (d.'01). "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds); Kosê Shoseki's (living painter) "Meikwa Gwa-jo" (noted flower album); Toshikata's (living master of *ukiyo-ye*) "Sanju Rokka Sen" (30 celebrated baueties), "Miyakonohana" (flowers of the capital), and "Fuzoku Junikatsuki" (calendar of manners and customs); Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others, Ayaoka Yushin's "Nikko Scenes" and Kubota Beisen's "Pictorial Diary" have also begun to make their appearance.

Besides albums the other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

Revival.

On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not infrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers. When Mr. Tashima, of the *Shimbi Sho-in*, decided to reproduce the best pieces by Korin artists, the greatest difficulty he and his coadjutors experienced was how to reproduce faithfully the innumerable tints and shades for which the school is famous. The matter was referred to some competent authorities and the pigments used by painters of Korin school were procured with great difficulty. This was only the beginning of the real trouble, inasmuch as the proper combination of the pigments proved a task far more trying. The result obtained after such elaborate preliminaries was an unqualified success: it may even be considered as a great triumph of the art of color-printing. Inspection of the Korin school album recently issued by that publishing firm will persuade anybody to admit the justice of this praise. The album contains, besides other things, a concise explanation of the 25 standard pigments and their preparation, which is well worth the study of those foreigners whe are interested in this particular school.

This firm has lately issued Sesshiu's masterpieces and also the valuable art treasures kept at the Seiso-in, Nara.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-ye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing. The reproduction by the Shimbi Taikwan publishers of the Buddhist image of Mayara Vidyaraja by a certain old Chinese master was undoubtedly a feat unparalled in the history of xylography of the world. The block measured 5 ft. 6¼ in. by 3 ft. 4½ in. and no less than 318 times of printing were required for faithfully reproducing the old original. It is not to be wondered at that exhibited at the St. Louis Worlds Fair this magnificent print was awarded a grand prize.

The Kyobunkan, Kyobashi, Tokyo, has reproduced the revised "History of Japanese Arts" which was compiled by the Government for exhibition in the Paris Fair.

Market of Old Ukiyoye Prints.

The great popularity of old Ukiyoye prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country, and the price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints. Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being "sumi-ye" (black and white prints), "tan-ye" (vermilion prints), "urushi-ye" (lacquer prints), "beni-ye" (carmine prints), "naga-ye" (long prints), "kirara-zuri" (mica prints), "chuban nishiki-ye" (medium size prints), "koban nishiki-ye" (small size prints), "hoso-ye" (miniature prints), "namiban gomai-tsuzuki" (ordinary five sheet series; also three sheet series and only one sheet); Hoksai pictures; Hiroshiye pictures; old illustrated books, etc. The nishiki-ye most popular to foreign collectors are Moronobu, Kiyonaga, Harunobu, Utamaru and Hoksai.

DESIGNS.

History.

Japan is now reputed to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serious attention of our people. At any rate, what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftsmen did not experience any particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose. Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *monya* (pattern-makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable: on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsuke* and *tsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsuke* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary–stars, water currents, birds, insects, flowers, leaves etc.–has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may form some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese pattern-designers have been carried

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

when he is told that even such a simple emblem as the cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hundred different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs, while several classes of artists, notably *makiye*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

Japanese Designs and the Occidental.

Designs by Japanese artists, especially those of Korin, have become very popular of late in Europe and America. This is significant, though it by no means follows that this popularity of Japanese designs in Europe and America is to be attributable to their superiority over the Occidental. The real truth must lie deeper and the most probable explanation is that Japanese designs have attracted Occidental taste by the very reason of contrariety. No one can deny that designs of Korin possess merit of an unusual order, but this remark also applies to works of master designers of the West; it would not be wise to pass any absolute verdict, which is hardly possible, on the relative merit of the two schools which are so widely apart in several essential respects. Thus whereas, relatively speaking, Occidental designers aim at scientific precision and regularity, their Japanese brother craftsmen very often ignore this point and rather revel in the indulgence of their unrestrained fancy. In the West designers have to adhere to a certain tradition and system from which their Japanese colleagues are generally free. Western designers, for instance, have to follow a certain accepted canon in evolving designs for tapestry, another for carpets, and so on. No such nice rules bind Japanese designers, for whom the only determining factor is the dictate of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest indulgence, and with the audacity and freshness of almost prestine artists. When a design pleases them, they employ it in various ways, for garments, wall-papers, carpets and what not. It ls this very boldness and unconventional abandon of Japanese designs. that appeals to the fancy of Western designers and people. Perhaps it is for a similar reason, for the novelty and the very contrast afforded, that Japanese painting and other arts look attractive in the eyes of Occidentals. *Vice versa*, this must aecount for the strange fascination which Western arts exercise over the minds of the Japanese. It is well that East and West, while appreciating each other in that way, should never meet, else the world lose much of the zest of life.

As started above the art of designing as a special work only dates some ten years back, and even at present not a few artists supply by their own hands designs needed for their work. Weaving and dyeing, ceramic, printing, joinery, etc., however, depend on aid of specialists.

At present, as reaction against designs of western style Japanese ancient designs of Hindu-Greek character which prevailed about 13 centuries ago in Japan are eagerly studied in some circles.

Contemporary Designers of Note.

With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, Fukuchi Mata-ichi, Prof. Ide (Tokyo Higher Technical School), Prof. Shimada (Fine Art Academy). Those in Kyoto are Kamisaka Sekka, Furutani Konin and Shimomura Gokko. All these are designers in general, though each of them possesses special merit differing from the rest. Then again they are generally noted dilettanti or connoisseurs. Of the two Professors the first passed through regular training U.S A. and England (indeed he is

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the only one now in Japan who can boast such record) and keeps an art and craft studio in Tokyo; the second is a graduate of Japanese painting course, class '94. of the Art Academy. Special designers worth mentioning are even fewer, there being only two that are of note, namely, TAKEDA GOICHI (Kyoto Higher Technical School) in architecture and ITAYA KAHICHI in ceramic, the latter possessing his kiln at Tabata near Tokyo.

CERAMIC.

A. POTTERY.

History.—The development of Japanese pottery both as art and industry has been conspicuous in recent years. As item of export in miscellaneous goods group, ceramic takes the lead, its export reaching over *Yen* 3 millions. America is the best customer, and especially since the World's Fair at St. Louis has the American demand grown apace. Tajimi and Toki, both in Mino province, are principal centres of export ware. Tea and coffee service apparently modelled after Copenhagen or Delft ware are there turned out in no small quantity. It would not, however, be strictly just to represent Mino ceramists as imitating models of European or American potters, for it should be remembered that these latter were originally indebted in no small measure to Japan for the designs with which their name is now associated.

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and some other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list is made:—

*Arita-*yaki* (Hizen), *Awada-*yaki* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yaki* (Awaji), Banko-*yaki* (Ise), Izumo-*yaki* (Izumo), Kiyomizu-*yaki* (Kyoto), *Kutani-*yaki* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yaki* (Yokohama), Mikawachi-*yaki* (Hizen), Mino-*yaki* (Mino), Satsuma-*yaki* (Satsuma), *Seto-*yaki* (Owari), Tobe-*yaki* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns. The asterisk denotes kilns producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yaki* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yaki* (Owari), Shigaraki-*yaki* (Omi), Soma-*yaki* (Iwaki), Tokoname-*yaki* (Owari), and some others.

Aizu-yaki.—The kiln dates from about 1,647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-wares are principally confined to household utensils, and for cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. Mizuno Kizo of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

Arita-yaki.—The Korean potter who followed to Japan a retainer of the Lord of Hizen when the latter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598, discovered clay in Hizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which Arita-*yaki* subsequently became celebrated. Application of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful—"brocade" design Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of Fukagawa Yeizaemon, Fukagawa Chuji and Fujisaki Tahei may be mentioned. The Koran-sha, Saga,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

is the most important firm of Arita wares.

Awada-yaki.—This is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of plate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To KINKOZAN SOBEI is due the credit for this great improvement of Awade-*yaki*. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. ITO TOZAN is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration of faience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkley as a feat not known before.

Awaji-yaki.—This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. At first it was a soft ware docorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yaki* was introduced, and it has met with some favorable reception. Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

Banko-yaki.—This is an unglazed dark-colored ware chiefly consisting of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and such small utensils. Ogawa Hanhichi of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*.

Izumo-yaki.—There are two varieties of this *yaki*. Rakzan-*yaki* and Fushina-*yaki*, the former originating in the Empo-era (1673-'80) and the latter about a century later. Rakzan resembles Hagi-*yaki*, but shade more tasteful. Tea-service etc., are principal production. Fushina was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel, but of late wares with elaborate designs have began to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign markets. Fushina and Sawa are noted potters of Fushina while Nagaoka enjoys great repute for his Rakzan tea-pots and cups.

Kiyomizu-yaki.—Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in SEIFU YOHEI, MIURA CHIKSEN, TAKAHASHI DOHACHI, SHIMIZU ROKBEI, SHOFU KATEI, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. SEIFU is especially great in *céladon* and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by common consent the reputation of being one of the two foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyagawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honorable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

Kutani-yaki.—Kutani-*yaki* first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued tone than the somewhat garish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded in reviving the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plentiful as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. SHIDA YASUKIYO, SUGIMOTO SAHEI, and ASAI ICHIZO may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutani. It should be

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

remembered the industry originally appeared in Daishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

Makuzu-yaki.—Makuzu-*yaki* is the name given to the kiln of MIYAGAWA KOZAN (b. '34), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that at once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambitious task of reproducing old Chinese masterpieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merely reproducing imitations of old masterpieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would do him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwaye*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, SEIFU YOHEI of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about KOZAN is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in his son HANZAN a young potter with great future promise.

Mikawa-chi-yaki.—This is the modern name of old Hirado-*yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of TOYOSHIMA MASAHARU and some others.

Mino-yaki.—This is one of the latest additions to the keramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to NISHIURA ENJI, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and work-shop on a scale that was uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former masters in output. Mino-*yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower vases, incense-burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishiura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger quantity of wares after Delfit and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favourites with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished designs over blue glaze produced by KATO GOSUKE, KATO MOSUKE and ICHIKURA also deserve mentioning in this connection.

Satsuma-yaki.—Satsuma-*yaki* has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the pro-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

duction from the close of 18th century of NISHIKI-DE (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain. By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as CHIN JUKAN and TOGO JUSHO, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

Seto-yaki.—Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to development of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contended with manufacturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo tsutai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. KATO GOSUKE, KATO JUSUKE, KAWAMOTO HASUKICHI and KAWAMOTO HANSUKE are noted Seto potters of the day.

Tobe-yaki--It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decorative ware only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by Mukai Chihei may be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

Toju-yaki.—This is the name given to the decorative wares manufactured by KATO TOMOTARO, who after years of untiring experiments has recently invented a mellow reddish glaze which he applies to porcelain of close grained pate. The monochromatic vases and other things manufactured by this potter of Tokyo are delightful specimens.

Tokyo Kilns.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Tozu-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by KATO TOMOTARO, originally a potter of Seto and engaged by the defunct porcelain factory, at Koishikawa, Tokyo. TAKEMOTO HAYATA with his father erected a kiln at Takatamura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producing flower-pots and flower-basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age of 45, in the midst of active career. His son Ko-ichi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is present of the Tokyo Pottery Guild.

The ASAHI *yaki* originated by the late Prof. Wagner, of the Tokyo Techinical School, may deserve mention in this place.

B. SHIPPO-YAKI (Enamel Ware)

History.—It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the 16th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in NAMIKAWA SOSUKE and Kyoto in NAMIKAWA YASU-YUKI have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom ANDO JYUBEI and HATTORI TADASABURO are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, some 17 in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 *Shippo* ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima. Takara-mura is essentially a *Shippo-yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that the greater part of cheap *Shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a moment erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

On the whole the output is exceedingly limited, due to the fact that the *Shippo* ware still remains in Japan as an aricle of luxury and that as applied art it is far behind to what it is in Europe where the field of practical application includes almost every day articles of use. Cuff-buttons are perhaps the commonest cheap enamelled objects in Japan.

The reckless selling of the remaining exhibits on the occasion of St. Louis World's Fair has seriously affected the reputation of this industry, which has of late been experiencing severe trial.

Recent Progress.—The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropolice that year a folding screen of four leaves each decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloisonnéless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wares were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *Shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *Shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and *shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design to the state of high finish and perfection.

Delicate designs of *Makiye* style began to be very popular. The process of vitrification also made a great advance, and on the occasion of the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto the enamel artists' guild of Nagoya was awarded silver medal in recognition of the high development attained in this particular direction. Roused by the spirit of invention and improvement the Japanese artists have ever been active to push on the laudable movement. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, howewer, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs, on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

French artist, Tesuma(?), of wares with transparent design was the next development. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan. The 5th Domestic exhibition held at Osaka in 1901 saw a new kind of enamel ware by the same artist of Nagoya. It was a pair of flower vases, about 1.2 ft. high, with designs of *Giboshi* lilies on. They attracted notice of the Empress when Her Majesty visited the exhibition and were honored with purchase by the Imperial Court.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some specimens. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him that it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the ware which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. The design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was only a natural process of development. All these different processes have carried the *Shippo* art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artists had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by OTA JINNOEMON of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *mori-agé* ("piled up") style originated by Hattori is a new departure. High relief designs executed in this style look highly tastely.

Style.—It is not possible to speak of style in *Shippo* ware in the same breath as with style in porcelain, the style in the former being not so well defined as in the other. However it may be said in general that Namikawa of Kyoto represents conservative style, that of Tokyo advanced style, while the *Shippo* ceramists of Owari, chiefly on account of number, supply both. Kyoto *Shippo* is generally a cloisonné ware even to-day, and is characterized by heavy color and elaborated designs. It looks very elegant, but sometimes strikes one as gaudy and oppressive. The ware produced by Namikawa of Tokyo furnishes a striking contrast, it is chaster in design and purer in technique. Looking at his ware one is impressed as if one had before him a picture on silk drawn by a master painter of the Shijo school. Kyoto ware therefore attracts the eyes of general tourists who are satisfied with visible effect while Tokyo ware appeals to the fastidious taste of a section of foreigners and of Japanese.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai," is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are MIYAMOTO KANENORI (b. '31 in Hoki) and GWASSAN SADAMUNE of Osaka now 74 years old. Both have been appointed in '06 Art Commissioners to the Imperil Court, rather tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what viscissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the downfall of the feudal regime.

Miyamoto.—He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a few years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, father of the present Emperor; of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrine of Ise is performed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given, for the name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such cases being very rare,—he was for the third time been placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony to be performed '09. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

Gwassan.—The career of GWASSAN, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist than Miyamoto, but it was only in '05 that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could not get any order if he used his own name.

THE OLD SWORD AND THE NEW.

This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan requires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old daimyo's house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old samurai's family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly he expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied; three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

The Dying Art.

The only two living master sword-smiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Beside the two masters there are Hi-oki Kane-tsugu, formerly swords-smith in the service of the Lord of Tottori clan; Osaka Kaneyoshi of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; and Horii Taneaki who was befriended by the late Baron Sannomiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's premises. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of Gwassan or Miyamoto. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died in '05 with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other follow craftmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find its enthusiastic votaries among foreigners. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords has taken such strong hold of him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

Military Officers and the Japanese Swords.

It should not be supposed that army and naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *Samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword-wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the idea of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sabre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution; their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese bladesabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for the several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in the civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old samurai is shorter and less heavy The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about 2½ ft. and weighed about 300 *momme* (100 *momme* about 0.8¼ lb. avo.). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 *momme*. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand, when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired samurai and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find larger number of customers.

THE SABRE.

The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore. must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new process of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in '74 suddenly robbed sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the neccessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers and the authorities were on the point of placing orders with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expense, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since risen to be the greatest sabre-dealer and maker in Japan. (This was Suya Hikage-cho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in Tokyo. Of late quite a large number of sabres have began to find their way to China for use of her officers.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Textile fabrics as decorative objects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzure-ori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental surcoats of great daimiyos, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc. heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not be exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when demand of daimiyos, temples, and others for heavy woven fabrics fell with the abolition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no time to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even began to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may not yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. IIDA SHINHICHI, KAWASHIMA JIMBEI and NISHIMURA SOEMON are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyoto.

Yuzen and **Yuzen-birodo** ("cut velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

decoration purpose only, but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to Yuzen process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize Yuzen fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The YUZEN-BIRODO is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yusen*, but in the cut-velvet the design is cut out of the nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshless in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

Embroidery.—But it is in embroidery that the decorative talent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders from daimiyos and other high circles. Foreigners who occasionally visited such big dry-goods stores as Takashimaya (Iida), Nishimura or Kawashima were noticed to show great interest in small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental wrapper made of fabrics). This suggested to some of them that it might be worth their while to produce embroidery expressly intended for foreign patrons. One of the foremost painters of Kyoto at that time, Chikdo, was made to draw pictures to be worked into design by embroidery, and the idea was carried out into execution. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of excellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yarns almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. Pine leaves put in embroidery, for instance, look fresher and more faithful to life than the same drawn by painters. This remarkable development has mainly been a result of specialization, there being experts especially strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and still others in human figures and so on. The art of embroidery thus developed within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures *byobu* (folding screens), table-cloth etc., fine specimens of which may be seen at Takashimaya's branch-stores either at Yokohama or Tokyo.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands in the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the latter two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are, besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for Kaiki etc.) Kai (nursery of Kaiki silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for habutaye), Kawamata (habutaye), etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LACQUER ART.

History.—This is one of the few arts which are peculiar to Japan and for which she is indebted in no particular degree to neither China nor any other country initiation or tutoring. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782–805 A.D.) that lacquer art first attained a marked development. The *makiye* was already known at that time. About ten countries later, that is during the latter part of the 17th century, the art bloomed to that state of astonishing splendor as paralled neither before nor after in the history of this art. The very fact that lacquer was peculiar to Japan has not been wholly beneficial in its effect, for absence of competition has perhaps benumbed the originality of both *makiye* and *nurimono* artists into which two classes the votaries of the art may be divided. Again the very splendor of the works of old masters may have conduced to bring about the same result and to have served to awake the sentiment of despairing admiration instead of inciting the bolder spirit of emulation and originality. It is ture the art and craft was considerably improved by ZESHIN (d. '89) and his pupils HOBI and JAISHIN (d. '03), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereot yped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavoring to produced objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find pations all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects. Thus the two most notable *makiye* articles recently produced have gone to the Court. One was the parlour cupbord made to order of the Court by the Government Fine Art Academy in Tokyo. It took ten years and cost Y. 30,000. The other was the screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at the 5th Domestic Exhibition held at Osaka 1903, each of the 13 leaves undertaken by a master *makiye* artist in Japan. It was labelled Y. 6,500 and purchased by the Court.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particulary new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced,

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiyé* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art. Of the contemporary master *makiyé* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned:—

In TOKYO, for *Makiyé*:—Shiroyama Shosai (Prof.), Kawanobe Itcho (Prof.), Akatsuka Jitoku, Funahashi Shumin, Tanabe Shorei, Uematsu Hobi, Yasui Hochu; for Lacquer:—Koyama Kumekichi, Ichijima Asajiro, Okude Iwajiro, Suzuki Kasuke.

In KYOTO, for *Makiyé*:—Tomita Kohichi, Yamamoto Rihei; for Lacquer:—Kimura Shooku, Okada Shoka.

In KANAZAWA, for *Makiyé*:—Sawada Soji, Ogaki Shokun; for Lacquer:—Tsuruta Wasaburo, Yonenaga Tahichiro.

Then there are in Nagoya Kanamori Haru-ji (lacquer), in Shizuoka Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara Yoshida Tatsu-no-suke (lac.), in Kagawa Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu Shinowara Unkichi (*Makiyé*), in Osaka Asano Sukesaburo (*Makiyé*), in Kamakura Koto Unkyu (*makiyé*).

The "dry lacquer" art revived by Karasugi Gochiku and Tsujimura Shoka deserves mention, as also the discovery of "colored" lacquer art at the Art Academy.

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the lacquer art and industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiyé* and lacquer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. ARAKI MAYUMI, perhaps the most noted *Makiyé* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY-CARVING.

1. WOOD-CARVING.

History.—In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars of temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

The Situation.—Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan find very little demand both at home and abroad. It must also be remembered that field is pretty well occupied at home by artisans following in the wake of HIDARI JINGORO, artisans who have no elevated notion as to the nature of their profession, but are from lack of education and also from their long custom are contented to consider themselves as a sort of carpenters and therefore not entitled to receive compensation higher than artisans' wages. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were orginally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. The wood-carving course in question is non-existent, and the Academy teaches only ivory carving and plaster-modelling.

Plaster-Modelling.— Woodcarving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first. The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

Living Wood-carvers —Wood-carving specialists outside "temple sculptors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. TAKAMURA KO-UN and TAKE-UCHI HISATOU (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of TAKAMURA TO-UN (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. YASUDA MATSUGORO, Yamazaki Cho-un, Hayashi Bi-un, SHINKA YONEHARU UNKAI, MORI HOSEI, Goto Sadayuki (d. 03) and YAMADA KISAI (d. 00) and some others stand on a lower level. Shinkai TAKETARO, (originally Buddhist) is more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art. Yoneharu has lately been working in ivory rather than in wood

The "Temple-Sculpture."—The chiselling of friezes and of similar decorations in wood, as before stated, in now the most prosperous branch of wood sculpture, specialists in the line being kept quite busy, probably owing to their comparatively lesser number than they were before. This is not only because there is necessity to apply repairs to old famous architecture as the mausolea at the Zojo-ji temple and at Nikko, but also because the practice is now very common to use for rooms both built in Japanese and foreign style, friezes decorated with carved figures.

Modellers in Plaster.—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kobu Daigaku (Engineering College) subsequently amalgamated with the University of Tokyo. From this course graduated OKUMA UJIHIRO, and FUJITA BUNZO, while Prof. SHIRAI UZAN who studied in France and MOTOYAMA HAKUN came from the Tokyo Art Academy. To this short list should be added the names of ex-Prof. NAGANUMA Shukei who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, Shinkai Taketaro, Ogura Sojiro and a few others, as also Prof. NUMADA ICHIGA who is Officier de Academie France. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Masujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Prince Ito's

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

image at Kobe, Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park: Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guard's Barrack near the Imperial Court.

2. Ivory Carving.

History.—With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90 % of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60 % is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40 % spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but also they are judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

Two Kinds of Ivory.—It should be remembered that every "ivory" ware is not made of the elephant's tusk, for the walrus tusk is also used for making smaller objects. The difference between the two is that while the "elephant ivory" possesses minute wood-grains in the other ivory they are absent. Ordinary persons can not easily distinguish the two without close inspection. The walrus ivory is of course cheaper, though not so much as some people may suppose.

Style of Carving.—In technique ivory carving is practically divided into two classes, *rittai-mono* (carving in block) and *hiramono* (level carving). Artists are specialized as to kind of work they produce, some being specialists in human figures, the most numerous class, others of animals and so on. There is one special school known as Okawa school originated about two generations ago. It consists in carving with separate pieces of figures forming one group and suitably arranging them on a single block to make them look as if they were carved out of that block. Natto Shizukuni is the best living artist of this school. There is also ivory inlaying, but the mother-of-pearls in Japanese inlaid ivory wares are in danger of peeling off when taken to countries of dry climate. Only wares produced by master artizans, among whom Nohara Teimei stands prominent are free from this defect.

Living Artists.—Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three groups, viz, those following the lead of Prof. Ishikawa Mitsu-aki (or Komei) (of the Tokyo Art Academy), others under Yoshida Homei, best pupil of the late Shimamura who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular line, and finally those who were formerly wood carvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. Yoshida Homei is still a

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

young man about thirty, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as an artist with a great future. Prof. Ishikawa possesses in Asahi Meido a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory woodsculptors may be mentioned Yoneharu Unkai, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiseling, their work is somewhat distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreign collectors are Gioksan of Kyoto who occupies in that city a position similar to that of, Ishikawa in Tokyo; then Tamouchi Jitsuga, Hamada Shomei, Iwataka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Ito Koichi, Hayashi Hozan, and others. The last named is especially noted for delicate workmanship. One of his recent productions was an exquisite piece of workmanship. It consisted of a farm house embosomed in a grove and with a number of people in. It was even furnished with sliding doors. The whole was carved out of single ivory plaque which measures about 5″ by 3″.

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry places, for they are liable to crack, but if put in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantel-pieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block, not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

As manufacturers and dealers in ivory wares Toyama & Sons (Ginza, Tokyo) and Kaneda Kenjiro (Ogacho, Kyobashi) are well known establishments. Murata, (Yokoyama-cho, Tokyo,) also deals in the same line.

METAL WORK.

Recent Progress.

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art both pure and applied. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play, but the same men carve now on their work-tables vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1867) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto, The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

Modelling.—The benefit of the new school is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in modelling. This branch of work used to occupy

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

formerly a highly anomalous position. Modellers, as associated with carvers, generally formed a class by themselves, but on a lower plane, all the merit attaching to their work being assumed by the artist who undertook visible part of the object based on that model. Hence modellers of high talent, naturally rebelling against this humiliating treatment, were sure in nine cases out of ten to bloom forth as casters or other class of artists whose names could be engraved on the finished articles. The result was while master-casters were almost always their own modellers, ordinary model-specialists ended their days unknown and neglected except by casters to whom they supplied the groundwork.

All this is changed now and the elevation of modelling to the position to which it is really entitled cannot fail to exert beneficially on the general improvement of the art.

Pure and Applied Art.—Another thing which distinguishes modern metal art from the old is in regard to the distinction between pure art and applied art. The two were formerly very often confounded. Indeed work without elaborate decoration was considered unfinished. This lack of clear distinction between the two frequently caused trouble when Japanese artists sent their work to foreign exhibitions. Thus a statuette in *shibuichi* of elaborate workmanship sent by Prof. Okazaki Sesset, living master-caster, to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was refused admission to the art gallery, as the commissioners judged it as a piece of applied art.

Alloys for Metal Work.

There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz, copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin; *shibuichi*, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound giving articles such as bells, gongs, etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten per cent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use of sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

Style of Japanese Metal Work.

Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles, which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chisselling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metal-work, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

Casting.—As referred to above, modeller's part in the casting work has lately began to receive due recognition it deserves and that the modeller stands to-day at least on the level with the caster. For this topsy-turvyism of the relative position of the two there was some reason. Casting, as it was practised universally at former time and as it is still practised even to-day, was not exactly like that generally done in the Occident. In the eyes of the Japanese caster a rough work taken out of the mold is an incomplete piece, he must

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

give it a finishing touch either with the chisel or the hammer or both, and the public evidently held a similar idea. The caster therefore came to the conclusion that for any merit possessed by the object he alone and not the modeller, should be entitled. Only after the demarkation separating pure from applied art was first brought home to the minds of our artists, and this practically dates from the time of the last world's fair at Paris, has the position of modeller begun to be recognized. At present bronze castings without "finishing touch" are produced, notably by Kaneda Kenjiro and a few others. These welcome the change as it relieves them of the troublesome process of finishing. But there are other casters who are following the old method and also still others who use casting as a preliminary for chiselling.

Metal-casters from the very nature of their work, are perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. OKAZAKI SESSEI, OSHIMA IO-UN, and SUZUKI CHOKICHI. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statues, the second (considered by some as the greatest living master of wax-modelling) is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vase, *okimono* etc. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Art Academy, Tokyo. Sazuki Chokichi, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court, may perhaps claim a greater title as artist, but he has of late rarely produced his own work, being chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares are turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the silver wedding ceremony some years ago. The name of KANO SEI-UN should also be mentioned.

Chiselling.—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension, generally have recourse to casting the ground-work at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common device and is known by the name of *sogan katakuri.* Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is ITO KATSUMI, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as a chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he cccupies the foremost rank. Prof. UNNO SHOMIN and his nephew Prof. UNNO BISEI (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) and his UNNO MINJO should be mentioned next. The two elder Unnos were sword glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late Kano Natsuo (d 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also designs KAGAWA KATSUHIRO, TSUKADA HIDE-AKI, SHO-AMI MASAYOSHI (of Kyoto). FUGAWA KAZU-NORI and SAKURAGAWA SANSHIRO (Gov. Art Academy) are artists enjoying equal fame as the elder Unno. Kagawa (Art Commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field. His two iron plaques, 6 ft. by 3, with dragon and cloud chiselled upon may yet remain in the memory of those who visited the Chicago World's Fair to which they were sent. Fugawa is a recognized master of *katakiri bori* work and his chiselling is marked with vigor. Shō-ami is over 70 years old and is chiefly devoted to producing high-grade

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

articles for foreign patrons. It should be noted that the old subdivision of chiselling, sword-decoration and *machi-bori* (chiselled articles used by citizens), is no longer so sharply defined as it was during the feudal days. Still some semblance remains, the experts belonging to the latter school generally producing articles for personal use, as rings, chains, hair-pins, etc. IKEDO MINKOKU is a first rate metal-worker in this particular field. Kagawa also turns out pieces coming under this category.

Hammer-work.—Repousse has in Suzuki Cho-sai a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. KUROKAWA EISHO and YAMADA CHOZABURO (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two HIRATA (Soko and Juko) that the credit of the art is maintained. KUROKAWA is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. He exhibited to the 5th domestic exhibition at Osaka a vase about 2 ft. high beaten out of *shibuichi*, quite a feat considering how unmanageable this alloy is to hammer. It could have obtained at least a gold prize instead of a silver one which was awarded, were it not for the fact that the jurors found fault with the figure of chrysanthemum which was made by TSUKADA HIDEAKI and which was inserted on the vase by *kiribame* process. KUROKAWA once made by hammering a silver pan about 3 ft. in diameter at the request of a certain *sake* merchant. YAMADA works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works are a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him. HIRATA SOKO and HIRAEA JUKO are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammerers.

Inlaying.—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunome zogan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hirazogan* (level inlaying), *kiribame-zogan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zogan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zogan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and the *hira-zogan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since then *hira-zogan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome zogan* was invented by KAJIMA IPPU (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. KAJIMA YEIJIRO, relative of the inventor, his son, and MIYAJI KAZUO, his pupil, stand out prominent as noted experts of the *nunome*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

Kiribame-zogan is a later innovation and the *sumi-zogan* still later. SUZUKI GENSUKE and KUROKAWA EISHO are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, SUZUKI or KUROKAWA, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. KUROKAW once worked out a beautiful design representing a court lady behind a bamboo-screen each line of which consisted of a thin strip of gold. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be on doubt that in faithfully chiselling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

ART EXHIBITION.

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a brief mention should be made about the national art exhibition held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. Applications for exhibition numbered 1010 consisting of 635 Japanese painting, 329 Western painting, and 46 sculpture, the scope of exhibition being confined as yet only to painting and sculpture. Of these 206 were honored with selection, Japanese painting 99, Western painting 91, engraving 16. Only second and third prizes were awarded four in the former and 36 in the latter, (Japanese painting 24, Western painting 10, sculpture 2). The recipients of 2nd prizes were as follows:—

In Japanese painting:—Hishida Shunsho, Kijima Okoku, Noda Kyuho. In Western painting:—Wada Sanzo.

CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT.

Araki Kwampo (Painting)
Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)
Imao Keinen (Painting)
Ishikawa Komei (Ivory)
Ito Heizaemon (Architecture)
Kagawa Katshiro (Chisel)
Kawabata Gioksho (Painting)
Kawashima Jimbei (Weaving)
Kishi Kokei (Painting)
Kumagae Naohiko (Painting)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)
Mochizuki Giokusen (Painting)
Nakai Keisho (Engraving)
Namikawa Sosuke (Shippo)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)
Noguchi Sho-hin (Painting)
Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Suzuki Chokichi (Casting)
Takamura Ko-un (Sculpture)
Take-uchi Kyu-chi (Sculpture)
Unno Shomin (Casting)

HIGH CLASS ART MEDALLISTS IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The following recipients of high class art medals in the last Paris and St. Louis World's Fairs may incidentally include those who won them for their applied arts instead of the pure, as it has been found somewhat difficult to strictly exclude the latter. Those whose names are marked with an asterix (*) are producers and dealers in combination or only dealers.

PARIS FAIR IN 1900.

Grand Prizes.

*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
Kawanobe, Itcho.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

*Kishi, Kokei.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Tokyo).	Cloissonne.
*Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Suzuki, Chokichi.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Uyematsu, Hobi.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

Gold Medals.

Akatsuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Ando, Jyubei.	(Nagoya).	Cloissonne.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Fukui, Yonekichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Funahashi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Hamamatsu Makiye Works.	(Hamamatsu).	"Makiye"
*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.
Iida, Jojiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Ishikawa, Komei.	(Tokyo).	Ivory carving.
Ikeda, Taishin.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Ito, Heizaemon.	(Nagoya).	Architectural model.
Kagawa, Katsuhiro.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kaji, Yoshizo.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Kajima, Ippu.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kataoka, Genjiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye"
Kato, Tetsujiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Kinkozan, Sobei.	(Kyoto).	Kyoto faience.
*Koran-sha (firm name)	(Saga).	Porcelain.
*Krokawa, Eisho.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Kroiwa, Tansan.	(Tokyo).	Bronze "Okimon."
*Kyoto Reibikai (association).	(Kyoto).	Lacquer art.
Naganuma, Shukei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
*Nakamura Kinosuke.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Nakamura, Sakujiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye" chest.
Namikawa, Yasuyuki.	(Kyoto).	Cloissonne.
*Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	"Yuzen" Print.
Numada, Ichiga.	(Tokyo).	Bronze
Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	Japanese painting.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Oshima, Jo-un.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Saito, Kasuke.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Saito, Uhei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidey.
Sano, Kahichi.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Sawada, Iisaku.	(Ishikawa).	"Makiye" chest.
Shobi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
*Sugimura, Yukimune.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
*Suzuki, Kichigoro.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase. Makiye shelf.
Takamura, Ko-un.	(Kyoto).	Wood carving.
Takeuchi, Seiho.	(Tokyo).	Embroidery.
Tanimura, Kokyo.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Unno, Bisei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze carving.
Uyematsu, Eijiro.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Yamada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Hammering.
Yotsuya, Tomigoro.	(Tokyo).	Ivory carving.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Grand Prizes.

Hashimoto, Gaho (d. '08).	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidering.
Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Tokyo).	Cloissonne.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

Gold Medals.

Akazuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Araki, Kwampo.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Funakoshi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Gejo, Masao.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Hirano, Kichibei.	(Osaka).	Bronze casting.
*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.
Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	Japanese painting.
*Shima, Sahei.	(Osaka).	Bronze casting.
Sho-ami, Katsuyoshi.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Shomi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Tsujimura, Shoka.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Tsukada, Shukyo.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
Uno, Yoshimatsu.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Watanabe, Shotei.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Yabu, Myozan.	(Kyoto).	Porcelain.
Yamada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Hammering.
Yamazaki, Chōun.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION I.

During the pre-Restoration days learning was far from being universally diffused. In fact, even in the eyes of ordinary *samurai* culture was considered as a sign of physical disability and therefore a thing suitable only to weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto whose delicate health did not allow them to attend to the manlier art and practices of *samurai*. It was true each feudal fief had its own school side by side with fencing courts, riding-ground etc., and the cultivation of learning was equally encouraged as that of the art of *samurai*, but it was never popular with the young bloods of the clan. In most places a school existed more for decency's sake and less from practical necessity. By ordinary people learning was even considered as a "dangerous acquirement," apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

It is worthy to note that the educational system of "New Japan" was arranged on American model, the first foreign adviser on education having been an American gentleman, the late Dr. David Murray. He was an adviser to the Minister of Education from 1875 to 1897 and established the public school system of Japan.

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON EDUCATION.

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by most boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

(*Issued on October 30, 1890.*)

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month
of the 23rd year of Meiji.

[Imperial Sign Manual.
Privy Seal.]

EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1908-9).

	Expenses.
The Department Proper...	487,357
Earthquakes Investigation Committee...	23,757
International Geodetic Committee	9,428
Central Meteorogical Observatory...	67,996
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes ...	7,562
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmaceutists	77,803
Institutions under direct Control of the Dep't	4,164,980
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools...	81,651
Grant for Elementary Education	1,000,000
Grant for Technical Education	356,000
Construction of various schools	527,046
Equipment of above	15,650
Founding of an Engineering College	6,300
„ „ the North-eastern University...	99,450
„ „ 2nd Higher Women's Normal School	80,000
„ „ „ „ Agricultural & Forestry School ...	90,000
„ „ Sericulture School	100,000
„ „ 5th High Commercial School...	42,000
„ 8th High School	11,500
„ Technical Schools at Kumamoto and Sendai... ...	170,021
„ 6th Medical School	90,000
„ 7th Technical School	100,000
„ Mining School	70,000
Others	325,850
Total...	8,013,351

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION.

Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5	1906—7	1905—6	1904—5
Elementary	27,269	27,407	27,383	116,070	109,975	105,301	5,514,735	5,348,213	5,144,113	1,037,484	1,077,221	1,020,405
Blind and Dumb	31	26	20	168	138	111	1,536	1,433	1,078	140	186	160
Normal	67	66	64	1,112	1,091	1,104	18,928	18,924	19,404	7,537	7,628	8,158
Higher Normal	2	2	2	120	118	113	938	960	902	192	274	151
Higher Normal (Female) ...	1	1	1	43	44	45	357	361	354	121	98	87
Teachers' Institutes	4	5	5	37	30	53	91	154	164	—	152	14,276
Middle	281	271	267	5,338	5,113	4,839	108,531	104,968	101,196	15,636	14,454	9,878
Girls' Higher...	114	100	95	1,770	1,561	1,457	35,876	31,918	18,533	8,619	7,897	1,313
Higher	7	7	8	279	284	296	4,534	4,904	4,931	1,359	1,315	942
Universities.....	2	2	2	436	404	1,514	6,397	5,321	5,256	1,229	947	2,568
Special	50	47	49	1,537	1,697	3,731	25,573	25 054	24,081	3.935	3,162	21,094
Technical	4,537	3,031	1,954	5,031	4,321	—	222,953	165,124	114,291	37,312	26,819	58
Teachers' Technical ...	3	3	3	—	—	—	137	175	174	53	97	—
Miscellaneous...	2,093	2,018	1,902	7,619	6,754	6,130	142,695	133,292	121,069	37,563	30,809	25,849
	34,461	32,986	31,755	139,561	131,530	125,091	6,083,281	5,841,302	5,565,496	1,151,180	1,171,059	1,101 849

The above table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

	United States of America.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austria Hungary.	China.	Korea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
														Yen.
1906–7	20	20	6	20	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	85	283,250
1905–6	17	17	5	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	71	251,658
1904–5	14	21	14	20	1	1	1	1	2	0	3	2	71	238,850

SECTION II.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary shcool course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years from 1908) and the higher elementary school course over two or three years. The ordinary elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher elementary schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	First School Year.	Hours.	Second School Year.	Hours.	Third School Year.	Hours.	Fourth School Year.	Hours.
Morals	Elements of Morals.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	15	Reading and Writing.	15
Arithmetic	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100.	6	Common Addition, Subtraction Multiplication and Division.	6	Common Addition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals. Add. & Sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	4	Ditto.	4
Drawing			Simple forms.		S'ple figures.		S'ple figures.	
Singing								
Sewing					Management of Needle. Com. sewing.		Common Sewing.	
Manual Work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total		21		24		27		27

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Curriculum of the Higher Elementary Schools.

Subjects.	First School Year.	Hours week.	Second School Year.	Hours week.	Third School Year.	Hours week.	Fourth School Year.	Hours week.
Morals	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language	Reading, Writing & Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10
Arithmetic	Addition to Div. Weights, Measures, Coins and Time. Simple Decimals. Abacus Arith.	4	Decimal Fractions. Common „ Proportions. Abacus Arith.	4	Common Fractions Proportion. Percentage. Abacus Arith.	4	Proportions. Percentage. Mensuration. Book-keeping. Abacus Arith.	4
History & Geography	History of Japan.	3	Continued.	3	Continued. Outlines of Foreign Geography.	3	Japan History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.	3
	Geography „		Continued.					
Science	Plants, Animals, & Minerals. Natural Phenomena.	2	Continued.	2	Constraction and Use of Simple Apparatus. Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2	Relation of Plants, Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man. Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2
Drawing Boys	Simple Figures.	1	Simple Figures.	1	Various Figures.	1	Various Figures, Simple Geometrical drawing.	1
Drawing Girls		2		2		2		2
Singing, Gymnastics	Common Gymnastics Sports, Military Drill.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Sewing	Common Sewing.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3
Manual Work	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3
Agriculture	General Principles.				Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce	General Principles.		Continued.		Continued.		Continued.	
English language	Read'g & Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total Boys		28		28		28		28
Total Girls		30		30		30		30

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

	Under Obligation to attend School.					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1906-7...	3,486,339	3,115,281	6,601,620	65,412	169,667	235,079
1905-6...	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086
1904-5...	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325
1903-4...	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086
1902-3...	3,241,469	2,713,833	5,955,293	141,955	405,417	547,372

	Not yet under Obligation to attend School.			Total No. of Children of School Age.			Ratio of Children attending School, per cent of School proper.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1906-7.....	564,052	538,747	1,102,799	4,115,803	3,823,695	7,939,498	98.16	94.83	96.28
1905-6.....	547,648	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650	97.72	93.34	95.62
1904-5.....	523,705	508,869	1,023,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445	97.16	91.41	94.43
1903-4.....	512,716	494,004	5,006,720	3,844,878	3,582,052	7,416,930	96.56	89.58	93.23
1902-3.....	443,213	420,626	863,839	3,826,628	3,539,876	7,366,504	95.80	87.00	91.57

SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.	Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1904-5 Average for Males.	15.018	8.592	11.872	20.601	13.601	14.834
1904-5 „ „ Females.	12.188	8.127	8.109	14.458	10.347	8.993
1903-4 Average for Males.	14.944	8.620	12.339	20.848	12 998	14.826
1903-4 „ „ Females.	12.342	8.145	8.181	14.608	10.768	9.086
1902-3 Average for Males.	14.686	8.553	11.800	20.8co	13.078	14.283
1902-3 „ „ Females.	12.394	8 050	14.462	14.462	10.553	8 855

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fees.

In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitons, and the fee can be collected only under special permission of authorities and within the limit of 10 *sen* in a rural district and of 20 in an urban district. Ordinary grade elementary schools collecting fees are shown below :—

	No. of School Col'ing. fees.	Paying full fee.	Paying in part.	Total Exempt.	Total.	Av rage fee(*sen*).
1906—'7	1,336	472,681	29,722	21,664	524,067	12.25
1905—'6	1,367	445,645	30,104	29,539	505,288	11.75
1904—'5	1,470	440,713	31,222	31,124	503,059	11.05

Kindergartens.

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinay elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

	'03—4.	'04—5.	'05—6.	'06—7.
No. of Kindergartens	281	293	313	360
Conductors...	749	779	835	979
No. of Infants	25,803	26,018	28,675	32,746

SECTION III.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher stitutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, as follows :—

Year	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those enrolled.	No. of those enrolled. per cent. of Applicants.
1906—'7	54,791	29,597	54.02
1905—'6	57,950	34,440	56.11
	*5	*5	—
1904—'5	50,246	31,939	63 44
	*49	*49	—
1903—'4	49,129	30,569	62.22
1902—'3	53,096	31,657	59.62

Note. (*) indicates foreigners.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE CURRICULUM OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

	Subjects.	1st year. Hours per week.	2nd year. Hours per week.	3rd year. Hours per week.	4th year. Hours per week.	5th year. Hours per week.
1.	Morals	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Japanese & Chinese.	7	7	7	6	6
3.	English	6	6	7	7	7
4.	History & Geography.	3	3	3	3	3
5.	Mathematics	4	4	4	4	4
6.	Natural Science ...	2	2	2	1st term 2	—
					2nd „ 2	—
					3rd „ 1	—
7.	Physics & Chemistry.	—	—	—	1st „ 3	—
					2nd „ 3	—
					3rd „ 4	—
8.	Civil Government and	—	—	—	—	—
	Political Economy,	—	—	—	—	2
9.	Drawing	1	1	1	1	—
10.	Singing	1	1	1	—	—
11.	Military Drill & Gymnastics	3	3	3	3	3
	Total	28	28	28	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 & 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology, physiology and mineralogy.

The relative numbers of public and private schools, number of pupils etc. may be seen from the following.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1906–7...	219	50	269	4,295	955	88,828	19,191	12,194	3,362	15,556
	* 7	* 3	* 10 †	34 †	20 †	25 †	13 †	25 †	1 †	26
1905–6...	216	41	257	4,212	826	87,131	17,420	11,477	2,929	14,406
	* 10	* 2	* 12 †	30 †	16 †	2 †	3			
1904–5...	215	38	253	4,012	752	84,151	16,650	10,401	3,814	14,215
	* 11	* 2	* 13 †	33 †	20 †	48		† 1		† 1

* Branch Schools. † Foreigners.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established,

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be instituted, for th ebenefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

CURRICULUM OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	1st year. h'rs per week.	2nd year. h'rs per week.	3rd year. h'rs per week.	4th year. h'rs per week.
Japanese	2	2	2	2
English	6	6	5	5
History	3	3	3	3
Geography ...	3	3	2	3
Mathematics ...	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping...	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics ...	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

	No. of Schools			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		Applicants for admission.	No. of admission.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.		
1906-7. .	97	16	113	6,511	240	30,786	4,760	7,329	1,203	23,329	12,865
1905-6. .	88	11	99	1,377	166	28,136	3,438	6,855	979	19,900	11,511
1904-5. .	85	9	94	1,300	142	25,495	2,696	5,979	850	15,470	10,212

HIGH SCHOOLS.

As originally constituted High Schools are placed primarily for giving special or professional education and secondarly preparatory education for those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are an institution where students wishing to enter an University has to study for three years.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of this grade of schools. Just as in the case of Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess over the available accommodation. At present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama, and Kagoshima. The Eighth was founded at Nagoya in the spring of '08. These eight existing schools are numbered from the 1st to the 8th High School, the 7th called also Zōshikwan. The course is divided into three classes, the first class for candidates to the Colleges of Law or the College of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for candidates to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, and the College of Agriculture: and the third for candidates to the Colleges of Medicine.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CURRICULUM OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year. Hours per week.	Second Year. Hours per week.	Third Year. Hours per week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese and Chinese classics	6	5	4
English, German and French (to select two)	18	18	16
History	3	3	3
Logic and Psychology ...	—	2	—
First Principles of Law...	—	—	2
„ „ „ Economy	—	—	optional (2)
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total...	30	31	29

CURRICULUM OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year. Hours per week.	Second Year. Hours per week.	Third Year. Hours per week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese Language... ...	3	—	—
English	8	7	4
German or French	8	7	4
Mathematics	5	4	6
Physics	—	3	3
Chemistry (lecture) ...	—	3	3
„ (experimental)	—	—	2
Geology & Mineralogy ...	—	—	2
Drawing	4	4	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	31	31	30

CURRICULUM OF THE THIRD SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.
PREPARATORY TO THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Subjects.	First Year. Hours per week.	Second Year. Hours per week.	Third Year. Hours per week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese Language... ...	3	—	—
German	13	13	13
English or French	3	3	3
Latin	—	—	2
Mathematics	3	2	—
Physics (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental) ...	—	—	3
Chemistry (lecture)... ...	—	3	3
„ (experimental)	—	—	—
Zoology & Botany, (lec.)	3	—	—
Zoology (experimental)...	—	3	—
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	28	30	31

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	No. of Instructors.			Students.		Graduates.			
	Japanese.	Foreign.	Total.	Preparatory Course of Universities.	Engineering Department.	Preparatory Course of Universities.	Engineering Department.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
First High School (Tokyo)	59	5	64	961	—	298	—	5,151	295
Second High School (Sendai)	35	3	38	590	—	166	—		197
Third High School (Kyoto)	30	3	33	592	—	163	—		190
Fourth High School (Kanazawa)	36	3	39	597	—	151	—		195
Fifth High School (Kumamoto)	33	2	35	704	—	161	—		231
Sixth High School (Okayama)	36	3	39	524	—	131	—		179
Seventh High School (Kagoshima)	29	2	31	566	—	128	—		188
*Preparatory course of Higher Com. School (Yamaguchi)	—	—	—	—	—	161	—		—
1906–7 (total)	258	21	279	4,534	—	1,359	—	5,151	1,475
1905–6	262	22	284	4,690	214	1,288	27	4,794	1,538
1904–5	272	24	296	4,755	191	1,301	14	4,167	1,546

*The preparatory course was abolished in 1906.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed part of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service at schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of applicants for admission and admitted is shown below:—

	No. of Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted	Percentage of Admission.
1906—7	20,422	4,350	21.30
1905—6	21,301	4,251	19.96
1904—5	21,754	4,183	19.28

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Students.		Graduates.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1906—7	12,396	4,065	3,015	1,182
1905—6	12,624	3,758	3,093	1,082
1904—5	12,906	3,469	3,092	1,019

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Higher Normal Schools are state institutions and include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and the Women's Higher Normal School (in Tokyo). The Women's Higher Normal School at Nara is now in course of establishment. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary school and a girls' higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system of the Higher Normal schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a postgraduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course consists of the Japanese language and Chinese literature; the English language; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal and from one to two years in the postgraduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

Statistics of Tokyo and Hiroshima Higher Normal Schools.

		No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Tokyo.	1906—7	69	535	99	1,550	244
	1905—6	68	561	187	1,385	179
	1904—5	73	600	151	1,067	154
Hiroshima.	1906—7	51	403	96	185	126
	1905—6	50	399	87	177	106
	1904—5	40	302	—	176	108

The Women's Higher Normal School.

The school system comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A postgraduate course, an elective course, a special course (Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Household Management, Japanese Language and Gymnastics) and a training course for kindergarten

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

conductors have also been established, as distinct courses of instruction. A girls' high school, an elementary school, and a kindergarten also are organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course over not less than one and not more than two years.

	No. of Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
1906–7... ...	...43	357	121	1,039	113
1905–6... ...	...44	361	98	918	106
1904–5... ...	...45	354	87	1,012	127

Special Institutes For the Training of Teachers.

These institutes were specially organized for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, the number of institutes beirg five. The 1st institute established under care of the Imperial University of Tokyo was provided with a course of Japanese language, and Chinese literature, together with natural science: the 2nd institute in charge of the 1st High School, with a course of physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd High School, with a course of mathematics; the 4th institute in charge of the 3rd High School, with a course of English language; and the 5th institute in charge of the Tokyo Foreign Language School, with a course of English language.

SECTION IV.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are two regular universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Imperial University of Kyoto. The North-eastern University to be established in Sendai is still in inception stage and has only its Agricultural College at Sapporo. The Engineering College in Fukuoka requires longer time for realization.

The Imperial University of Tokyo.

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges, of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 31 professorial chairs; the college of Medicine includes two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy, with 30 professorial chairs; the College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallury, with 31 professorial chairs; the College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Literature, and History, with 23 professorial chairs; the College of Science includes eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology Botany and Geology with 24 profes, sorial chairs; the College of Agriculture includes for courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science, with 26 professorial chairs. For the training of

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

practical farmers, technical courses of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. Postgraduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospitals, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory.

As regards the length of the courses of study, in the Colleges of Law and Medicine it extends over four years, while in all other subjects of study it is one year less. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

The ages of those enrolled in 1906 were as follows:—

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Engineering.	College of Literature.	College of Science.	College of Agriculture.
	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.
Maximum ..	29.6	29.0	28.7	29.5	27.9	27.4
Minimum ...	19.1	19.1	19.6	19.1	19.9	19.1
Average ...	22.9	23.1	22.8	23.2	22.1	22.1

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for Admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.		
University Hall	—	—	—	—	—	759	—	759	* 96	—	69	255	255
College of Law	20	4	8	4	36	1,613	63	1,676	236	1	237	462	457
College of Medicine ...	24	11	4	—	39	502	84	586	121	114	235	344	288
College of Engineering	29	18	22	2	66	600	1	601	153	1	154	272	226
College of Literature...	16	5	27	9	57	491	37	528	113	4	117	233	208
College of Science ...	21	10	9	—	40	134	5	139	27	2	29	79	65
College of Agriculture	16	18	11	2	47	239	273	512	53	77	130	773	195
1906—7	121	66	81	17	285	4,338	463	4,801	* 703 96	199	998	2,418	1,694
1905—6	118	64	73	16	274	3,968	425	4,393	* 533 88	187	808	1,950	1,299
1904—5	111	61	76	15	270	3,574	425	3,999	472 *130	198	800	1,960	1,341

*Students whose term of study in the University Hall has expired.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Imperial University of Kyoto.

The Kyoto University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 22 professorial chairs. The 1st (Kyoto) as well as the 2nd (Fukuoka) College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine, with 21 and 18 professorial chairs respectively. The College of Science and Engineering includes 6 courses of Physics, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 30 professorial chairs. Those not qualified for admission as regular students but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine, only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the College of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term was formerly three academic years, but it has been decided to extend it to 4 years from 1908. The course for any one subject never extends over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years, the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature was opened in 1905-6 year.

The ages of students enrolled during the year are shown in the following table :—

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Medicine. (Fukuoka)	College of Literature	College of Science & Engineering.
	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.		Y.M.
Maximum ...	36.3	31.0	28.6	31.7	28.1
Minimum ...	20.6	20.5	21.0	21.9	20.5
Average ...	25.7	25.0	24.1	24.6	22.2

	No of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
University Hall	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	32	32
College of Law	15	5	2	—	22	462	107	92	92
College of Medicine { Kyoto ...	19	9	1	—	29	330	57	86	86
College of Medicine { Fukuoka ...	17	3	16	—	36	349	—	103	103
College of Science and Engineering.	24	14	14	—	52	348	67	107	107
College of Literature	6	1	2	3	12	35	—	35	35
1906-7 (Total)	81	32	35	3	151	1,596	231	455	455
1905-6	67	28	35	—	130	1,428	139	411	411
1904-5	58	29	40	—	127	1,257	142	567	584

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Professions of the University Graduates.

The graduates of the two Imperial Universities classified according to their condition in life make the following record.

	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Literature.	Science.	Agriculture.	Total.
Administration Officials ...	367	1	2	22	—	9	401
	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
Judges &c.	356	—	—	—	—	—	356
	82	—	—	—	—	—	82
Officials of Household Dep't	—	18	5	—	—	1	24
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Teachers, etc.	58	134	114	647	264	128	1,345
	11	95	36	—	—	—	141
Technical Officials...	—	37	698	—	69	265	1,069
	—	—	127	—	—	—	127
Medical Officials at Gov. Offices and Hospitals	—	489	—	—	—	38	527
	—	59	—	—	—	—	59
Members of Parliament... ...	10	1	—	1	1	2	15
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barristers...	112	—	—	—	—	—	112
	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Technical Officials of Companies	—	—	594	—	1	24	619
	—	—	148	—	—	—	148
Bankers &c.	252	11	17	5	4	9	268
	66	—	—	—	—	—	66
Practicing Medicine	—	309	—	—	—	—	309
	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
Veterinarians	—	1	—	—	—	3	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engaged by Foreign Gov. or Companies	—	1	26	11	7	14	59
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	49	—	75	23	—	13	160
	39	—	—	—	—	—	39
Students at University Halls	410	101	31	87	30	11	670
	8	3	7	—	—	—	18
Studying Abroad	8	37	33	11	2	9	100
	8	1	13	—	—	—	22
Studying at Colleges	—	4	—	50	9	—	63
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On Military Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unknown...	422	25	41	41	39	23	591
	30	—	9	—	—	—	39
Died	439	133	110	52	47	65	548
	5	1	5	—	—	—	11
Total	2,183	1,304	1,746	950	473	614	7,270
	298	119	345	—	—	—	762

Note:—For each series of figures the upper stand for the University of Tokyo and the lower for the University of Kyoto. The returns for the combined course of Engineering and Science of the latter institution are given under the head of Engineering.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Financial Independence of the Two Imperial Universities.

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of annual appropriation in the Budget has secured the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906–7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to ¥. 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of ¥. 1,300,000 and the latter that of ¥. 1,000,000. In the current year's Budget (1908–9) ¥. 1,736,943 has been set apart towards the fund for the Tokyo University and ¥. 1,291,064 for the other. This annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

The Imperial Northeastern University.

Sapporo Agricultural College.

This institution is the only existing college as yet for the above University. It is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery (added only in the spring of '06, opened in Sept. '07). The main course extends over four years and the preparatory course two years. A post-graduate course not exceeding two years is provided for the benefit of graduates in the main course.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1906–7	...36	496	80	422	157
1903–6	...29	467	76	381	148
1904–5	...31	447	54	422	161

SECTION V.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical school comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

Navigation.

The Nautical School.—This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation and is situated near the mouth of river Sumida, Tokyo. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering are provided, and the graduates are accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. 70 Chinese students are receiving training.

	No. of Students.			No. of Graduates.		
	Nav.	Eng.	Total.	Nav.	Eng.	Total.
1906–7	...278	200	478	28	24	52
1905–6	...455	171	426	25	17	42
1904–5	...268	155	423	36	30	66

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.—This institution was founded in '03 in Morioka, northeastern Japan, and is provided with the three courses of agriculture. forestry, and veterinary science, each course extending over three years. An elective course and a postgraduate course are maintained. A similar institution is in process of being founded at Kagoshima.

	Instructors.	Students.	Graduates	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted.
1906–7	29	237	62	355	89
1905–6	26	220	—	320	80
1904–5	21	153	—	307	77

COMMERCE.

Higher Commercial Schools.—Four Government Higher Commercial Schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Kobe, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki, and a fifth is to be founded in Otaru, Hokkaido, in the near future. Of the existing four the first two adopt 4-year course system (3 in main course with 1-year preparatory) and the other two 3-year system with no preparatory course. A post-graduate course of two years is provided only in Tokyo.

STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

		1906–7.	'05–6.	'04–5.	'03–4.
Teaching Staff	Tokyo	60	59	61	61
	Kobe	30	27	23	14
	Yamaguchi	16	—	—	—
	Nagasaki	16	(op'ed) 12	—	—
Students ...	Tokyo	1,202	1,208	1,188	1,062
	Kobe	514	425	329	169
	Yamaguchi	190	(op'ed) 95	—	—
	Nagasaki	217	112	—	—
Graduates ...	Tokyo	129	204	149	129
Applicants for admission ...	Tokyo	1,929	1,656	1,429	1,391
	Kobe	709	578	688	708
	Yamaguchi	237	250	—	—
	Nagasaki	371	437	—	—
No. of Admission	Tokyo	429	394	377	322
	Kobe	124	124	173	172
	Yamaguchi	105	101	—	—
	Nagasaki	116	113	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Professions Pursued by Graduates of Tokyo Higher Com. School.

	Teachers.	In Gov't service	In Banks or Cos.	Pursuing their own business.	Others.	Total.
1906–7	3	14	73	2	122	214
1905–6	4	5	87	3	124	223
1904–5	8	9	33	3	112	165

TECHNICAL.

Six Government Higher Technical schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kumamoto and Sendai, and a seventh will be founded in Yonezawa before long. Graduates of the Middle school are to be admitted on diploma but in practice, owing to the number of applications for admission always exceeding the available accommodation, students are taken on examination. The course of study extends three years. In the Tokyo school there are six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity and industrial designing; Osaka has mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing metallurgy, naval architecture, naval architecture, and marine engineering; Kyoto has dyeing, weaving and designing; Nagoya has civil engineering, mechanics, architecture, weaving and dyeing; Kumamoto has civil engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy; Sendai has civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering and metallurgy. The Tokyo School has an apprentice school attached to it.

STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

		1906–7.	'05–6.	'04–5.	'03–4.
Teaching Staff	Tokyo	69	74	61	70
	Osaka	44	46	43	44
	Kyoto	26	27	26	22
	Nagoya	21	(op'ed)17	—	—
	Kumamoto	(op'ed)17	—	—	—
Students ...	Tokyo	615	650	524	494
	Osaka	495	465	429	395
	Kyoto	233	246	220	140
	Nagoya	169	74	—	—
	Kumamoto	240	—	—	—
Graduates ...	Tokyo	153	161	119	109
	Osaka	131	116	83	78
	Kyoto	52	35	—	—
	Kumamoto	39	—	—	—
Applicants for admission ...	Tokyo	1,159	1,038	861	731
	Osaka	658	441	361	375
	Kyoto	231	130	130	121
	Nagoya	350	273	—	—
	Kumamoto	532	—	—	—
No. of Admission	Tokyo	241	238	181	196
	Osaka	206	120	154	145
	Kyoto	79	99	98	90
	Nagoya	100	75	—	—
	Kumamoto	127	—	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FISHERY.

The Tokyo Fishery Institute is at present the only institution in Japan for giving higher education on fishery.

Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to that of the Middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend for three years. These courses are fishery, marine industry and aquiculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaged in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term, open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic fishery course receive aid of *yen* 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The school accommodations are limited to 195 students, and every year the number of applicants for admission far exceeds that to be admitted, as

	No. of Applicants.			No. Admitted.		
	1903	'04	'50	1903	'04	'05
Fishery Course.....	70	174	319	70	20	25
Marine Industry ...	92	172	331	20	20	25
Aquiculture	27	39	52	5	5	7
Total	189	385	702	45	45	57

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory, an aquiculture laboratory, and a schooner of 140 ton displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery.

INSTITUTES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

	No. of Students.	No. of Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.
1906–7 ..... —	137	53	383	63
1905–6 ..... —	175	97	623	94
1904–5 ..... —	174	58	395	61

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science) and schools for aquatic productions, commercial schools, apprentices' schools, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementy nautical school.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
1906–7	4,524	4,662	217,887	36,319
1905–6	3,019	3,972	160,862	26,048
1904–5	1,945	3,458	110,609	20,523

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools admit only those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females.

The government establishments of this grade comprise Medical Schools of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art School and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy.

Locality of School.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants of Admission	Those enrolled.
Chiba	20	588	131	661	146
Sendai	17	598	78	506	135
Okayama	14	478	90	434	112
Kanazawa	27	550	113	436	144
Nagasaki	20	566	79	366	135
1906–7 (Total)	98	2,680	491	2,403	672
1905–6	98	2,582	461	2,142	720
1904–5	99	2,459	432	1,695	690

THE TOKYO FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz.; English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a special course of two years is established for giving instruction in each of the languages. Regular pupils of the third class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A post-graduate course of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1096–7	54	1,048	522	1,679	617
1905–6	47	992	173	1,312	559
1904–5	51	1,000	177	1,228	648

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Tokyo Fine Art Academy.

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Architecture (omitted for the present), and Industrial Fine Arts. Each course of study extends over four years, a preparatory course of one year being imposed on every pupil. For the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation, a post-graduate course of not more than three years is maintained, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained. Besides an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to pursue one or more subjects of study.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1906–7 ...	... 49	410	106	219	129
1905–6 ...	... 48	407	40	210	169
1904–5 ...	... 45	370	38	38	169

The Tokyo Academy of Music.

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to offer to the instructors in normal schools, middle schools and high schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1906–7 ...	... 35	514	56	759	241
1905–6 ...	... 39	493	49	745	230
1904–5 ...	... 41	472	48	937	208

Blind and Deaf and Dumb Schools.

According to the returns of the Department of Education the number of the blind and mute of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit made this table for 1907 :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Defectives per 1,000 normal.
Blind	2,144	2,138	4,282	0.54
Mute...	3,404	2,751	6,155	0.78
Total	5,548	4,889	10,437	1.13

Of the above those attending school were,—

boys, 69 blind, 301 mute = 370 ; girls, 50 blind, 160 mute = 210.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Statistics of Blind and Mute.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attending Schools.	Defectives per 1,000 normals.
1905—'6	5,668	4,975	10,643	459	1.37
		*2	*2		
1904—'5	5,746	5,093	10,839	489	1.43
	*4	*3	*7		

Note :—* denotes those who are both blind and mute.

In 1907 there were 3 Government, 2 metropolitan and 36 private schools for teaching the defectives. The first comprised the Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb School, the Blind School in Tainan and one in the Yokohama prison; the two metropolitan schools were in Osaka and Kyoto.

Blind and mute of both sexes and of all ages attending school in 1907 are enumerated below.

	Teaching Staff.	Blind.	Mute.	Graduates.
Tokyo Government School ...	18	68	200	26
Other Schools	150	51	261	110

The Government had 4 besides in training course.

As the largest and model institution of this kind existing in Japan the Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb School may be briefly described.

The Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb school.—The school system is divided into an ordinary and a professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industriar course on the application of theil parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a training course of over one year for teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

THE PEERS' SCHOOL.
("Gakushu-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consisted of boys' and girls' departments each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-grade course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boy's department continued to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted free from examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Household Department.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE.

Quite large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, though some private Universities, besides being freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand comparison with the latter.

Name of School.	Locality	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School ...	Tokyo	'81	Medicine.
Tokyo Cent. Univ.	„	'85	Law, Pol., Eco.
Hosei Univ....	„	'89	do.
Meiji Univ.	„	'81	Pol., Law, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't	„	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko	„	'80	Law, Economy.
Nippon Univ.	„	'90	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit.
Waseda Univ.	„	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit. Com.
Tetsugakkan Univ.	„	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course. ...	„	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course	„	'85	English.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko ...	„	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Nippon Women's Univ.	„	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi Eigaku-juku	„	'00	English, Lit.
Aoyama Girls English Course...	„	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in	„	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't... ...	„	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School	„	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo „ „	„	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ.	„	'97	do.
Shinshu „ „	Sugamo, Tokyo	'01	do.
Nichiren „ „	Osaki, Tokyo	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei University	„	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko. ...	„	'97	Literature.
Doshisha Div. Dep't	„	'97	Theology.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	„	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ.	„	'99	do.
Nichren Sect Univ.	„	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	„	'87	do.
Osaka Medical School	Osaka	'80	Medicine.
Kwansei Univ.	„	'86	Law.
Osaka Trinity School	„	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ...	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in...	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School ...	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Of the above the Keiogijiku University and Waseda University, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

The Keiogijuku University.

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, Middle school and Primary departments. At the end of Mar. 1906 statistics stood thus:—number of students on school roll 1,053; cumulative number of graduates, about 5,000. The university department is subdivided into four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

The Waseda University.

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into an university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce with three courses of Science, Mechanical Eng. and Medicine to be added as second programme of expansion. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution has done in the course of education the Emperor granted in May '08 a sum of *Y.* 30,000 on the venerable Chancelor, the Count. At the end of June 1908 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative number of alumni, 5,984 number of students on school roll, 5,700.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION.

Teachers' license examination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists is also held.

License for Secondary Schools.

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is *Y.* 2. The figures for the last three years are as follows.

	License granted without Examination.	Licenses granted on Examination.	Total.
1904–5	336	403	739
1905–6	396	410	806
1906–7	568	378	946

License for Elementary Schools.

	Granted without examination.	Granted on examination.	Total.
1904–5	7,134	8,114	15,248
1905–6	6,762	7,200	13,962
1906–7	8,313	6,755	15,068

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SECTION VII.

THE EDUCATIONAL STOCK FUND.

The sum of *Y.* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 from the War Indemnity obtained from China is the origin of this fund, which is intended to promote the cause of primary education by granting, for instance, loans to be used for educational purposes to civic corporations.

	'99–1900.	1900–'1.	1901–'2.
Stock Fund (*yen*)	10,375,000	10,270,139	10,033,287
	1902–'3.	1903–'4.	1904–'5.
„	10,041,212	10,043,273	10,545,437
Loans granted to civic corporations.	116,040 577,908	942,259 1,322,588	1,026,341

FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Since 1900 the Law for granting aid out of the Treasury to give additional salaries to elementary school teachers of long service has been in force. Besides the aid from the Treasury which constitutes about one half of the total the Fund receives contribution at fixed rate from the local Treasuries, while there are also proceeds accruing from the balance of the Fund.

	Receipt.	Disbursements.	Amount carried over to next account.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1906–7...	2,686,690	936,424	1,750,266
1905–6...	2,431,087	879,005	1,552,082
1904–5...	2,194,385	872.125	1,320,833

PENSION FUND AND PENSIONS.

For Teachers of Primary Schools and Primary Technical Schools.

	Pension Fund.	Receipt to Pension Fund.	Pensions granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
				No. of Recipients.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	
1906–7	1,846,704	398,549	383,821	7,768
1905–6	1,677,617	333,877	325,921	6,776
1904–5	1,517,445	244,589	233,665	4,710

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOR TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Amount paid into the Fund out of local Treasury and by Teachers.	Amount granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
	yen.	*yen.*	No. of Recipients.
1906–7	82,651	59,855	670
1905–6	89,548	80,404	804
1904–5	78,346	42,176	432

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far between in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follwos :—

Y. 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
Y. 260,000 „ „ a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
Y. 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer of *Y.* 3,000,000.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The number of students and pupils examined in April of 1906 in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education totalled 16,030 of which 15,408 were males and 622 females. The data obtained are shown below :—

HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

		Constitution (%).			Eye-sight (%).	
	No. of Students examined.	Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
1906–7...	... 15,408	54.3	43.1	2.5	60.9	39.1
1905–6...	... 14,600	56.2	42.1	1.7	61.5	38.5
1904–5...	... 13,870	51.9	46.0	2.1	63 9	36.1

HEALTH OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

		Constitution.			Eye-sight.	
	No. of Students examined.	Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
1906–7...	... 622	84.2	15.6	0.2	87.1	12.9
1905–6...	... 809	88.8	8 9	2.3	86.4	13.6
1904–5...	... 755	92.3	7.0	0.7	85.8	14.2

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Health in Public and Private Schools of Secondary and Elementary Education.

Pupils and children of secondary and elementary schools both communal and private numbered 498,535 boys and 373,479 girls for the 1906-7 year. The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus:—

Kind of Schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%). Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Eye-sight. Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools... ...	498,535	35.3	56.5	8.2	—	—
Middle Schools...	95,290	48.4	46.0	5.6	87.6	12.4
Normal Schools	11,963	65.8	33.2	1.0	93.4	6.6
Technical Schools and Miscellaneous Schools	28,115	51.2	41.7	7.1	87.2	12.8
Special Schools	1,631	52.9	43.8	3.3	71.2	28.8
1906-7...	635,534	38.6	53.8	7.6	87.0	13.0
1905-6...	581,267	44.1	48.8	7.1	87.1	12.9
1904-5...	459,520	44.3	48.9	6.8	88.0	12.0

The data for girls are as follows:—

Elementary Schools ...	370,479	32.2	58.5	9.3	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools ...	27,191	45.2	49.0	5.8	90.6	9.4
Normal Schools	4,018	60.7	38.5	0.8	92.4	7.6
Technical Schools	447	54.1	33.3	12.6	96.0	4.0
Special Schools	43	32.6	67.4	—	37.2	62.8
1906-7 (Total)	402,178	33.6	57.6	8.8	90.8	9.2
1905-6...	357,831	38.7	52.9	8.4	91.4	8.6
1904-5...	263,471	38.9	52.8	8.3	90.8	9.2

COST OF EDUCATION.

Cost of education is steadily rising. It seems that parents have to disburse some *Y.* 3,000 in enabling children to go through the regular course of education, from the elementary to the university grade. Fairly accurate estimates on this subject are supplied by the Keiogijuku University to which both elementary and intermediate courses are attached and where rules for keeping schooling expenses for dormitory students and pupils are in force. The latest estimates are these:—

University and preparatory stage (altogether five years).

Tuition fee	*Y.* 36.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months)...	38.50
Class-room charge	3.00
Physical education charge	3.00
Boarding (for 11 months)...	66.00
Total	146.50

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

To the above expenses on account of books, stationery, and sundries at least amount to *Y.* 60, so that the yearly expenses will not fall below *Y.* 200 in other words *Y.* 1,000 for the whole course extending over five years.

Intermediate stage (five years).

Tuition fee	*Y.*	25.50
Class-room charge		3.00
Physical education charge		3.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months)...		38.50
Boarding „		66.00
Total		136.00

For books, stationery and sundries about *Y.* 50 is at least necessary, and the year's expense may not fall below *Y.* 190 or *Y.* 950 in five years.

Elementary stage (six years).

Tuition fee (monthly allotment)	*Y.*	1.50
Class-room charge (monthly allotment)...		.35
Physical education charge (monthly allotment)...		.15
Boarding and sundries (monthly allotment)... ...		13.00
Total		15 00

As may easily be imagined, it is only by parents of upper middle and higher classes that such schooling allowances for their children can be made. Education in Japan, as elsewhere, has therefore become a luxury accessible only to the wealthy. Even poor students working their way *Y.* 13 will be barely sufficient in attending a school giving professional course. In the country, however, *Y.* 10 may be enough for boys and girls in secondary schools.

DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS.

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "hin-shosei" (poor students), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of them is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expense to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *Y.* 5.00 to about *Y.* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients graduate schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

amounting to about *Y.* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund. Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expense a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *Y.* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

A few instances showing how this worthy custom works may be briefly described here. Viscount Aoyama formerly held a small fief of Sasayama at Tamba. The house has been quite paternal in the matter of educating sons of its former retainers, and for more than a decade it has maintained at its own expense a Middle School chiefly intended for bringing up future cadets of Army and the Navy. Already officers who came from this school number 150 including a Major-General. The Viscount has also erected a dormitory in the premises of his own mansion in Tokyo and there the boys who have come up to the capital to enter cadet schools are allowed boarding free of expense.

Count Arima, of the former fief of Kurume, is equally noteworthy in this direction. A popular deity "Suitengu" standing in his premises brings in annually *Y.* 14,000 in votive offerings and in sale of charms. Of that sum *Y.* 6,000 is set apart for aiding deserving students hailing from his fief and as the ex-aided students who have subsequently graduated and become self-supporting repay their loans averaging *Y.* 500 in a year the fund for aiding deserving boys amount to *Y.* 6,500 a year. Of this fund a boy is allowed a loan of *Y.* 5 to 15 a month, and such boys at present number over 40. Those who have graduated from schools and become self-sufforting number about 90 as lately reported. The Arima family maintains a dormitory at Otsuka, Koishikawa, and allows its aided students to board there.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN.

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was ten years ago, after the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch numbered only two. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to 12,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, and of these the unfavorable impression which a section of students gave to the Peking Government on account of the radical ideas they carried home may be mentioned. In age they average 23, for there are some who are past the prime of life and have occupied no mean post at home. The students from India now in Tokyo total 50, most of whom are studying at Government institutions.

Siam is represented by 20 students (including three females) and of these seven are students supported by the Royal Court. Of the twenty two each are at the Gov. Fine Art Academy, Higher Technical School, and Keiogijuku, 11 are attending engineering course at the Kogiokusha, while the three females are studying at the Higher Woman's Normal School and the Woman's Professional School. Philippine students number 21.

The Chinese and Korean students studying in Japan are as follows as last reported.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

		at Gov. Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Chinese	Males.	363	6,295	6,658
	Females.	--	139	139
Korean	Males.	28	242	270
	Females.	—	6	6

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD.

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students called *ryugakusei* in Japanese are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible condidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *Y.* 1800 for one in Europe or U. S. A and *Y.* 1500 for one in China. The following shows the number of *ryugakusei* sent by the Department of Education during the last few years.

	Number of student despatched.	Returning home after completing study.	Returning home without completing study.	Relieved of order.	Died.	Total at end of the year.
1906–7 ...	49	49	—	—	—	85
	*2	*1	—	—	—	*2
1905–6 ...	17	29	1	—	1	85
		*1				*1
1904–5 ...	12	30	3	1	—	99
						*2
1903–4 ...	34	30	4	—	—	121
						*2
1902–3 ...	47	38	1	—	—	121
	*1	*2				*2

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS.

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys and girls in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school career of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Romanization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' experience of the Imperial Diet about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two houses. The text-books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,200 characters.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE.

In Japan the de-feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so preceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls. Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and the graduates of the preceding year are classified as follows as to their condition after graduation :—

	Pursuing study.	Teachers.	Pursuing business or remaining at home.	Married.	Unknown.	Deaths.	Total.
1906–7	1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905–6	1,417	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904–5	1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

In the Japan Woman's University (private), the graduates numbered 386, up to 1906 and they are classified as follows as to subsequent career :—

Married	148
Assisting mothers etc., at home	100
Teachers	61
Pursuing study	34
Others	43
Total	386

SECTION VIII.

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 30 public, and 69 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

The Library was removed to the building in Mar. '06 erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince. Though the largest in Japan, it is insignificant compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small. For the current year it has only less than *yen* 10,000 for purchase of books etc.

	No. of Volumes.					
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.	No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Vistors.	Average No. Vistors per day.
1906–7... ...	202,452	49,983	252,436	340	195,344	574.54
1905–6... ...	192,970	48,364	241,334	293	126,424	431.15
1904–5... ...	185,905	46,385	232,290	332	137,374	413.75

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the Professors, students, etc., of the school.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

		Japanese & Chinese.	European.	Total.
1906	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.)	208,312	155,940	364,252
	University of Kyoto („)	86,089	71,736	157,815
1905	University of Tokyo („)	207,515	163,377	380,892
	University of Kyoto („)	78,670	68,704	147,374
1904	University of Tokyo („)	215,805	156,363	372,168
	University of Kyoto („)	74,044	55,700	129,744

Public and Private Libraries.

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the *Ohashi* Library founded in Tokyo by the Hakubunkan, publishing house, about eight years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million *yen* may be mentioned.

	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Days open during the year.	Average No. of Visitors per day.	No. of Visitors.
1906–7 ...	126	1,197,162	29,629	754 454	39.27
1905–6 ...	99	1,034,987	25,010	577.985	23.11
1904–5 ...	99	861,348	22,407	566,238	25.27

PUBLICATION.

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature of the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed *Y.* 1.00 in price, still this is a very fair advance for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is :—

	Original works.	Translation.	Total.
1905	27,078	17	27,095
1904	25,574	28	25 602
1903	24,239	17	24,296

During 1905 the kind of books that were published most comprised agriculture 3,634, commerce 3,262, law, 2,192, closely followed by religions with 1,819, and literature with 1,211 came next.

EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

With the accommodation of the existing higher institutions being proved inadequate to admit a yearly increasing number of applicants for admission the Educational authorities are doing their best to either expand the scope of the existing institutions or creating new. This undertaking is being earnestly supported by the public who are either contributing individually or in body money or land required for the purpose. In 1907-8 Fishery course added to the two Agricultural Colleges of the Tokyo Imperial University and of Sapporo. In the 1907-8 Budget contained appropriations for the establishing of an Engineering College at Fukuoka (courses of Civil Eng., Mechanics, Electricity, Applied Chemistry, and Metallurgy) and a College of Science at Sendai (Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics), of 2nd Higher Agri. and Forestry School at Kagoshima, 2nd Higher Women's Normal School at Nara, the Higher Technical Schools at Kumamoto and Sendai. The 5th Higher Commercial School at Otaru, 6th Medical School at Niigata and 7th Higher Technical School at Yonezawa, the Mining school at Akita, the Sericulture school at Nagano, and 8th High School at Nagoya will be founded in the near future.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN.

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the French Academy, though still remaining as a faint shadow of the great prototypes. It was established for the promotion of science and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. It may join an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consists of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. Prof. Boissonade (French) now residing in his own country has been admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

List of Members.

Aoyama, Tanemichi. (Medicine)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro. (Science)
Furuichi, Koi. (Engineering)
Hashimoto, Tsunatsune, Vis. (Med.)
Hijikata, Yasushi. (Law)
Hoshino, Tsune. (Literature)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron. (Lit.)
Hozumi, Chincho. (Law)
Hozumi, Yatsuka. (Law)
Ichiki, Kitokuro. (Law)
Iijima, Kwai. (Science)
Inouye, Tatsujiro. (Philosophy)
Kato, Hiro-uki, Baron. („)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron. (Science)
Kimura, Seiji. (Literature)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo. (Medicine)
Koto, Bunjiro. (Science)
Koganei, Ryosei. (Medicine)
Kuhara, Kyugen. (Science)
Kumakawa, Muneo. (Medicine)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke. (Economy)
Mikami, Sanji. (History)
Mishima, Ki. (Chinese Classics)
Mitsukuri, Kakichi. (Science)
Miura, Kin-nosuke. (Medicine)
Miura, Shuji. (Medicine)
Miyake, Shu. (Medicine)
Miyazaki, Dozaburo. (Law)
Moto-ori, Hoyei. (Japanese classics)
Motora, Yujiro. (Philosophy)
Nagai, Nagayoshi. (Medicine)
Nagaoka, Hantaro. (Science)
Nakashima, Rikizo. (Philosophy)
Nanjo, Bunyu. (Literature)
Ogata, Masanori. (Medicine)
Okano, Keijiro. (Law)
O-mori, Fusakichi. (Science)
O-sawa, Kenji. (Medicine)
O-tori, Keisuke, Baron. (Lit.)
Sakurai, Teiji. (Science)
Shigeno, Anyeki. (Chinese classics)
Shimose, Masachika. (Science)
Sugi, Kōji. (Statistics)
Suyematsu, Kencho, Vis. (Lit.)
Takahashi, Sakuye. (Law)
Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount, (Eco.)
Tanaka, Yoshio, (Science)
Tanakadate, Aikitsu. (Science)
Terao, Hisashi. (Science)
Tsuboi, Shogoro. (Science)
Tomii, Seisho. (Law)
Ume, Kenjiro. (Law)
Uyeda, Mannen. (Literature)

SELF-SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES.

As a result of the earnest persuasion of the Home Office village corporations are endeavoring to increase their funds and to make themselves self-supporting. However the number of villages which can defray taxes and all public burdens with proceeds of their property is still insignificant, being in fact only three, one each in Kanagawa, Miye and Shizuoka. Those that are defraying more than one half of public burden number twenty-six, distributed as follows:—

Kanagawa... 6

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Aichi	3	Hiroshima	1
Miye	3	Wakayama	1
Hokkaido	3	Shizuoka	1
Hyogo	2	Nagano	1
Fukushima	2	Ehime	1
Tokyo	1		—
Gifu	1	Total	26

OBITUARY.

(June, 1907 to June '08.)

Name.	Profession.	Date of Death.
Arisugawa, *Tanehito*,	jun. and son and heir, His Highness ...	3 April, '08.
Asai, *Chu*,	celebrated painter of Western School	16 Dec., '07.
Ayakoji, *Ariyoshi*,	Viscount	16 June, „
Fukuwa, *Bisei*,	Viscount, Mem. House of Peers	14 August, „
Hashimoto, *Gaho*,	celebrated painter of Japanese School ...	13 Jan., '08.
Hayashi, *Tomoyuki*,	Count, Privy Councillor	8 Nov., '07.
Honda, *Shuchik*,	a man of letters, Chinese Poetry	29 Sept., „
Ishizuka, *Juhei*,	M.P., politician	12 August, „
Iwai, *Tatsumi*,	Chief Dir. of Formosan Civil Admi'tion ...	25 May, '08.
Iwasaki, *Yanosuke*,	Baron, millionaire	26 March, „
Kamimura, *Masanojo*,	Rear-Admiral	13 May, „
Katano, *Shigehisa*,	business man	6 June, '07.
Kawakami, *Bisan*,	Novelist	15 „ '08.
Kinoshita, *Shu*,	Prefectural Governor	4 „ '07.
Kitao, *Jiro*,	Prof. of Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.	7 Sept., „
Kuga, *Minoru*,	journalist	2 „ „
Matsura, *Zen*,	Count, Mem. House of Peers	11 April, '08.
Matsumoto, *Kanae*,	Baron, Mem. House of Peers	20 Oct., '07.
Mizuno, *Toshikata*,	painter of Japanese school	7 April, '08.
Mori, *Tokujiro*,	playwright and critic	10 Jan., „
Naka, *Michiyo*,	Prof. in Chinese classic, Tokyo Higher Normal School	1 March, „
Nakayama, *Seiryo*,	Dir. Gov. Printing Bureau	1 Dec., '07.
Namura, *Taizo*,	Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry	6 Sept., „
O-kawachi, *Nobuyoshi*,	Viscount	16 June, „
Okubo, *Sho-nan*,	man of letters, Chinese poetry	8 Feb., '08.
Omiwa, *Chobei*,	ex-Adviser to Korean Gov't.	31 Jan., „
Ota, *Teiko*,	Major-General	21 Oct., '07.
Sato, *Seijitsu*,	scholar in Chinese classics	12 March, '08.
Senda, *Teikyo*,	Baron, ex-Gov. of Hiroshima-ken	23 April, „
Shimada, *Hankon*,	scholar in Chinese classics	2 Sept., '07.
Stevenes,	Foreign adviser to Korean Government	25 March, '08.
Tateno, *Gozo*,	ex-Envoy and Minister to U.S.A.	16 Feb., '08.
Tokugawa, *Girei*,	Marquis, formerly Daimyo of Nagoya ...	17 May, „
Tsuda, *Sen*,	agriculturist	24 April, „
Tsunashima, *Ryosen*,	a man of letters	14 Sept., '07.
Yamashina, *Kikumaro*,	His Highness	2 May, '08.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

SHINTOISM.

Viscount Kencho Suematsu, B. A., LL.M., describes Shintoism in these words:

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans....It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of the soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship....It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs ....It has existed in Japan from time immemorial, long before the introduction of Confucianism and Buddhism.

From an ethical point of view it has more teaching in it than Buddhism, but it is not so elaborate as Confucianism. Nevertheless, it has a tight grasp of the Japanese mind. It is supremely content with its simple tenets....

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal form of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of conscience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically —hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad minds as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straightforwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

patriots occupy middle rank. The latest deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjudgate the rebellious natives refusing to submit to the new rulers. A shrine of high official grade was erected in memory of the unfortunate Prince, who may therefore be regarded as the guardian deity of that new dominion.

Twelve officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

The Shindo Sect.

Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four subsects.

The Jingookyo Sect.

Originated in '89 this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

The Taishakyo Sect.

This sect is based on the Great Shrine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

The Fuso Sect.

The sect was founded by Fujiwarano Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

The Daisekyo Sect.

This is dedicated to the million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

The Jikko Sect.

The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctum at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

The Kurozumi Sect.

The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a princial object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

The Shuseiha Sect.

This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimitsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It iis dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Jisshukyo Sect.

The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura Masamochi who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christanity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

The Mikakekyo Sect.

Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long-life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

The Mihariikyo Sect.

The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

The Shinrikyo Sect.

This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

BUDDHISM.

Amidst general inertness stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One was an active part the two Hongwan temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yeikai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in 1904.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and 40 sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects have each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichren sect 9.

Hossō Sect.

The oldest sect now extant, it

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

was introduced from China about 653. A.D. Its headquarters are the Kōfuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara

Kegon Sect.

Another oldest sect, having been introduced in 736 A.D. The Todoi-ji temple of Nara famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha is the head-quarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryaku temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect.

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 809 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese Kana syllabury which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongōbu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older sub sects.

Jō-do Sect.

The sect is the first Buddhist sect founded in Japan. It was established by Genku (Honen) in 1175 The Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between the doctrines for the initiated and the doctrines for the mass, the former called the doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Holy Path indicates ways of salvation by treading the holy path of the Buddha, in other words, by one's own power, while the other means salvation by attaining a similar end by faith in the Buddha, i.e. by the power of the other. This interpretation was carried further by the Shin or True Sect described later on. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jōdo Sect.

Zen Sect.

The sect was introduced from China by Dogen in the year 1227 A.D. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non existence, of âtman (self) and of Daarma (thing), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subsects of Rinsei, Sōdo and Obaku are divisions that have appeared since the present era of Meiji, and theologically they have nothing particular to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

two headquarters for the Sōtō division.

Shin (True) Sect.

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length It was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of Hōnen, the founder of Jōdo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sutra (Amitayus). Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibitions" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Amida" which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that that is too much to be expected from people in these latter days of darkness and impurity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. One of his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shonin, established the Senshu-ji at Shimō-sa, to be subsequently removed to Issinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto. owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwan-ji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation. It may even be considered wealthy in the worldly sense. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.

The sect was founded by Nichiren in 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myōhōrengkyo" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-en-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.

This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The JISHU teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujiwara, is the headquarters.

SHRINES AND MINISTERS.

		Great Shrine of Ise.	State Shrine.	National Shrine.	Provincial Shrine.	Communal Shrine.	Village Shrine.	Ungraded Shrine.
Shrines.	1901	1	93	75	543	3,318	53,037	138,189
	1902	1	95	75	574	3,478	52,135	139,698
	1903	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,133	136,947
	1904	1	95	75	564	3,447	52,506	136,139
	1905	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,467	135,681
Ministers.	1901	73	318	216	896	3,703	9,228	1,931
	1902	72	334	220	893	3,661	9,399	1,514
	1903	73	342	222	901	3,726	9,073	1,131
	1904	73	345	219	915	3,631	8,743	1,091
	1905	73	346	227	906	3,647	8,670	1,143

BUDDHIST TEMPLES AND PRIESTS.

Sects possessing over 1000 temples are as follows:

		Tendai.	Shingon.	Jodo.	Rinsai.	Sodo.	Shinshu.	Nichiren.	Total incl'ing others.
Temples.	1901	4,603	12,930	8,304	6,123	13,708	19,630	5,195	71,988
	1902	4,600	12,930	8,303	6,122	13,708	19,639	5,195	71,992
	1903	4,711	12,727	8,374	6,151	14,207	19,451	5,068	72,208
	1904	4,711	12,721	8,371	6,142	14,211	19,447	5,074	72,191
	1905	4,707	12,708	8,377	6,142	14,217	19,460	5,079	72,206

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Priests.	1901 ...	2,828	7,459	5,971	4,313	11,736	15,676	4,163	53,126
	1902	2,830	7,648	6,132	4,408	10,492	15,666	3,971	52,108
	1903... ...	2,807	7,897	6,033	4,622	8,841	15,655	4,121	50,947
	1904... ...	2,789	7,741	6,149	4,410	9,499	15,787	4,181	51,548
	1905	2,793	7,717	6,161	4,518	9,554	15,649	3,871	51,204

CHRISTIANITY.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there). The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. Misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos* was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memorialized in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

THE REVIVAL.

It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Dr. Greene and Davis both of whom were stationed at Kobe. The people were not yet prepared to receive teaching of Christian doctrines, and the progress of evangelical work was very insignificant. On the other hand, missionaries from America and Europe kept on pouring into Japan. In 1869 America and England sent 15 men and women missionaries, and by 1882 the whole of missionary force of all Christian faiths and sects numbered 69 men and 145 women, representing 18 mission boards. The number has kept on increasing till the missionary corps of Portestant religion has grown to quite a large force at present, as seen in the figures given below.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.

The Brown School at Yokohama the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amerhest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the Tō-ō Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Dōnin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. J. H. Neeshima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Prostestant religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty, but within the last few years they were united as well as the alumni of the School, so that the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

The Situation of Christianity in Japan.

Independence Movement.—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nihon Kiristo Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter towards attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregationists started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nihon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in s similar direction.

Union Movement.—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christi-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

anity in Japan. All the Presbyterian sects represented in Japan proper have been united in the Church of Christ of Japan, and the two sister branches in Formosa are expected to join the unions. Then the two Baptist bodies are practically united, the Episcopal bodies have been united as Nihon Seikokwai, while the union of the Methodist branches was formally consummated by the general conference held in May '07.

With regard to the unity endeavor, the Right Rev. Wm. Awdry D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo has observed as follows:—

"We have then a powerful call to as much union as is possible, for the lack of it is both wasteful and paralysing now, and it will almost certainly be seen by the Japanese Christianity of the future as narrow and futile, preventing them in the name alike of history, doctrine, piety and common sense from acknowledging themselves to be followers of any of us." But the question is, how can this union be brought about among the different sects with their own separate histories, traditions and prejudices? The Bishop turns for the solution to new nations and especially perhaps through the Japanese.

STATISTICS OF PROTESTANT CHURCH IN JAPAN (1906).

Total No. of Churches and Preaching Places.	1,204
Churches wholly self supporting.	115
Churches partly self supporting.	340
Total Missionaries (including wives).	886
Native Ministers.	1,172
Total Membership.	64,621
No. of Schools of all Kinds.	1,115
No. of Teachers and Pupils.	88,760
No. of Y.M.C.S.	79
Orphanages and Homes....	23
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	8
Church of Christ in Japan.	16,346
Methodists as recently united.	13,280
Nihon Seikō-kwai.	13,012

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed. The following shows data of Catholics for 1907.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Number of Churches.	160
„ „ Foreign Missionaries.	120
„ „ Native „	33
Total Members	61,095
Number of Schools...	32
„ „ Students...	6,089
Orphanages, Homes and Kindergartens	34
Inmates in same.	1,917
Number of Y.M.C.S.	1
Hospitals and Dispensaries.	17

Russo-Greek Church.

The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Archbishop Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and he has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. He has long been the only foreign representative of the church in this country. The total number of enrolled Christians at the close of '07 was 29,973. According to the report made at the Annual Convention of the Church in July, there were, Japanese priests (*shisai*) thirty-two; deacons (*hosai*). six; foreign missionaries, Archbishop (*Dai shusai*), one and deacon, one, —altogether, forty ordained clergymen. There were besides, one hundred and sixty-four evangelists and fourteen graduates from the theological school, who may be counted evangelists, making the total one hundred and seventy-eight. There was no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak. There was no important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. Archbishop Nicolai has ever been earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, plainly stating that sooner or later the time must come when the Russian Missionary Society would inevitably cease its aid. While in view of these exhortations, more or less has been done in planning for self-support, the ability to attain it, is not yet manifest.

Religious Harmony in Japan.

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity had practically disappeared even before the outbreak of the late war, while whatever trace of the bygone days that still lingered was submerged under that tremendous wave of national uprisings which swept over the whole length and breadth of the country on that memorable occasion. It should be noted that soon after the outbreak of the war the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

cause of Japan. It was then voted that they should hold once a year a similar conference in order to cultivate friendly relation and promote harmonious working of different branches of religion. In the conference held last year a resolution was passed to the effect that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan. The inauguration meeting extended over two days and presented an edifying spectacle.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

THE JAPANESE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many other of the best institutions of the West. Planted twenty-six years ago at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 4,200 young men in 77 Associations, sixty of them in colleges, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 17 of them in towns and cities. The City Associations in Nagasaki and Osaka have fairly good buildings, and Kyoto and Kobe expect to build before long, but the best building is naturally in Tokyo, a substantial brick structure in Kanda, on the main street between the Imperial Palace and Uyeno. This building was erected through the generosity of American friends in 1894, and the annex, which is now used by the Chinese Association and the soldiers' department, in 1906. The total cost was *Y.* 120,000.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 1,100, of whom half are students, the other half professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to *Y.* 10,000. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for the past seven years. Its Board of Directors is composed of leading men in educational business and the professions. The presidents have been among the best known Christian laymen namely, the former Chief Justice Miyoshi, the late Admiral Serata, the Hon. T. Ando, the late Hon. K. Kataoka, M.P., and the present incumbent, the Hon. S. Ebara, ex-M.P.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational and social activities. As yet the physical department is only in prospect, but under the leadership of Mr. Omori, who spent several years studying physical culture in America, it gives promise of rapid growth.

A miniature of the work going on in various cities of the Empire may be seen any Sunday during the winter and spring at the Tokyo Association, when the average attendance of soldiers and students at the meetings, including all departments, is about 500; and during the week there are sixteen Bible classes conducted in English, Japanese, Chinese and Korean, and 450 men studying English in the educational classes.

With the heartiest approval of educators the Associations have erected student homes or hostels in most of the leading educational centers, not only to provide for some of the homeless students

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

from the country, but to set up centers of wholesome moral and religious influence. For this purpose *Y.* 100,000 was given in 1907 by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan so that thirteen new hostels will have been erected before the end of this year. One of these hostels may be visited at Kiristan Zaka, Tokyo.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,000 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 25 such teachers.

The adaptability of the Association was well tested during the Russo-Japanese War when a work of exceptional power was conducted among the Japanese troops in Manchuria. It is estimated that at least 500,000 different soldiers were directly affected by the ministrations of the thirty "comforting men," who were sent by the Associations. The work won its way despite suspicion and temporary opposition until the Emperor and Empress showed their approval by a gift of *Y.* 10,000. The work during the war has been followed up by similar work among the soldiers in Port Arthur and in Tokyo, and an offshoot of it is the present successful effort among the Japanese railway employees in Korea.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907. 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire and resulted in considerable accessions to the churches.

The unique importance of work among young men in Japan is illustrated by the fact that Tokyo is the greatest student center in Asla, for in addition to the 60,000 Japanese students, there are several scores of Filipino and Indian students, 500 Koreans and 5,000 Chinese. One may well exclaim: "Japan is leading the Orient, but whither!" The significance of work for the 5,000 Chinese students, representing every province in China, can hardly be over-estimated. They are freed from their conservative home environment, swept away from their old moorings, both moral and intellectual, and subject to the demoralizing influences of a large city. The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, at the invitation of the Japanese Associations and with the support of all the Christian bodies in China, was quick to seize the opportunity. There are at present eight workers, both Chinese and European, giving all their time to religious and educational work among them. One evidence of its practical value in the eyes of non-Christians is the fact that the Chinese Minister to Tokyo and Count Okuma have both given it their heartiest support. An outgrowth of the work is a church of over seventy members who are being cared for by an experienced Chinese pastor.

Another indication of the far

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

reaching influence of the Japanese Associations is the fact that when two representatives, President Harada and Dr. Motoda were sent as lecturers to India some time ago, they were everywhere received with open arms and their testimony regarding the place and power of Christianity in Japan was eagerly listened to and reproduced in the secular as well as religious press.

One of the best guarantees of the permanence of the movement in Japan is the fact that it is almost entirely self-supporting and that its direction is and has been from the first in the hands of Japanese leaders. The number of trained Japanese secretaries is growing year by year and now outnumber by two to one the number of secretaries from the West.

Information regarding the Association may be obtained upon application to the secretaries at 3 chome, Mitoshirocho, Kanda, Tokyo; telephone Honkyoku 156.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

This branch of Christian association still remains comparatively backward in growth. In fact it was formally created only three years ago. There are fourteen associations with an approximate membership of 700 in Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Tokushima and Kagoshima, and nine associations are in schools. Of these, five are general associations working among school girls.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued the present day.

The total number of temperance societies is about ninety. Some seventy of these are in Japan, four in Korea, six in Manchuria, six in Hawaii and five in America. The largest of these is the "Tokyo Temperance Society," and the oldest the "Yokohama Society." The newest and most active societies are in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway), and commercial communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory. The ninety societies have about 8,000 active members.

JAPAN WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This body, organized in 1885, represents Japan's contribution to the work of World's W. C. T. A. or White Ribbon Society. In 1907 members numbered about 5,900 with 69 branch offices throughout Japan and 5 branches abroad. Headquarters are located at Kami Nibancho, Tokyo. The society has devoted eagerly to work of social reform, as reform of abandoned women, of women's toilet with the object of adopting foreign style hair-dressing which is much simpler and far less expensive than the native style, and so forth. Madame Yajima Kajiko is the president.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XII.

CHARITY AND RELIEF.

(also some patriotic societies.)

THE RELIEF FUND.

For relief on a large scale the Relief Regulations enacted in 1899 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of Y. 560,000. The state undertakes to hand over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accuring therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen.*)

	Local apportment for the year.	Proceeds from Fund.	State Aids.	Dis'ments from Fund.	Fund existing.
1905—6 ...	169,762	1,679,744	309,999	654,164	32,574,379
1904—5 ...	177,612	1,5219,52	309,326	76,183	30,977,242
1903—4 ...	226,993	1,465,024	435,000	195,807	29,090,196
1902—3 ...	291,259	1,390,470	303,042	751,850	27,195,668
1901—2 ...	271,851	1,285,418	306,332	116,091	26,031,230

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

At end of.	Paupers		Foundlings.	
	No. supported at State expenses.	Amount paid by State.	No. of.	Expenses (State & Com'nal.)
	No.	*yen.*		*yen.*
1905	17,582	192,840	2,073	39,684
1904	18,536	201,398	2,276	39,676
1903	17,959	212,597	2,338	36,449
1902	17,036	177,444	2,447	34,127
1901	17,522	179,353	2,545	38,302

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SHARES IN RELIEF WORK OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

It is a significant fact that by far the greater part of private charity work of any large scope is conducted by Christians, both natives and aliens, and that the part played by Buddhists in this direction is shamefully out of proportion to their number. As to Shintoists, they are privileged, in popular estimate, to keep aloof from matters of this kind.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT.

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while not professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings. In May '05 T.M. the Emperor and Empress granted *yen.* 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted in '06 *yen* 2,000 with promise to give *yen* 2,000 a year for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings. Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoners' Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Correction Home were also honored with a grant of *yen* 1,000 each. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *yen* 20,000 a year in the names of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expense. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtakes one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

The chief charity institutions existing in Japan are as follows:—

CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans.—Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 1906, number of inmates under protection 1,576; fund, *yen* 361,335; receipts and disbursements, 96,268 and 84,060 respectively. Receives sick travellers from 1883, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum.—Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; at end '06 had 433 inmates and spent *yen* 74,846 and received *yen* 29,064 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

Tokyo Charity Hospital.—This is a private inst. est. 1882 at Atagocho, Tokyo; in 1906 had 95 patients in hospital, besides 22,903 out patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 312,602, disbursed *yen* 321,836 and received *yen* 55,887. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fukudenkai Orphanage.—A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu; had in its charge 112 orphans at end '07, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 24,630, and received *yen* 8,864 against 7,770 disbursed.

Tokyo House for Correction.—A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1906 were,—no. of inmates at end of year 61; fund *yen* 24,160; expenses *yen* 8,670, receipts *yen* 10,112.

The Okayama Orphanage.—The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to a state of success and usefulness through the single-hearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga) a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical School at Okayama, and who was induced by mere chance to give up his original intention and decided to devote himself to philanthropic work.

According to the latest returns the Orphanage now has under its care 486 boys and 234 girls while the total number of children cared for from the beginning has been 1945. Some 164 of the youngest and physically weakest of the children are boarded out in carefully selected farmers' families. An officer of the institution visits them once a month, keeps a record of their weight and measures and makes suggestions as to food and other matters.

The monthly outlay of the Orphanage amounts to *yen* 5,000. The expense per capita is estimated at *yen* 6. The regular income account includes a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted *yen* 2,000 in '04 and gave notice the following year that it would continue for ten years to give an annual grant; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; about *yen* 14,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum. The Orphanage has also devised various self-supporting works as printing and music and magic lantern bands. There is an endowment of *Yen* 39,363 and moreover the Orphanage possesses nine acres of land and 70 buildings in Okayama and about 175 acres of fields and forest in Hyuga, Kyushu. The appeal made by the Orphanage to the general public for the support of its work is very simple. It is to set aside every day 1/3 of a *sen* and thus secure one *yen* a year for the maintenance of this great charity. Unfortunately a debt of *yen* 72,928.16 has been incurred owing to the sudden expansion of the institution caused by its famine-relief work two years ago. There is urgent need that this debt be lifted and the institution supplied with a meeting hall and school building.

Of the orphans aided, 235 boys have become self-supporting citizens and 75 girls have either married or are supporting themselves as teachers, nurses etc.

The Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto.—It is significant that the three lepers' homes now existing in Japan, as mentioned on the list of philanthropic organizations given elsewhere, all owe their existence and maintenance to foreigners. Of the three Miss Hannah Riddell's Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto, being the earliest and most important, deserves brief description. Her work has obtained Government recognition, and the noble British lady has been granted the Blue-ribbon medal instituted in

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1881 for the express purpose of distinguishing deeds of public utility, a first foreigner so far honored in that way. The official document announcing that honor succinctly reviews the history of her work. It runs to this effect.

"On her arrival in Japan in 1890 as a member of a British missionary society Miss Riddell found near the Hommyoji Temple at Kumamoto many beggars suffering from leprosy. She took pity on them and decided to make arrangements to give them relief. With that end in view she began to raise a fund, and after years of unremitted endeavors succeeded in establishing the Kwaishun Hospital. She subsequently retired from the missionary society, to devote herself entirely to the enlargement of the hospital, which has already received 86 sufferers. The amount of money spent is over Y. 50,000. Besides over 400 persons were given treatment at the branch establishments."

In consequence of her appeal last year to the general public the work has began to attract wide attention, and a number of prominent persons in upper circles have expressed their willingness to contribute to the fund. Miss Ridell's desire is to collect a fund of Y. 60,000 to 70,000, so as to enlarge the scope of the work. The maintenance of one patient costs about Y. 100 a year. What is of far more importance medically is, that Miss Ridell's appeal has awakened the public to the necessity of enacting some regulations for isolating lepers. The regulations were passed by the Diet in 1906-7 session.

Ex-Convicts Homes.—Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1897, when 13,585 convicts were discharged. At the same time Y. 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates Y. 1,800,000 approximately. According to the latest official returns 55 homes for ex-convicts exist throughout the country, and the number taken care of in those homes aggregated up to date 5,209 classified as follows:—

Self-supporting.	1,800
Delivered to relatives	710
Dismissed	117
Re-incarcerated	207
Deserters	1,488
Died or transferred to reformatories	497
Remaining at Homes	390
	5,209

Of the Homes at present giving protection to ex-convicts following five, Miike (87 persons), Hara's and Aichi Homes (eaih 54), Salvation Army's and Nippon Jizen Kyokai (each 23), may be mention. The Homes income totalled in '60 Y. 52,000 approximately against expense of Y. 42,000. The funds possessed aggregate about 30,000 of which Ehime (Y. 6,000), Urawa (3,800). Kyoto (3,5000), Ibaragi and Shizuoka (3,100 each) head the list. While those who remained there at the end of the year numbered 442. Of those homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following.—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home at Yanagiwara, Kanda, Tokyo.—This being one of the largest and best regulated may be described at some length. It was started on

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the memorable occasion of the amnesty. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, had then been a prison chaplin ever since, and before founding the present Home he reclaimed from 1883 to '97 altogether 305 discharged convicts. With such record behind him, he was thoroughly qualified to undertake the work. The result of his work may be seen in the following complied at end of 1906.

Up to that date the Home took care of 865 ticket-of-leave convicts, 752 males and 113 females, classified as follows:—

Armed burglary	658
Murder	64
Incendiarism	38
Forgery	4
Gambling	9
Prostitutes	78
Vagrancy	14
Total	765
1st offense	326
2nd „ and over	459
10th „ „ „	66
Score of offense	13
Over 100 offense (female)	1
Total	865

How far the work has born fruits may be seen from these

	Male.	Female.
Under protection at the Home	47	8
Self-supporting in Tokyo	155	23
„ „ „ the country	252	31
Death	73	2
Whereabout unknown	119	22
Escaped	36	14
Escaped and re-convicted	70	13
Total	752	113

Of the 461 coming under the head of self-supporting, 155 children have been born of 338 reformed ex-convicts who married. It may be noted that in appreciation of the service rendered to cause of public benefit, the Home has been granted *Y.* 1,000 from the Court.

Invalidated Soldiers' Home.—This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 24 are at present living in the Home, all the rest of tens of thousand invalids which the late War produced prefering to remaining at their own home, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the newly built

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

houses at Sugamo, in the spacious ground presented by the Mitsui family.

Life Boat Society. — This was established in 1885. In 1906-'7 fiscal year the members numbered 53,989, rescue stations totalled 78. Rescue record amounted to 284 cases representing 628 ships and boats and 1577 persons rescued, while the value of cargo etc. thus saved aggregated *Y.* 1,717,430 approximately. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa is the patron of the society.

Mitsui Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family which has devoted *Y.* 1,000,000 for the purpose. Of that sum *Y.* 300,000 is appropriated towards initial expense and the remaining *Y.* 700,000 constitutes the permanent fund, the interest of which is used for maintenance. 120 patents are to be received in the hospital and 650 day patients will receive treatment. The hospital, situated in Izumi-cho, Tokyo, will be completed in a year or two.

The Japan Peace Society.—This society was formally organized in Tokyo on May 18th, '06, under the promotion of a number of leading men in business and religious circles, education, press and bench and bar. The office is now placed in Y. M. C. A. building, Tokyo.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded. — This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirt of the capital. At present 67 inmates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and last year sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about yen 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means strong financially.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, this being the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses.—The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a bad or steep road, and weight of load to be one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labor must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one horse vehicle and that for two horse carriage must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every 2½ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labor unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to 1½ years for light service by owners. Horses and cattle must

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

not be used for fighting for amusement.

The S. P. C. A.—The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, in the person respectively of Baron Senge, ex-Minister of Justice, Mr. S. Ouchi and Mr. S. Ebara. Affiliated to the Society is the Children's Kindness to Animal Society aiming at inculcating on school children the idea of treating animals with kindness. By slide lantern shows and similar devices given once a month in Tokyo the society is doing excellent work. The office is located at 145 Hommura-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

THE JAPAN BLIND MEN'S SOCIETY.

This is a philanthropic work which owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, of the Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and at present it chiefly devotes itself to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being sorely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already three or four books have been distributed at less than cost price. The Office is situated at c/o Iso Abe, No 42 Oimatsu-cho. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

The Volunteer Fleet.—The Maritime Society started in October '04 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its programme is to raise fund of Y. 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer *Sakura Maru* was launched at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki toward the end of May 1908, and order for sister ship *Umegaka Maru* was also placed with the same yard. The type is steel frame, 3,000 tons displacement with 21 knots. The Maritime Society is under the presidency of H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa and is divided into male and female departments.

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are:—

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kai	Ch.	Otsumachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Bosatsu-kai Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yō-iku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.
Dō-aisha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo).		
Ehime ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Teppo-cho, Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage...	—	Yoshiwara, Tokaido.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage	—	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Futaba Kindergarten	Ch.	Koji-machi, Tokyo.
Gifu Blind Asylum...	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital	Ch.	Gotemba, Tokaido.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Hakodate Charity Hospital	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
Haku-ai-sha Orphanage	Ch.	Kōzu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-en	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
Hei-an Orphanage	Bu.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto.
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu	—	Nishi Hori, Kumamoto.
Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Osuga-mura, Hiroshima.
Hoiku-in Orphanage	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.
Hyogo-ken ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe
Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital)	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.
Jizen Kan...	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
Jōmō Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi, Jōshu.
Kagoshima B. D. & D. School	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B. D. & D. School	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage...	Bud.	Kida, Naoyetsu.
Kane Jizen ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Bitchu-machi, Kaga.
Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo.
Keikwa Yojo-in	—	Kyoto.
Kobe Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kumo-in	—	,, ,,
Kobe Kyumin-in	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Yōro-in	Bud.	Uramonzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B. D. & D. School... ...	—	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Meternity Hospital	Ch.	Muromachi, Kyoto.
Matsuye Ji-iku Katei Gakko	—	Matsuye.
Matsuye Orphanage	Ch.	Matsuye.
Miike ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphanage	—	Takaoka, Etchu.
Muryo Shukuhaku-jo	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
Nagasaki B. D. & D. School	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki.
Nagasaki Orphanage	—	Takanohira, Nagasaki.
Ono Jizen-in	—	Kanagawa.
Osaka B. D. & D. School	—	Shio-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Charity Hospital...	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphanage	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage	—	Saga.
Sanuki Hōikukai Koji-in	—	Takamatsu.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimonoseki.
Shitsugoku-nin Hogokai (ex-Con'ts Home)	Ch.	Yamate, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo (,,) ...	Sal.Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded	Ch.	Oji, near Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Ushigome, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yōroin	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
Toyama Jizen-kai	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Omiya, Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko	—	Yokohama.
Yokohama Orphanage	Ch.	Tobe, Yokohama.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 and after the Boxer strouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers, "Hakuai Maru" and "Kosai Maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study being three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurs- training service was inaugurate in 1890 the society has turned ou at its head and and branch est blishments, thousands of nurse

The latest statistics returned end of '07 read as follows:- Managers 10, doctors 237, dispens ers 141, clerks 84 chief nurses 260, nurses (besides 678 students) 2,323 male attendants, 572 stretcher-carriers 131, artisans 3. The fund amounted to *Y.* 14,- 128,116.

The society's list of members returned at end of 1907 was as follows:—

Honorary members	44
Special members	12,093
Ordinary members	1,377,910
Correspondents (to be discontinued)	7,297
Total	1,397,344

	Number of Members.		Number of Members.
1877...	38	1903...	894,760
1887...	2,179	1904...	986,852
1892...	32,615	1905...	1,127,711
1897...	455,638	1906...	1,275,517
1902...	851,918	1907...	1,397,344

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	New admission.	Resignation.
1904	118,036	25,313
1905	178,338	35,659
1906	184,036	37,408
1907	140,427	34,163

Total assets of the Society ... ... *yen* 14,128,116

of which

Bonds	*yen* 9,227,757
Deposited at banks	2,066,829
Ships	660,000
Land	366,044
Buildings	812,301
Medical stores	578,934
Others	416,251

THE JAPAN WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

(*Aikoku Fujinkwai*).

The wonderful growth of this Association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901 its roll already numbered about 800,000 at end of Apr. '08. The League owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. 5 Feb. '07), founder of the League, twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. What she witnessed at that time, on one hand the scenes of horror and distress suffered by the poor helpless Chinese people, and on the other the strict discipline and high efficiency shown by the Japanese troops,—these made such a profound impression on the mind of the old lady, that she internally vowed to try in some suitable way to point out to her 20 million sisters at home how much they owed, for their present security and peaceful home life, to the efficient and patriotic service of the soldiers and sailors, and how, to show their appreciation of that service, they should try to do something calculated to promote the common welfare and happiness of the nation. On her return home she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the League's badge bears a figure of a scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoye one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at last the Ladies' Patriotic League has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent time. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '08 numbered no less than 143,700, and in that year alone a sum of over Y. 124,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the Empress grants Y. 2,000. In the

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

last year alone over Y. 1,800 was received as donations from foreign countries. The regular yearly contribution by a member of an ordinary kind is 2 *yen*. The League's stock fund amounts to over Y. 510,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the League played during the late War in giving comfort to soldiers and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. At present, with H.I.H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, the Board of Directors comprises, Pres., Princess Iwakura; Managers, Princesses Tokugawa, Konoye, Shimazu, Dowager Princess Mori, Princess Oyama, Marchioness Nabeshima, and Yamanouchi, and Viscountess Tani.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION.

I. JUSTICE.

1. COURTS OF LAW AND JUDICIARY FORCE.

At the End of Year.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	No. of Procurators.	No. of Barristers.	No. of Sheriffs.
1901	367	1,107	552	1,659	433
1902	367	1,303	452	1,752	449
1903	367	1,293	474	1,846	456
1904	367	1,365	483	1,924	508
1905	367	1,270	450	2,203	523

2. CIVIL CASES AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of.
1901	850	691
1902	831	662
1903	859	693
1904	798	662
1905	747	568

NATURE OF CASES AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	Per. sonal.	Land.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	Election.	General.	Total.
1901	31	164	373	8	12	13	—	76	691
1902	29	185	333	8	26	18	1	49	662
1903	35	182	348	5	12	7	5	79	693
1904	33	119	382	2	9	10	4	84	662
1905	26	93	324	6	9	5	1	114	568

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	Nationality of parties.	No. of Cases.	Cases rejected.	Cases quashed.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases remaining in hand.
1905	Japanese appellant ...	6	3	1	—	2
	Foreign „ ...	7	5	1	—	1
	Both foreign	7	1	1	—	5
	Total	23	9	3	—	8
1904		23	11	8	—	4
1903		12	6	1	—	5

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1902	22	9	8	2	3
1901	11	4	3	1	3

3. CIVIL CASES AT THE FIVE APPEAL COURTS.

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of.
1905	5,553	3,397
	775	603
1904	6,532	3,896
	780	583
1903	6,807	3,859
	774	601
1902	6,490	3,549
	823	660
1901	5,981	3,218
	896	658

NATURE OF CASES AT THE APPEAL COURTS.

	Per-sonal.	Land.	Build-ings, ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Docu-ments.	General.	Total.
1905 ..	176	414	57	1,952	38	74	48	638	3,397
	—	66	17	366	18	17	6	113	603
1904 ...	201	387	43	2,212	48	94	55	856	3,896
	—	56	18	354	9	15	3	128	583
1903 ..	101	389	57	2,299	40	76	67	722	3,859
	—	72	28	341	30	10	6	114	601
1902 ...	190	377	49	1,983	38	86	58	768	3,546
	—	76	14	425	11	18	3	113	660
1901 ...	181	456	52	1,777	39	94	62	557	3,218
	—	121	22	354	24	19	5	108	658

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE APPEAL COURTS.

Appeals coming from the District Courts.

Nationality of party.		No. of Cases.	Cases rejected.	Cases nonsuited or quashed.	Cases with-drawn.	Cases with-drawn by order.	Total.
1905	Japanese appellant ...	31	12	3	5	—	20
	Foreign „ ...	36	8	4	5	—	17
	Both foreign	21	9	3	—	—	12
	Total	88	29	10	10	—	49
1904		99	34	18	5	1	58
1903		92	31	15	5	—	51
1902		97	34	10	9	—	53
1901		68	18	5	3	1	27

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Appeals coming from the Local Courts.

There was no case of this nature in 1905.

1904	2	—	—	—	—	2
1903	3	1	1	1	—	3
1902	1	1	—	—	—	1
1901	1	—	—	—	—	—
1900	1	1	—	1	—	1

4. CIVIL CASE AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 10,000 pop.
1905	29,072	22,363	6,709	4.25
1904	38,150	29,332	8,818	6.08
1903	42,621	32,021	10,600	6.89
1902	41,557	31,315	10,016	6.87
1901	41,125	30,937	10,188	7.14

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows:—

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.
1905	Japanese plaintiff	60	41
	Foreign „	65	46
	Both foreigners	60	37
	Total	185	124
1904		244	166
1903		254	190
1902		267	198
1901		300	207

NATURE OF CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1905 ...	2,875	1,639	391	10,220	184	389	244	6,421	22,363
1904 ...	2,946	2,043	381	13,891	259	520	287	9,005	29,332
1903 ...	3,350	2,179	459	14,924	342	605	326	9,836	32,021
1902 ...	3,309	2,030	387	15,064	281	558	323	9,363	31,315
1901 ...	3,283	2,213	340	14,387	285	552	399	9,478	30,937

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

APPEALS MADE TO THE LOCAL COURTS.

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.	Nature of cases disposed of							
			Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1905	8,479	6,259	322	178	4,223	205	182	44	1,105	6,259
1904	9,508	7,103	355	214	4,896	244	189	32	1,173	7,103
1903	9,796	7,051	372	199	4,824	257	203	34	1,162	7,051
1902	9,111	6,215	360	165	4,277	234	160	34	985	6,215
1901	8,985	6,400	417	196	4,494	237	175	40	838	6,400

5. CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 1000 pop.
1905	161,227	146,142	15,085	3.01
1904	203,618	186,368	17,250	3.86
1903	221,533	200,398	21,135	4.31
1902	200,286	179,275	20,536	3.93
1901	180,279	160,051	20,678	3.63

Of the above cases those affecting aliens were as follows:—

	Nationality of party.	No. of cases.	Cases disposed of
1905	Japanese plaintiff	51	48
	Foreign „	57	43
	Both foreign	33	29
	Total	141	120
1904		153	145
1903		125	111
1902		149	141
1901		136	123

NATURE OF CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1905	2,306	2,643	66,134	3,166	2,605	363	68,925	146,142
1904	2,268	3,206	83,327	3,994	3,267	345	39,991	186,368
1903	2,389	3,472	91,480	4,608	3,604	376	94,469	200,398
1902	2,015	3,029	83,696	3,354	3,232	394	83,655	179,275
1901	2,274	2,673	70,716	3,354	3,222	375	77,437	160,051

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Law Suits on Money Matters at the First Instance Classified.

	To Y. 500.	To Y. 750.	To Y. 1000.	To Y. 2500.	To Y. 5000.	To Y. 10,000.	Over Y. 10,000.	Total cases.	Total amount of money.
1905 ...	92,229	1,418	1,151	1,537	628	261	200	97,492	23,858,731
1904 ...	117,604	1,627	1,265	1,764	688	303	243	123,494	25,159,922
1903 ...	133,016	1,829	1,398	1,879	780	369	245	139,516	26,300,607
1902 ...	120,792	1,843	1,433	1,973	760	381	239	127,418	25,411,760
1901 ...	110,428	1,835	1,496	1,961	795	372	287	117,174	26,787,288

Cases of Concilation Dealt with at the District Courts.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remaining in hand.
1905	1,072	253	588	206	25
1904	1,441	312	735	349	45
1903	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902	2,400	385	1,283	633	77
1901	3,220	498	1,814	808	100

Nature of Concillation Cases.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total
1905	116	191	42	404	22	83	50	139	1,047
1904	162	236	59	517	47	129	66	180	1,396
1903	219	344	123	702	43	185	88	295	1,999
1902	275	382	132	864	58	158	118	314	2,301
1901	358	548	115	1,209	65	255	161	409	3,120

Cases of Insolvency and No. of Persons Affected.

Cases of Rehabilitation of Civil Rights.

	Insolvency.				Rehabilitation.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Debtors.	No. of Creditors.	Amount of Credit. *Yen.*	Sanctioned.	Rejected.
1905	610	699	672	657,715	168	9
1904	735	812	786	291,754	170	8
1903	857	951	895	262,930	138	12
1902	879	983	1,065	263,600	160	9
1901	770	883	793	205,752	192	5

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

6. CRIMINAL CASES.

CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS.

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Convicted.	Male	119,695	115,215	97,701	82,234	62,778
	Female	10,605	9,920	7,673	6,229	4,775
	Total	130,300	125,135	105,374	88,436	67,553

		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Not guilty.	M.	11,314	10,653	7,972	5,326	3,459
	F.	1,216	1,135	805	460	338
	T.	12,530	11,788	8,777	5,786	3,797

7. SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

	Capital punishment.	Penal servitude. For life.	Penal servitude. Limited period.	Imp'ment with labor. Major.	Imp'ment with labor. Minor.	Confinement. Major.	Confinement. Minor.	Detention.	Total.
1901 ...	29	149	317	501	667	115,081	514	2,013	119,271
1902 ...	28	216	395	551	721	115,285	570	2,038	119,784
1903 ...	41	229	459	630	943	102,747	789	1,457	107,295
1904 ...	45	217	442	671	994	85,436	651	884	89,300
1905 ...	36	153	348	509	747	62,004	310	547	64,654

MAJOR CRIMINAL CASES.

No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused.

	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Accused.
1905	2,794	3,647
1904	3,445	4,412
1903	3,220	4,154
1902	2,867	3,763
1901	2,601	3,323

Nature of Accusations and No. of Conviction (in 1905).

Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace (sedition etc.)	22	7	—	29
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.) ...	1 062	148	5	1,215
Opium	1	—	—	1
Embezzlement of Gov. officials ...	37	15	—	52

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Murder	551	39	—	590
Assault and battery (including man-slaughter)	251	14	—	265
Arbitrary confinement, torture etc.	1	—	1	2
Desertion	1	—	1	2
Violation etc.	61	12	—	73
Offences against grandfathers and mothers and parents	21	3	—	24
Robbery and larceney	799	56	1	856
Arson	442	96	—	538
Capsizing ships	2	—	—	2
Total (1905)	3,251	318	48	3,334

Of the above of convictions 170 represented cases of judgment on default, while 3,334 were males and 313 females.

1904	3,866	509	37	4,412
1903	3,648	464	42	4,154
1902	3,045	691	27	3,763
1901	2,811	484	28	3,323

Aliens as accused.

	Capital punishment.	Penal servitude.	Imp'ment with labor.	Confinement.	Acq. or quashed.	Total.
1905	—	—	1	—	—	1
1904	—	—	5	3	2	10
1903	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902	—	—	3	2	2	7
1901	—	1	2	—	2	5

Causes of Murders classified (sentence in presence of accused.)

		Covetousness.	Adultery.	Domestic trouble.	Jealousy and dissipation.	Enmity.	Various causes.	Causes unknown	Total.
1901		7	21	249	106	162	32	16	591
1902		16	14	262	135	214	34	21	696
1903		17	12	246	165	194	41	20	695
1904		12	17	254	153	167	39	5	647
1905		9	14	224	134	145	51	5	582
1905	Male	5	13	99	125	142	45	4	434
	Female	4	1	125	9	3	6	1	148

Murders consummated were, '05,383; '04,442; '03,446; '02,469; '01,407

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes.

(Cases sentenced in presenee of accused.)

		1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Age.	Under 12 ...	13	7	12	12	16
	12 to 16 ...	93	99	106	78	82
	16 to 20 ...	361	381	363	314	312
	20 to 30 ...	1,052	1,340	1,351	1,190	1,084
	30 to 40 ...	967	1,176	1,070	976	768
	40 to 50 ...	516	681	628	545	476
	50 to 60 ...	292	343	264	263	219
	Above 60 ...	101	112	83	91	61
	Total ...	3,400	4,139	3,877	3,479	3,018

		1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
With or without consort	Unmarried	1,509	1,817	1,810	1,540	1,357
	With consort having children	1,448	1,790	1,599	1,420	1,194
	With consort childless ...	289	327	275	313	340
	Lost consort having children	48	60	83	45	41
	Lost consort childless ...	9	8	7	6	10
	Unknown	77	137	103	155	76
	Total	3,400	4,139	3,877	3,479	3,018

Cases of Minor Crimes and No. of Persons Accused.

	No. of cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Judgment declared in presence of accused. Total No.	No. per 1000 popu.
1905	54,599	68,383	61,604	1.29
1904	69,964	90,620	79,080	1.67
1903	81,467	110,496	94,719	2.03
1902	94,151	133,724	106,824	2.33
1901	99,257	140,128	108,234	2.34

Offenders Charged with Police Offence and Conviction.

	No. of offenders detained.	No. of offenders fined.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
1905	60,470	425,498	2,763	2	488,733
1904	70,187	451,367	3,226	7	525,087
1903	80,388	554,329	3,152	8	637,879
1902	65,027	510,371	3,880	5	579,283
1901	58,582	411,141	3,483	20	473,226

The foregoing figures include cases relating to alien offenders, 3 cases of detension 1901, and 1 case each of detension, fine and acquittal in 1904.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

8. APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS. (1905).

	Appeal.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
Cassation	1,715	1,520	83	112
Appeal courts ...	366	339	6	21
1905	2,081	1,859	89	133
1904	3,454	3,086	189	179
1903	3,689	2,965	240	484
1902	3,372	2,721	179	472
1901	2,694	2,342	116	236

9. APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
1905	9,838	7,665	1,549	624
1904	14,212	10,717	2,769	725
1903	16,490	11,719	2,895	1,876
1902	16,575	12,097	2,501	1,977
1901	15,004	10,279	2,499	2,226

II. PRISONS.

1. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISON INMATES AT END OF YEAR.

	No. of Prison.	Convicts.	For Correction.	Criminal Defendants.	In Separate Cells.	Infants.	Average number during the year.	Total.
1902	138	49,464	215	7,227	906	100	57,912	60,132
1903	138	54,946	361	7,522	293	111	63,233	61,402
1904	150	52,446	456	3,702	67	66	56,737	60,714
1905	150	48,344	554	3,981	76	48	53,003	34,096
1906	150	48,738	806	4,211	154	70	53,981	53,928

NOTE. The Average number was obtained by dividing the aggregate number of days of confinement of inmates by 365.

2. NEW CONVICTIONS AND POPULATION.

	Convicted.	Ratio Per 1000 pop.
1901	170,216	3.80
1902	180,607	3.97
1903	181,172	3.40
1904	158,834	3.94
1905	118,765	2.52
1906	131,003	2.75

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

3. New Convictions Classified.

	Felony.				Percent.			
	Capital Pun.	Others.	Larceny.	Police Offence.	Fel.	Lar.	Police.	Capital Pun. per 10000 pop.
1902	28	1,772	115,298	63,509	1.0	63.8	35.2	1.6
1903	38	2,128	104,390	74,616	1.2	57.6	41.2	2.1
1904	45	2,324	87,977	68,488	1.5	55.4	43.1	2.8
1905	36	1,810	63,285	53,634	1.5	53.3	45.2	3.0
1906	19	1,696	67,316	61,972	1.3	51.4	47.3	1.5

4. Frequency of Offences by Convicts.

	1st Time.	2nd Time.	3rd Time.	4th Time.	5th or over.	Total.	Offenders 2nd or over per 100 1st offenders.
1902...	121,100	28,876	12,262	6,453	11,886	180,579	66.9
1903...	116,459	30,943	13,631	7,172	12,929	181,134	80.7
1904...	100,594	25,977	12,841	6,870	12,507	158,789	91.6
1905...	29,728	12,615	7,709	4,551	8,900	63,503	113.6
1906...	30,699	12,782	7,591	4,915	10,142	66,129	115.4

Note.—In the ratio of 2nd offendars or over per 100 1st offenders cases of detention and of minor confinement in lieu of fine are excluded and in the new convicts for '05 and '06 detention and confinement in lieu of fine are excluded. This remark applies to all other tables.

5. New Convictions Classified by Education.

			Percentage.	
	Educated.	Illiterate.	Total.	Edu.	Illi.
1902	11,490	169,089	180,579	6.4	93.6
1903	9,837	171,297	181,134	5.4	94.6
1904	9,055	145,734	158,789	5.7	94.3
1905	5,240	58,263	63,503	8.2	91.8
1906	6,243	59,886	66,129	9.4	90.6

6. New Convictions Classified by Profession and Property.

	With Prop.	%	Without	%	With Profession.	%	Without.	%
1902 ...	18,264	10.1	162,315	89.9	143,015	79.2	37,564	20.8
1903 ...	16,045	8.9	165,086	91.1	137,122	65.7	44,012	24.3
1904 ...	13,046	8.2	145,743	91.8	121,805	76.7	36,984	23.3
1905 ...	6,010	9.5	57,493	90.5	56,055	88.3	7,458	11.7
1906 ...	5,740	8.7	60,389	91.3	58,283	88.1	7,846	11.9

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

7. New Convictions Classified by Age.

	12—16	16—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Above 60	Total.	Ratio of Children & Minor per 100 Adults.
1902	3,676	18,013	36,402	36,160	44,108	26,902	11,989	3,329	180,579	13.7
1903	4,157	18,618	36,535	35,281	44,245	26,636	12,158	3,504	181,134	14.4
1904	3,506	17,743	31,178	32,366	39,166	3,638	10,203	2,989	158,789	15.4
1905	1,368	7,208	11,570	11,932	15,887	9,556	4,689	1,293	63,503	15.6
1906	1,107	7,695	11,814	12,259	16,631	10,187	5,005	1,431	66,129	15.4

8. Escape of Prison-Inmates.

	Convicts.	Criminal def'ants.	Under Correction.	Separate cells.	Total.	Escape per 1000.
1902	101	45	—	—	146	2.4
1903	99	34	13	3	149	2.4
1904	93	32	13	—	138	2.3
1905	69	40	14	—	123	2.3
1906	89	57	10	3	157	2,9
Average for '87—'06.	77	37	5	3	123	—

9. Punishments on Inmates.

During 1906 cases of punishments inflicted on prisoners were as follows:—solitary confinement, 677 males, 27 females; reduced ration, 26,072 males; 552 females; corfinement in dark cells, 657 males, 5 females; solitary dinner, 15 males. Causes of punishments were:—exchanging conversation, 4,025; concealing things, 3,009; insubordination 2,468; assault and battery of fellow-prisoners, 2,361; irregular posture 2,210; altercations, 1,940; idleness, 1,573; stealing food, 1,436; exchanging substances without permission, 950; acts of violence, 467; attempting escape, 237; gambling, 236; inmoral acts, 169; other causes, 6,145.

10. Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-inmates.

	Sick per 100 inmate.	No. of time of Sickness per average inmate.	No. of days Sickness per inmate.	Mortality per 100 inmates.
1902	56.57	3.92	9.6	1.84
1903	42.67	2.82	14.8	1.84
1904	40.88	2.32	17.1	2.67
1905	51.24	2.43	16.9	2.74
1906	44.91	2.25	18.7	2.44

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

11. No. of Days work by Prison-inmates Earnings.

(A)

	No. of days work.		Earnings (*yen*).		Share given (*yen*).	
	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1902	5,895,943	9,329,001	450,108	592,111	107,232	127,678
1903	6,140,695	10,020,800	479,143	588,847	111,730	124,488
1904	6,273,080	9,838,197	470,897	535,248	107,070	111,975
1905	5,950,778	8,812,583	511,573	572,880	119,650	124,500
1906	5,657,040	8,924,048	504,648	659,606	117,040	147,273

(B)

	Average daily Earnings (*sen*).		Share given (*sen*).	
	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1902	7·6	6.3	2.5	2.3
1903	7.8	5.9	2.5	2.1
1904	7.5	5.4	2.2	1.8
1905	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.1
1906	8.9	7.4	2.6	2.5

Average yearly earnings and receipts per one worker (*yen*):—

1901	26.820	1904	25.940
1902	28.620	1905	32.003
1903	25.800	1906	33.894

12. Ratio of Prison-officers and Prison-inmates.

	per 1 warder.	per 1 turnkey.	per 1 female keeper.
1902	5.4	6.2	9.0
1903	5.8	7.0	9.2
1904	6.1	7.1	9.0
1905	5.3	6.2	8.0
1906	5.4	6.2	7.8

13. Revenue of Prisons (in *yen*).

	Ordinary.		Extraordinary.	Total.
	Earnings from work.	Other receipts.		
1903—4	996,561	6,503	61,547	1,064,611
1904—5	1,008,894	13,753	47,248	1,062,077
1905—6	1,146,262	16,089	52,982	1,205,333
1906—7	1,166,688	17,167	56,579	1,230,434
1907—8	1,054,903	5,931	53,991	1,114,825

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

14. Expenditure of Prison (in *yen*).

	Ordinary.				Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	Salaries.	Wages and sundries.	Expenses for inmates.	Others.		
1903—4 ...	324,060	2,126,691	2,893,932	520,661	342,877	6,008,221
1904—5 ...	307,062	2,116,441	2,400,289	1,098,204	234,334	5,357,331
1905—6 ...	301,372	1,993,780	2,415,694	299,254	149,033	5,159,133
1906—7 ...	301,789	2,003,4co	2,475,148	294,855	365,745	5,440,937
1907—8 ...	303,226	2,304,268	2,568,951	313,468	299,229	5,789,142

Prison Expense per 1 inmate (in *yen*)

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1902—3 ...	93.388	8.089	101.477
1903—4 ...	92.266	5.584	97.850
1904—5 ...	84.379	3.860	88.239
1905—6 ...	92.615	2.755	95.370
1906—7 ...	94.111	6.874	100.985

Prison Expense per 1 inmate (*yen*).

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1902—3 ...	93.388	8.089	101.477
1903—4 ...	92.266	5.584	97.850
1904—5 ...	84.379	3.860	88.239
1905—6 ...	92.615	2.755	95.370
1906—7 ...	94.111	6.874	100.985

III. POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE.

	No. of offices etc.	Police officers and men.	No. of population per 1 officer
1901 ...	14,991	33,949	1,332
1902 ...	15,260	34,663	1,320
1903 ...	15,425	35,128	1,328
1904 ...	15,598	34,677	1,363
1905 ...	15,690	36,101	1,326

1. Epidemic diseases and Mortality.

		Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Pest.	Others.	Mortality per 100 Cases.
1902...	Cases.	21,094	36,996	15,005	13,362	14	193	30.95
	Deaths.	4,808	8,442	4,314	9,226	9	21	
1903...	Cases.	18,852	30,311	13,702	177	58	203	25.02
	Deaths.	4,292	7,209	4,175	91	50	22	
1904...	Cases.	19,635	22,772	12,649	1	1	1,325	24.41
	Deaths.	4,627	5,166	3,720	1	1	250	
1905...	Cases.	22,879	37,988	13,261	—	282	413	24.14
	Deaths.	5,276	8,606	3,883	—	218	76	
1906...	Cases.	25,178	22,277	14,188	—	498	955	25.06
	Deaths.	5,897	5,144	4,188	—	38	146	

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

2. Suicides.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 10,000 pop.
1901	5,227	3,355	8,582	1.90
1802	5,413	3,370	8,783	1.92
1903	6,153	3,711	9,864	2.12
1904	6,245	3,904	10,149	2.15
1905	5,732	3,681	9,413	

Acts of Suicides.

Act.		1901.	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.
By Hanging	Male.	3,270	3,497	3,925	3,899	3,593
	Female.	1,507	1,487	1,704	1,718	1,591
„ Drowning	M.	990	953	1,092	1,179	1,148
	F.	1,433	1,520	1,600	1,776	1,685
„ Edged Tools	M.	205	248	242	261	186
	F.	94	99	103	79	95
„ Fire Arms	M.	162	119	127	126	117
	F.	19	8	9	8	8
„ Poisons	M.	146	110	152	155	124
	F.	73	53	76	59	58
Others	M.	454	486	615	625	564
	F.	229	203	219	264	244
Total	M.	5,227	5,413	6,153	6,245	5,732
	F.	3,355	3,370	3,711	3,904	3,681
Grand total		8,582	8,783	9,864	10,149	9,413

Case of Suicides of Over 200 Classified.

		1901.	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.
Mental derangement	Male.	2,575	2,602	2,753	2,758	2,735
	Female.	1,728	1,658	1,792	1,770	1,828
From long illness	M.	768	867	906	918	960
	F.	512	591	601	705	716
Poverty or misery	M.	703	764	1,036	1,160	869
	F.	249	260	371	477	323
Love or jealousy	M.	205	178	183	180	132
	F.	294	273	272	236	208
Remorse	M.	231	204	191	209	191
	F.	66	75	67	64	83
Domestic discord	M.	87	86	112	97	98
	F.	164	146	164	173	150

3. Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud.

	Robbery with force.	Larceny.	Peculation etc.	Total.	Sufferers per 1,000 pop.
1905	1,348	265,532	25,633	292,513	6.11
1904	1,599	299,949	27,240	328,788	6.96
1903	1,658	286,475	28,089	316,222	6.78
1902	1,424	244,192	24,232	269,848	5.90
1901	1,486	237,819	22,809	262,114	5.80

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

4. Fires.

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or damage.	Total area. *Tsubo.*	Average per cases. House.	Area.
1901	15,204	35,453	737,540	2.33	48.51
1902	13,907	36,245	730,160	2.61	52.50
1903	14,453	30,570	653,591	2.12	45.22
1904	16,236	34,217	848,476	2.11	52.26
1905	14,909	31,880	636,754	2.14	42.71

IV. HOSPITALS, DOCTORS AND MID-WIVES.

At the End of Year.	Hospitals.	Doctors. Total.	Doctors. No. per 100 pop.	Mid-wives.
1901	842	33,508	0.74	25,486
1902	828	34,577	0.76	25,704
1903	879	35,317	0.73	25,959
1904	873	36,115	0.76	26,220
1905	841	36,508	0.76	25,998

V. SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Patent Medicines and Receipts.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit of Toyama patent medicine manufacturers but chiefly from excellent system of persuasion. It consists in leaving with a house wife medicine a bag, 10 sen or more in value, and on the occasion of round next year to ask payment for whatever has been used, and then leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as followa:—

1902, 61,207; '3, 63,067; '4, 50,475; '5, 61,010; '6, 55,775,

Vaccination.

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Total	2,707,910	2,930,792	3,043,615	5,277,154	6,626,250

More than 85 out of 100 cases of first time vaccination are succcessful, as below:—

Ratio of successful vaccination on persons tried for the first time:--

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
86.59	87.33	87.33	87.23	85.44

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

For second time and over, the ratio is:—

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
32.73	34.83	34.44	33.22	33.41

VI. REFORM HOUSES FOR VICIOUS-MINDED CHILDREN.

Reform houses for taking care vicious-minded minors are still non-existent as state institutions. This defect is about to be removed by establishing five such homes in different parts of the countrty. As returned in March, '07, the census of this particular class of children is as follows:—

Offenders under 20 years old, 50,663 (30,169 from 16 years old upward; 20,494 below 16) Convicts under age in Nov., '07, numbered as follows:—

Under 14	344
Under 16	509
Under 18	219
Under 20	42
Total	1,114

Statistics of convicts under 14 are:—

1906	324	1903	294
1905	237	1902	253
1904	277		

Ratio of reform of convicts under age was; number released during five years form 1902 to 1906 was 1,635 of which 1,125 were reformed and 500 repeated offence. Existing reform schools in Nov., 1907, numbered 5 communal with 117 inmates and 12 private with 176 inmates.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURE.

GROSS AREA.

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of land in Japan proper is 38,555,229 *cho* (1 *cho*=2½ acres), distributed as follows:—

		cho
1.	Land belonging to the Crown, Government, etc. ...	...21,394,805
2.	Private land	...14,272,339
	Total	...35,667,144
3.	Highways, places under water, etc.	... 2,888,085
	Grand total	...38,555,229

ARABLE LAND.

Gross area of arable land is 6,120,519 *cho*, corresponding to only 15.7 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows:—

Paddy fields	...2,748,575
Upland fields	.. 2,296,698
Others	...1,075,246
Total	...6,120,519

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION.

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that supposing land inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Whole area.	Inclined at less than 15°.	Area under tillage.	Not yet reclaimed.
	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)	(*cho*)	(*cho*)
Honshu	...22,636,578	5,602,786	3,777,312	1,825,474
Shikoku	...1,790.346	439,671	305,959	133,712
Kyūshū	...3,676,347	1,102,666	883,008	219,656
Total	28,103,271	7,145,123	4,966,279	2,178,842
Hokkaidō	...7,848,783	2,383,889	288,925	2,094,965

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED.

The progress of reclamation is shown below :—

Year.	Arable land. (*cho*)	Dwelling-lots. (*cho*)	Others. (*cho*)	Total (*cho*)
1900	...6,823	258	708	7,789
1901	...8,464	214	409	9,083
1902	...6.714	199	333	7,246
1903	...7,491	224	854	8,569
1904	...6,223	195	1,349	7,767
	35,716	1,090	3,653	40,459

FARMING POPULATION.

According to the latest reliable returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 and '04 approximately number as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

	No. of family.		Per cent to total No.	
	1903	'04	1903	'04
Householders of all descriptions	...8,270,781	8,411,536	—	—
Those pursuing farming only...	...3,621,852	3,776,416	43.80	44.89
Those combining other occupations ...	...1,628,634	1,638,216	19.70	19.47
Total farming population	...5,250,486	5,414,632	63.50	64.36

Educated Farmers.

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the efficacy equivalent to possessing agricultural knowledge by the whole family then about 20 per cent. of Japanese farming population may be said to possess adequate knowledge on farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 249,967 in 1903 and 300,802 in '04.

Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers.

Cultivated by owners :—

	cho.			percentage.		
	1903	'04	'05	1903	'05	'05
Paddy-fields ...	...1,373,521.7	1,367,955.0	1,357,971.2	50.09	50.21	49.58
Upland farms ...	...1,428,131.9	1,462,399.7	1,483,101.7	60.55	60.93	61.50
Cultivated by tenants :—						
Paddy-fields ...	...1,368,624.4	1,356,446.2	1,381,017.3	49.91	49.79	50.42
Upland farms ...	... 930,395.5	937,619.8	928,252.7	39.45	39.07	38.50

TAXABLE LAND.

Taxable land existing on 1st. Jan. 1907 aggregated 14,111,279 *cho* officially valued at 1,408,724,703 *yen*. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table :—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Year.	Area. (000 *cho*)	Value. (000 *yen*)	Year	Area. (000 *cho*)	Value. (000 *yen*)
1901	13,550	1,384,776	1904	13,830	1,403,083
1902	13,544	1,390,235	1905	13,930	1,405,533
1903	13,663	1,394,690	1906	13,982	1,406,268

OFFICIAL VALUE, AND MARKET VALUE AND RENT OF DWELLING-LAND.

The latest investigations carried out by the Treasury were made public early in 1906. The object aimed at was to revise the rates of official value of dwelling-land, chiefly to make the valuation fair. The investigations relate to official value, market value and rent-rate of dwelling-land at all the 47 different places in Japan proper, including Okinawa and Hokkaidō, the data obtained being these :—

Rate per "tsubo (6×6ft.)" for Urban Dwelling-Land.

	Official value. *yen.*	Rent per annum. *yen.*	Market value. *yen.*
Hokkaido	.760	.663	8.977
Tokyo-fu	.878	1.079	22.801
Kyoto-fu	.366	.704	12.600
Osaka-fu	.924	.932	20.261
Kanagawa-ken	.977	.724	30.361
Hyogo-ken	.667	.406	10.501
Nagasaki-ken	.353	1.597	25.256
Shizuoka-ken	.552	.271	8.587
Shiga-ken	.509	.146	3.354
Hiroshima-ken	.522	.367	9.836
Kochi-ken	.433	.399	11.394
Yamaguchi-ken	.382	.586	6.856
Average for Japan proper	.480	.479	10.396

Rate per "tsubo" for Rural Dwelling-Land.

	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Hokkaido	.087	.050	.835
Tokyo-fu	.088	.060	.871
Kyoto-fu	.133	.053	.630
Osaka-fu	.252	.064	.899
Kanagawa-ken	.094	.057	.769
Hyogo-ken	.178	.051	.741
Nagasaki-ken	.069	.054	1.185
Aichi-ken	.139	.045	.813
Shizuoka-ken	.127	.045	.735
Aomori-ken	.052	.022	.506
Fukui-ken	.116	.034	.531
Shimane-ken	.104	.032	.514
Okayama-ken	.147	.040	.452
Tokushima-ken	.134	.038	.473
Fukuoka-ken	.084	.046	.736
Kumamoto-ken	.038	.043	.603
Average for Japan proper	.099	.036	.559

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER.

On the whole the average productive power of tilled areas has continued to make perceptible improvement, mainly in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtaind in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy-fields during the twenty years ending 1906 is shown below:—

	'87–'91	'92–'96	'97–'01	'02–'06	average 20 years
Average per *tan* (*koku*)	1.423	1.421	1.475.	1.504	1.460

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA.

The rate of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent, as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The rate is more than double for upland farms than for paddy fields, as shown below.

Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan.

	Paddy-fields (000 *cho*),	Upland farms (000 *cho*),	Total (000 *cho*).
Average of '84–'93	...2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94–'05	...2,757	2,276	5,033
Rate of increase (per cent). ...	... 3.3	7.9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent.) ...	.33	.79	.54

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Owing to petty subdivisions of farming plots, the transfer of ownership of arable land naturally takes place at a rather alarming rate. According to the investigations carried out by the Department of Finance, transfer returns for last three available years make this record:—

1902... ...9,192,718 1903... ...9,313,914 1904... ...9,981,755

AVERAGE AREA TILLED BY ONE FARMER'S FAMILY.

The average for Japan exclusive of Formosa is 4 *tan* 9 *se* 25 *bu* paddy field and 9 *tan* 7 *se* 6 *bu* upland farm. The two extremes in regard to the former are Yamagata-ken, 9 *tan* 6 *se* 7 *bu*, and Hokkaido. 1 *tan* 5 *se* 16 *bu*. In regard to upland farm the average for Ogasawara (Bonin islands), 3 *cho* 3 *tan* 3 *se* 9 *bu*, and that for Kagawa, 1 *tan* 29 *bu*, form the two extremes.

RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS.

The official returns put the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the last few years is as follows:—

	cho			per cent		
	'03	'03	'05	1903.	'04	05
One-crop fields	1,726,408.1	1,684,423.2	1,700,547.7	62.96	62.10	62.25
Two-crop fields Ordinary rotation for second crop.	840,461.7	8,374,233.1	852,663.0	30.83	32.23	31.21

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	cho			Percentage		
	'03.	'04.	'05.	'03.	'04.	'05.
Two-crop paddy-fields, Green manure for second crop.	159,275.0	3,153,703.0	178,631.6	6.21	5.67	6.54
	2,726,144.8	2,712,359.3	2,731,842.3	100.00	100.00	100 00

HUMAN LABOR AND ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE.

The area of land tilled with cattle or horse labor (1st kind) and that tilled exclusively with hands (2nd kind) are approximately as follows:—

		cho			Percentage		
		'03.	'04.	'05.	'03.	'04.	'05.
1st	Paddy-fields	1,479,632.5	1,512,473.8	1,517,185.0	54.29	55.51	55.41
	Upland farms	774,732.9	813,725.8	803,733.8	45.71	44.49	44.59
2nd	Paddy-fields	1,245,626.9	1,211,993.7	1,220,926.0	32.93	33.91	33.33
	Upland farms	1,578,128.3	1,586,334.0	1,607,584.9	66.07	66.09	66.67

ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS.

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive areas in the shape of boundary ridges and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 2 million *cho*, and about 70 per cent of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered that in Japan the greater part of paddy fields exists in tiny plots averaging less than ½ *tan*, while 70 per cent of upland fields average less than 1 *tan*. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 *tan* for the paddies. The economy of labor effected so far as past experience goes, is immense as a result of concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, as in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% and the normal average per *tan*, 1.51 *koku*, will become 1.735. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to .573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned at easy terms by the Japan Hypothetic Bank and its local representative, the People's Banks, but even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. The following shows the progress of this undertaking.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Project Sanctioned.		Commencement of work sanctioned.		Work Completed.		Expense. (yen)
	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	
1900	17	733	7	325	1	33.9	
1901	71	3,297	53	2,070	4	67.8	
1902	88	5,233	86	5,226	7	124.6	2,779,518
1903	162	6,406	133	5,138	37	699.4	
1904	175	8,247	154	6,846	51	1,878.9	
1905	217	10,972	185	9,081	34	819.8	1,410,584
1906	541	33,867	—	—	—	—	
Ending June '07	271	14,483	—	—	—	—	
Total	1,542	83,340					

MANURE.

Consumption.

The volume of consumption as investigated at the end of 1905 is roughly put as follows:—

	(in coo *yen*.)
Night soil	53,000
Stable manure	47,. 00
Bean cakes...	13,000
Fish guano...	10,000
Artificial fertilizers	8,000
Rice bran	4,300
Bones	900
Total	136,200

Home Production and Imports.

	Imports (*yen*).	Home production (*yen*).	Total.
1902	12,122,081	14,074,955	26,197,036
1903	13,161,097	17,240,776	30,401,873
1904	10,085,471	19,197,901	29,283,372
1905	22,346,518	22,011,043	44,357,561
1906	—	24,686,628	—

The artificial fertilizer industry has recently made a striking advance. In 1902 the output did not exceed *Y.* 2,380,000 approximately, but for the subsequent four years the returns were:—

	1903. *yen.*	'04. *yen.*	'05. *yen.*	'06. *yen.*
Tokyo	1,235,545	1,407,520	1,526,434	4,719,800
Osaka	1,279,801	1,415,042	1,324,200	6,356,120
Hyogo	459,329	419,450	669,330	1,789,649
Hokkaido	—	—	—	5,250,851

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

RICE.

(in 000)

	Area.	Production.	Production.	Export.		Import.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cho.	*koku.*	per *tan.*	*koku.*	*yen.*	*koku.*	*yen.*
1902	2,847	36,932	1.297	507	6,679	1,803	17,750
1903	2,864	46,473	1.623	328	4,959	4,864	51,960
1904	2,880	51,430	1.785	308	4,724	5,892	59,791
1905	2,881	38,102	1.325	208	3,126	4,638	47,981
1906	2,898	46,330	1.598	224	3,687	2,440	26,173
1907	2,906	49,043	1.688	—	3,604	—	30,931
Normal Yield	2,864	43,865	1.532	—	—	—	—

Note:—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1907 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

VARIETIES OF RICE PLANT.

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of those the following five covered over 10,000 *cho* (25,000 acres) in 1907.

Shin-riki, 612,520 *cho*; Aikoku, 143,494 *cho*; Omachi, 141,639 *cho*; Chiksei, 94,574 *cho*; Sekitori, 77,703.

The first was cultivated almost universally in Japan, excepting northern and cooler districts.

Barley, Naked Barley and Wheat.

(in 000)

	Barley.	Naked barley.	Wheat.	Total.
	koku.	*koku.*	*koku.*	*koku.*
1902	8,146	6,325	3,954	18,425
1903	7,462	4,207	1,875	13,545
1904	8,927	6,766	4,065	19,758
1905	7,621	5,360	2,290	15,272
1906	9,445	6,957	3,962	20,365
1907	10,158	7,529	4,476	22,167
Normal average yield per *tan*	1.327	.989	.851	1.080

Oats.

Oats are grown principally in Hokkaido, where the cultivation is advancing apace.

	Area.	Harvest.	Value.
	cho.	*koku.*	*yen.*
1902	9,763.9	168,277	486,336
1903	14,241.5	343,285	968,856
1904	22,213.0	418,236	1,332,313
1905	24,665.0	548,454	1,256,773

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Miscellaneous Grains.

(in 000)

	Millet.	Buck wheat.	Italian millet.	Sarva millet.
	koku.	*koku.*	*koku.*	*koku.*
1902	... 286	948	2,003	567
1903	... 359	1,172	2,312	894
1904	... 374	1,176	1,900	926
1905	... 364	1,119	1,829	705
1906	... 363	1,202	2,313	—

Beans, Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes.

(in 000)

	Soja Beans.	Red Beans.	Sweet Potatoes.	Potatoes.
	koku.	*koku.*	*kwan.*	*kwan.*
1902	...3,130	708	712,126	53,832
1903	...3,647	918	751,177	71,296
1904	...3,710	730	660,495	81,820
1905	...3,261	804	651,678	117,969
1906	...3,557	1,096	798,664	135,650

Leaf Indigo and Leaf Tobacco.

	Indigo.	Tobacco.
	1,000 *kwan.*	1,000 *kwan.*
1902	12,495	8,349
1903	13,550	11,509
1904	9,173	12,803
1905	7,254	10,077
1906	7,200	11,732

Fibers.

	Cotton.		Hemp.	
	Area.	Output.	Area.	Output.
	cho.	(1,000 *kwan*).	*cho.*	(1,000 *kwan*).
1902	20,700	3,322	16,891	2,687
1903	15,546	2,950	16,616	2,665
1904	12,870	2,720	15,716	2,727
1905	12,203	2,145	13,350	2,185
1906	9,665	1,602	13,938	2,671

Other Minor Crops.

	Area.	Output.
	cho.	*koku* or *kwan.*
Pea...	99,263	238,983 *koku*
Beans	37,747	396,712 „
Pea-nut in pod	5,453	599,838 „
Maize or Indian corn	49,443	592,930 *kwan*
Radish	94,171	662,656,280 „
Carrot (Daucus carota)	9,233	25,242,020 „

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Area. *cho.*	Output. *koku* or *kwan.*
Burdock (Lappa major)	10,821	32,976,013 *kwan*
"Konniaku" (edible root)	—	9,476,013 „
Ginger	1,899	6,145,589 „
Chilies	764	409,202 „
Lily (green) (for food)	594	525,961 „
„ (dried) („)		155,075 „
China grass	3,406	351,403 „
Sugar cane	18,908	205,902,875 „
Paper Mulberry (bark dried)	34,656	7,435,455 „
Pyrethrum	157	33,849 „
Methol-leaf (dried)	8,864	3,369,055 „
Lily for flowers	382	10,359,741 pieces.

SERICULTURE.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshiu (Yamanashi) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Joshiu (Gumma) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshiu rereel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations silk of comparatively uniform quality.

	Mulberry trees. Area. *cho*	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.		Mulberry trees. Area. *cho*	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.
1901...	...303,459	1,476,227	1904...	...324 941	1,474,587
1902...	...316,616	1,434,837	1905...	...339,971	1,484,750
1903...	...319,176	1,445,220	1906...	... —	1,407,766

Cocoons.

	Cocoons. *koku.*	Cocoons double. *koku.*	Cocoons pierced. *koku.*	Cocoons waste. *koku.*	Total Production. *koku.*
1901	1,998,018	267,057	57,189	203,917	2,526,181
1902	2,032,842	266,628	51,587	198,167	2,549,224
1903	2,074,263	267,452	50,602	194,765	2,587,082
1904	2,274,571	289,211	52,042	209,852	2,825,676
1905	2,148,162	282,041	50,359	242,771	2,723,333
1906	2,365,667	306,816	49,176	249,176	2,970,727
1907	—	—	—	—	3,456,967

Cocoons Classified by Season.

(1,000)

	Spring cocoons. *koku.*	Summer cocoons. *koku.*	Autumn cocoons. *koku.*		Spring cocoons. *koku.*	Summer cocoons. *koku.*	Autumn cocoons. *koku.*
1902...	...1,774	359	414	1905...	...1,771	367	583
1903...	...1,652	378	555	1906...	...1,865	413	692
1904...	...1,850	390	583	1907...	...2,241	469	746

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Export of Raw Silk.

	Quantity. (1,000) *kin.*	Value. (1,000) *yen.*	Highest price of Shinshiu filature.		Quantity. (1,000) *kin.*	Value. (1,000) *yen.*	Highest price of Shinshiu filature.
1901.....	8,697	74,667	945	1904.....	9,658	88,740	1,010
1902.....	8,078	76,857	1,015	1905.....	7,241	71,843	1,065
1903.....	7,315	74,428	1,060	1906.....	10,383	110,442	1,285

Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production (1906).

District.	Families engaged.	Value. *yen.*
Miye	1,345	3,312,490
Gumma	42,769	9,585,254
Aichi	2,622	8,358,883
Yamanashi	422	8,346,864
Nagano	26,502	34,999,371
Fukushima	37,530	6,188,107
Saitama	24,688	8,352,784
Gifu...	6,650	6,155,458
Yamagata	25,912	4,885,739

Production of Raw Silk and Silk Floss.

The production of raw silk and silk floss in '07 is classified as follows according to the latest returns of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

		Raw silk.	Noshi.	Kibiso.	Waste silk.	Total Value *yen.*
Filature 6,893 est'ments ...	*Kwan*	1,408,602	39,216	278,339	110,887	—
	Yen	94,586,680	393,290	2,105,870	369,870	97,454,256
Rereels 351,351 families ...	*Kwan*	655,001	94,976	79,806	70,107	—
	Yen	27,854,874	776,062	498,022	230,405	39,359,363
Doupin 43,484 families ...	*Kwan*	126,729	13,622	13,498	17,706	—
	Yen	4,386,523	92,098	97,458	73,601	4,694,681
Silk floss 161,705 families.	*Kwan*	—	77,311	—	—	—
	Yen	—	—	—	—	250,708
Total						141,759,008

Where Exported (Raw Silk).

	1903. *kin.*	1904. *kin.*	1905. *kin.*	1906. *kin.*	1907. *kin.*
U.S.A.	4,585,026	6,562,514	5,401,585	7,345,038	6,341,102
France	1,654,028	1,897,481	1,127,379	2,101,359	2,032,783
Italy	971,312	1,169,848	692,416	858,102	937,370
Other countries	105,165	28,739	17,512	79,109	42,837
Total ...	7,315,531	9,658,582	7,241,900	10,383,605	9,354,092

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Export of Waste Silk.

	Picul.	*yen.*
1905	54 100	5,601,912
1906	56,300	5,815,149
1907	—	5,571,046

The majority go to France and Italy.

Import (from China).

	Ordinary Cocoons.		Wild Cocoons.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1,000 *kin.*	1,000 *yen.*	1,000 *yen.*	1,000 *yen.*
1901	441	342	213	433
1902	648	546	418	955
1903	1,008	926	250	596
1904	540	401	176	437
1905	627	531	498	1,223
1906	1,018	799	539	1,605

Cost of Production of Silk and Sericultural Economy.

According to the current rate in the spring of '08 the market of cocoons stands at *Y.* 4 per 1 *kwamme* for the extra best grade while *Y.* 3.70 is the price given to the ordinary grade. Now for procuring 10 *kwamme* of medium quality the cost of production totals *Y.* 45 consisting of *Y.* 15 in mulberry farm, *Y.* 15 in wages (30 days work), *Y.* 10 in manure, *Y.* 5 in egg-card and sundries. In other words, a loss of *Y.* 7 is to be incurred, and it is only through the work being done by the family instead of hiring other hands and of or more less being earned by selling waste silk, that the sericulturist can maintain the business. The above remark applies to the economy of sericulture as undertaken by a family instead of a factory. The result is somewhat better when families combine into a corporation, as is the case of three noted rereeling establishments of Joshiu, viz., Usui, Shimonita and Kanra. According to this system 30 families form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes etc, and sent to Yokohama for sale. The cost of production per package of about of 9 *kwamme* amounts to *Y.* 464 approximately as follows: —

100 *kwamme* cocoons, *Y.* 370; wages (200 days' work), *Y.* 60; fuel, *Y.* 10; rereeling *Y.* 8; sundries, *Y.* 8; transportation and commission, *Y.* 8; total, *Y.* 464. One package estimated within safe limit fetches *Y.* 467 which leaves balance of *Y.* 3 in favor of sellers. This and the waste silk produced will form the profit of sericulturists. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce is encouraging this corporation plan among Japanese sericulturists.

Silk Conditioning.

There is only one establishment, the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, for the one started about the same time at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time. Applications average about 60,000 a year and of that number about 60 percent come from foreigners. The examinations are carried out under the four heads of gross weight, net weight, quality and softening allowance.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk.

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshin Kaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked with Japanese capital and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, followed by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

July–June	Total bales exported.	Of which to Europe.	Of which Jap. firms.	Total to U. S. A.	Of which Jap. firms.
1902–3 ...	... 76,434	23,182	4.6 %	48,252	43.2 %
1903–4 ...	... 74,914	25,122	2.5 „	49,472	49.9 „
1904–5 ..	... 93,908	28,406	2.0 „	65,502	47.3 „
1905–6 ...	... 75,964	20,622	3 2 „	52,072	52.2 „
1906–7 ..	... 68,962	20,493	1.8 „	43,469	61.3 „
1907–8 ...	...105,017	33,413	—	71,604	—

TEA.

Formerly export teas were recured at Yokohama and Kobe by foreign exporters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves, and in consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken. It may be noted that of export teas Shizuoka and Miye generally produce green teas while black teas are produced at Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kochi.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Manufacturers.

	Area. *cho.*	No. of Tea-manufactories.
1901	48,848	611,863
1902	49,046	594,933
1903	48,632	595,165
1904	50,782	708,199
1905	49,552	785,948
1906	50,457	—

Output of Various Kinds of Tea.

	Green. 1st kind. *kwan.*	Green. 2nd kind. *kwan.*	Green. 3rd kind. *kwan.*	Black. *kwan.*	Oolong. *kwan.*	Green. 4th kind. *kwan.*	Total. *kwan.*
1901	4,237	75,494	4,717,710	38,310	21,384	2,153,202	7,010,337
1902	4,210	61,171	4,599,690	28,906	23,162	2,066,289	6,783,428
1903	5,733	73,750	4,721,692	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,051,025
1905	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	14,898	11,687	2,131,472	6,798,113
1906	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	17,637	12,740	2,272,649	7 047,193
1907	—	75,138	4,944,086	24,626	8,922	2,249,912	7,302,684

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leading Districts of Tea Production (1906).

District.	Families engaged.	Value *yen*.
Ibaragi	...16,350	454,437
Shizuoka	...62,960	3,445,679
Kyoto	...10,090	739,152
Shiga	...28,541	374,932
Miye	...20,148	726,211
Nara	...13,247	376,393
Kumamoto	...52,337	519,106

Export of Teas.

With Ceylon and China teas to compete with in American and Canadian markets and with the grant of export subsidy discontinued in 1905, the Japanese teas find it no easy task to extend their foreign markets. The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations.

	Quantity, in 0000 *kin*.	Value. in 0000 *yen*.		Quantity. in 0000 *kin*.	Value. in 0000 *yen*.
1902 ...	...32,759	10,484	1905 ...	...29,155	10,584
1903 ...	...36,179	13,935	1906 ...	...30,021	10,767
1904 ...	...35,612	12,833	1907 ...	...30,684	12,618

Destinations of Green Tea Exported.

	U.S.A. in 0000 *kin*.	Canada. in 0000 *kin*.	China. in 0000 *kin*.	Others. in 0000 *kin*.	Total in 0000 *kin*.
1902... ...	.. 24,236	2,882	285	326	27,730
1903... ...	...26,993	3,592	26	397	31,009
1904... ...	...26,954	4,062	90	293	31,401
1905... ...	...21,075	2,699	343	308	24,426
1906... ...	...23,815	2,834	1,724	1,647	30,021
1907...	—	—	—	—	—

Destinations of Black Tea Exported.

	U.S.A.	Canada.	Total.		U.S.A.	Canada.	Total.
1901 ...	...1,719	12	2 1,735	1904 ...	...167	—	3 171
1902 ...	... 402	5	16 424	1905 ...	...290	7	2 301
1903 ...	... 751	10	30 792	1906 ...	... ...	—	— —

STOCK-FARMING.

Horses.

Horse-breeding is par excellence the question that has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest are the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Administration Bureau, specially placed under the direct control of the Cabinet and with a Privy Councillor and ex-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Minister of State as its chief. To attract public attention to this business horse racing is specially encouraged. and even betting, sternly repressed in general, is connived. The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding-industry, there being comparative absence of wide plains, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity, comparatively, on the part of farmers and general public to utilize horse-labour, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on. The policy of the Administration Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend 28 years beginning '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about *Y.* 30, 000,000.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the main island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides prossessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu are on the whole much like in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build to the Nambu, possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

Import of Foreign Horses.—Foreign horses of various breeds have been steadily imported recently in order to improve the native stock. This introduction was made soon after the Restoration, a number of stallions having been imported into Hokkaido from America in 1872. But it was after the War of 1894-'95 that the work of improvement was taken up in any systematic manner. In obedience to the resolutions of the Horse Investigation Commission that deliberated on the problem of improvement from 1895 to '97 the Government established a number of depots and studs. At the instance of the said Commission the Government imported foreign horses, as follows:—

	Arab.	Anglo-Arab.	Hackney.	Trotter.	Saddle Horse.
1900	2	5	1	—	—
1901	—	—	4	13	—
1902	—	—	—	9	—
1903	—	—	4	—	—
1904	—	—	8	—	..
1905	—	—	11	7	1
1906	41	—	—	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

In 1906 the Horse Administration Bureau purchased 48 horses at *Y.* 40,730.
1907. About 40.
1908. Gov. 40 mares and 48 stallions, besides 10 at the request of private breeders.

Depots and Studs.—The number of horses kept at the Studs and Depots for the service are as follows at end of the year.

	'05.	'06.	'07.			'05.	'06.	'07.
O.U. stud	332	396	462	Fukushima	depot	27	34	51
Kyushu „	188	140	104	Shimane	„	27	24	27
Iwate depot	97	120	153	Aichi	„	26	32	31
Miyagi „	27	39	41	Ishikawa	„	17	19	26
Kumamoto „	31	30	42	Miyazaki	„	39	44	38
Akita „	22	30	34	Nagano	„	—	—	29

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer Trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers, being generally inferior and of vicious temper. The law was enacted in 1904 but it is not yet put in force. At present the authorities confine themselves in encouraging castration by means of persuasion and a small grant of money, *Y.* 3 per head at first, but later *Y.* 4, while *Y.* 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration. Castration records are as follows:—

	No. castrated.	Disabled or died.	Castration grant.	Compensation.
			yen.	*yen.*
1905	17,927	78	53,861	2,014
1906	9,979	35	29,937	918
1907	9,902	37	39,608	1,259

Such being the case the authorities may be impelled to adopt compulsory measures of castration.

Prices of Horses.—One important result of this encouragement in horse breeding by the Government has been a marked advance of the market price of horses. At the horse fair in Morioka, Iwate, the average price of horses was *Y.* 25 in 1893, to advance to *Y.* 43 in 1897, *Y.* 56 in 1902, *Y.* 77 in 1904. At the Sambogi horse fair in Aomori, another leading market of Nambu horses, the movement recorded reads as follow: *Y.* 7.986 1884, *Y.* 15.833 1887, *Y.* 23.566 1892, *Y.* 48.131 1897, *Y.* 47.648 1902. The importance of this improvement as reflected on the market prices of horses is furnished in a marked contrast in the relative prices of colts born by pairing native mares with foreign stallions kept at Government Studs or Depots and of colts born of pure native parents.

	Average prices (*yen*) of 2 years colts.	
	Cross.	Pure native.
1900	78.256	47.305
1901	78.485	48.720
1902	123.392	73.201
1903	128.681	40.230
1904	146.326	55.100

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Number of Horses in Japan.

	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
1901	1,461,416	70,198	1,559	1,533,173	101,315	23,943
1902	1,434,566	78,805	1,737	1,515,108	100,806	27,889
1903	1,420,274	87,290	16,175	1,523,745	102,937	23,605
1904	1,284,840	103,130	2,047	1,390,017	96,805	24,876
1905	1,235,868	129,029	2,718	1,367,615	96,344	23,593
1906	1,286,896	167,382	11,188	1,465,466	99,349	21,978

Horned Cattle.

Strictly speaking only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to the neglect in breeding, somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the north-eastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearances to the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported at some unknown time into Japan. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came, originally, from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. Formerly Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire were imported in largest numbers, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brawn-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. The number imported during '07 totalled 221 (137 from U. S. A. and 70 from England). Various measures are adopted for improving cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at a district cattle show. Two cattle pastures are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, one at Nanatsgahara, Hiroshima, and the other at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The returns for the two pastures during the two last years are as follows:—

	Cattle.		Swine.	
	'06.	'07.	'06.	'07.
Imported	54	48	12	20
Foaling	65	68	38	96
Sold...	59	51	—	39

At end '07.	Cow.	Bull.	Total.	Swine.
Nanatsgahara	137	60	197	125
Tsukisappo	—	—	89	13

At the branch station at Shibuya, near Tokyo, of Tsukisappo pasture a number of swine are also kept.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Number of Cattle in Japan.

	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.
1901	1,148,202	114,333	19,806	1,282,341	151,453	17,592
1902	1,129,787	124,706	20,888	1,275,381	151,820	17,549
1903	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116	155,780	16,384
1904	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135	147,049	15,867
1905	906,441	241,443	19,726	1,167,610	145,259	14,098
1906	900,325	269,972	20,076	1,190,373	151,400	11,490

Sheep, Goats and Swine.

	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.		Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1901...	...2,545	54,724	202,037	1904 ..	...2,769	67,972	191,952
1902...	...2,289	62,203	213,417	1905...	...3,590	72,121	228,204
1903...	...2,288	62,407	212,569	1906...	...3,501	74,750	284,708

Slaughtering Returns.

	Cattle & Calves.	Horses.	Sheep & Goats.	Swine.
1901	...199,655	45,442	7,873	106,808
1902	...206,030	47,871	7,125	124,263
1903	...233,570	53,832	8,105	123,558
1904	...296,971	44,651	7,609	110,879
1905	...208,615	46,879	7,218	132,034
1906	...167,458	69,268	7,539	131,858

Leading Stock Farms.

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

Name.	Place.	Nature.	Ownership.
Niicup	Hokkaido	Horse	Court.
Tsukisappo	„	Cattle, Sheep	Government.
Makomanai	„	General	„
Kikyono	„	Horse and Cattle	Private.
Maeda Farm	„	General & farming	„
Fujino St. Farm ...	„	Horse and Cattle	„
Yamagata St. Farm...	„	„	„
Sekishinsha St. Farm	„	„	„
Iwane St. Farm... ...	„	Horse	„
Shimosa Pasture ...	Chiba	General & farming	Court.
Koiwai St. Farm ...	Iwate	General	Private.
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	„
Kozu St. Farm	Gumma	„	„
Nanatsgahara	Hiroshima	Cattle	Government.
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private

Besides the above there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Shimosa Pasture.

Shimosa pasture that belongs to the Imperial Household is the largest breeding station in Japan. It is situated about 40 miles south-east of Tokyo and covers about 8,800 acres. First started in '75 by the Home Office and transferred to the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, it was finally transferred in '85 to the Imperial Household. The assets of the pasture are represented as followes, '08.—

Horses, 691 (of which imported 308 and cross 383); Cattle, 178 (of which imported 177 and native 1); sheep 1,113. Under sundry crops, 725 *cho*; under grass, 528; wood, 1,022; leased, 46; dwelling lots and road, 196; grazing enclosures 902.

The pasture is especially noted as possessing the largest number of sheep which have somehow failed in other places.

POULTRY.

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, while poultry-yards on any large scale are practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *Y.* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded *Y.* 1,300,000 approximately but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent to 25 then to 50 some years after the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry yard in '06 at Shibuya, near Tokyo, where at end of 1907, 204 imported fowls consisting of 18 breeds were kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Humburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

Number of Households keeping Poultry, (1906).

	Barn fowl.	Duck.
Number of households	2,858,757	31,350
No. of fowl and duck	11,290,741	160,363
Value of eggs (*yen*)	13,113,371	158,244

Leading Poultry Districts in 1906.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of house-holds (*Fowls*).	Number		Eggs (*Fowls*) Price (*yen*)
		Fowls.	Ducks.	
Hyogo	77,731	288,569	5,389	393,566
Nagasaki	75,603	262,608	3,783	215,201
Niigata	101,160	335,380	5,079	411,074
Saitama	111,877	408,945	6,776	391,172
Chiba	136,088	823,235	17,708	1,211,275
Ibaragi	128,755	595,781	4,447	844,020
Tochiki	71,105	250,878	1,802	222,155
Aichi...	94,371	535,771	1 723	715,009
Shizuoka	85,630	332.922	2,584	411,173
Nagano	85,053	263,312	1,059	416,170
Kyoto	32,893	146,165	10,219	191,215
Osaka	36,234	190,572	28 737	239.993

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name of Prefecture.	No. of households (*Fowls*).	Number Fowls.	Number Ducks.	Eggs (*Fowls*) Price (*yen*)
Miyagi	51,727	251,273	3,637	287,484
Fukushima	88,395	347,010	1,067	297,194
Aomori	52,809	226,397	744	151,509
Akita	61,742	220,437	1,405	141,564
Okayama	63,850	243,775	1,852	340,535
Hiroshima	66,020	264,911	2,126	395,592
Kochi	68,922	284,797	3,314	382,829
Fukuoka	99,408	372,488	8,794	335,934
Kumamoto	86,563	336,088	2,550	279,020
Kagoshima	163,112	636,683	3,674	424,915
Hokkaido	52,494	253,492	2,353	562,220
Oita	71,608	219,279	729	181,435

Leading Districts of Dairy in 1906.

	No. of Dairy.	No. of Milk Cow.*	Milk. *koku*	Milk. *yen.*
Tokyo	371	5,570	38,763	911,127
Kyoto	101	1,321	8,773	203,044
Osaka...	107	2,052	13,845	328,027
Kanagawa...	164	1,466	8,048	207,112
Hyogo	166	1,059	7,653	198,211
Niigata	143	498	3 343	134,459
Gumma	91	644	4,081	131,384
Miye	128	795	4,303	101,495
Aichi	153	1,305	8,741	255,226
Shizuoka	162	832	3 941	117,760
Nagano	130	711	4,678	167,639
Hiroshima	96	739	4,848	157,204
Yamaguchi	102	654	3,221	135,311
Fukuoka	82	685	2,969	130,609
Hokkaido	169	1,267	6,108	155,257
Total (including other districts)	4,059	26,428	173,540	5,080,471

*Those under two years excluded.

FRUITS IN 1905.

Kinds.	No. of trees.	Yield (*kwan*)
Plums.	4,066	471,032
Peaches	4,507,349	5,413,909
Pears	4,305,458	15,211,265
Persimmons	8,111,416	44,314,555
Apples	1,811,980	6,070,647
Grapes	1,102,838	1,783,944
Orange. ("mikan")	9,053,194	23,227,716
All other kinds of Orange.	4,476,860	9,493,024

The outputs of principal fruit districts are shown below :—
Plums :—Chiba, 57,382 ; Niigata 30,716 ;
Peaches :—Tokyo 764,499 ; Okayama 428,274 ; Gifu 586,159.
Pears :—Fukushima 3,264,755 ; Nara 1,297,871 : Tokyo 1,113,520.
Persimmons :—Fukushima 1,672,567 ; Niigata 3,015.546 ; Toyama 2,765,516
Tochigi 2,262,761.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Apples:—Hokkaido 2,527,016; Aomori 2,162,530.
Grapes:—Tochigi 311,794; Yamanashi 286,265.
Orange ("mikan");—Wakayama 6,621,413; Osaka 2,474,709.

Exports of Fruits and Vegetables.

	yen.		*yen.*
1903	1,674,876	1905	1,834,653
1904	1,539,824	1906	3,392,584

COLONIZATION AND FARMING IN HOKKAIDO.

Hokkaido covers over 6,000 square *ri* with the population of only a little over 1,000,000, so that compared with other parts of Japan proper the northern island may be said to have rooms for supporting at least five times as much people as at present. The state land disposed of during the 36 years ending 1907 aggregated 1,300,000 *cho* (3¼ million acres) and there is still about as much state land left available to possession by settlers. In disposing of state land the authorities have hitherto adopted the free leasing process with eventual granting when the opening up was satisfactorily concluded within the prescribed limit of time. This leasing has been abused by "brokers" while it had further defect of not yielding any revenue to the Government, and it has been decided with the consent of the Diet to adopt from July '08 the sale system, side by side with the former method.

Sale of State Land in Hokkaido.

With the exception of a small lot not exceeding 5 *cho* (12½ acres), an individual may purchase State land within the following limit, this, however, to be increased five times for a party of applicants:—

Land for tillage	500 *cho*	at *Y.*	4½	per *cho*
„ „ stock farming	800 „	„	3	„ „
„ „ forest	800 „	„	1½	„ „
„ „ special use	10 „	„	—	„ „
„ „ other use	10 „	„	—	„ „

The work for the land purchased or leased must be finished within the following limit of time:—

Lot not exceeding 10 *cho*...	5 years.
„ „ „ 30 „	8 „
„ „ „ 30 „	10 „

For forest or peat extraction the respective limits are doubled. Land for special use is intended for small settlers who will get the land gratuitously on certain conditions. It may be add that a purchaser or leaser who has satisfactorily finished work for the land purchased or leased is entitled to further purchase or lease within the same limit as mentioned before.

Model Farming in Hokkaido.

The following three were awarded prize as model farms in Hokkaido by the jurors in the competitive exhibition held in Sapporo, 1907:—

1. *Model farming on small scale.*—The farm is situated at Shinoro, a few miles from Sapporo, and covers about 5 *cho* (12 acres), keeping 3 sheep, 1 swine and goat each and 6 fowls; compost with a sprinkling of phosphote is a principal manure; tilled with horse. Yearly disbursements including wages for labor which was supplied by the family amount on an average *Y.* 633 as against earnings of *Y.* 1,046, balance of profit *Y.* 412. If imaginary payment on account of

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

wages is excluded the net profit exceeds *Y.* 800.

2. *Model farming on large scale.*— The example is furnished by a farm belonging to the Hok-yetsu Shok-min Kwaisha situated at Noboro, some seven miles from Sapporo. It is a partnership started '86 with capital *Y.* 50,000 and owns land covering 2,017½ *cho* (about 5,043 acres) which have been brought under cultivation. The mode of working is to allot 5 *cho* (12½ acres) to each approved family of settlers, to aid expense of opening up at the rate of *Y.* 2½ per 1/10 *cho*, the settlers being under obligation to complete opening up in 4 years. One half of the opened up land is given to the settlers and for the remaining half rent is charged at the rate of *Y.* 2 to 1.4 per *tan*, but this collection is exempted for the first three years after the completion of reclamation work. Of the reclaimed land 754 *cho* have been given to the settlers and about 760 *cho* yield rent to the company, about 200 *cho* being yet under rent-free stage. The farm contains 251 families of settlers of whom 50 are tenants. In '06 the Co's receipt amounted to *Y.* 9,692 against expense of *Y.* 4,510, yielding net profit of 5,182.

3. *Model farming on large scale.*— Second example is furnished by Marquis Maeda's farm near Sapporo combining tillage and stock farming. The farm was laid out in 1888 and has land covering about 330 *cho* keeping 117 milk-cows. With the working capital of *Y.* 80,000 approximately in '06 the expense amounted to *Y.* 11,816 against earning of *Y.* 17,613, yielding net profit of *Y.* 5,797.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XV.

MINES AND MINING.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan proper may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks.

Archæan	3.78	
Palæozoic	10.24	
Mesozoic	7.95	
Cainozoi	45.84	
		67.81

Igneous Rocks.

Old period	11 27	
Young period	20.92	
		32.19
		100.00

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks or in the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and the Chichibu system or in Palæozoic formation.

Mines working veins :—

GOLD :—Hashidate in Niigata-ken, Yamagano in Kagoshima-ken, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

GOLD-SILVER : —Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Hyogo-ken, Innai in Akita-ken, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

COPPER :—Ashio in Tochigi-ken, Ozarusawa, Ani and Arakawa in Akita-ken, Okoya in Ishikawa-ken, Obiye in Okayama-ken.

LEAD :—Hosokura in Miyagi-ken, Kamioka in Gifuken.

ANTIMONY :—Ichinokawa in Ehime-ken.

TIN :—Taniyama in Kagoshima-ken.

Mines working stratified deposits :

GOLD :—Ushio, Serigano and Oku-chi all in Kagoshima-ken.

SILVER :—Tsubaki in Akita-ken.

COPPER :—Hibira and Makimine in Miyazaki-ken, Itsuki in Kumamoto-ken, Besshi in Ehime-ken, Kosaka in Akita-ken.

IRON : -Kamaishi and Sen-nin in Iwate-ken, Akadani in Niigata-ken, Nakakozaka in Gumma-ken, etc.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthractite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Principal Coal-fields.

Hokkaido coal-field. — Yubari, Sorachi, Horonai, and Ikushumbetsu are the principal fields in Hokkaidō, all these being worked by the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.). The seams contained in the Yubari-field are the most extensive, there being four seams, dipping at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, and measuring 4 to 25 ft. in thickness including parting. Sorachi contains 13 seams each measuring over 3 ft. in thickness, but as they dip too suddenly, 20-80, much difficulty is experienced in working. At present only the tenth seam is worked. Over 2 seams occur in Poronai, dipping at an angle of 18 to 40°, though at some places as much as 80°. At present five of the seams are worked. Ikushumbetsu is reserved for future exploitation. Yubari employs about 5,000 mine-workers and produces about 1,500 tons a day, and Sorachi and Horonai about 2,000 workers each, producing 500 to 600 tons.

Chikuho coal-fields.—These comprise by far the greater part of the coal-fields in Kyushu, and are at the same time the largest fields in Japan, producing more than one half of the whole output in the country. They extend over 30 miles north and south and 8 to 16 miles east to west. The principal seams contained are five with the thickness varying from 2 to 3 ft.

Mi-ike coal-fields.—These form another important coal measure in Kyushu, occupying about 14,000 acres with an output of 1¼ mil. tons in 1904. Several seams are found but only the first seam is worked at present, and it measures about 8 feet in thickness, dipping with an angle of 5½ degrees. Heavy pumping appliances are at work, the pits being exceedingly watery. At present more than 5,000 workpeople of various descriptions are at work.

Takashima coal-fields. — The three small islands, Takashima, Hajima, and Nakanoshima, lying about seven miles from Nagasaki are collectively called as Takashima coal-fields, The seams at Takashima were worked in advance of the other two as to order of exploitation. In fact the Takashima seams are noteworthy as being the first coal mine worked in European style. Takashima contains sixteen seams of which five are workable, while of the thirteen in Hajima six are workable. At present the latter is the more valuable of the two, the other being somewhat exhausted from long working. All the working galleries in both are situated under the sea. At present about 3,000 hands are employed producing about 16,000 tons a day. Takashima coal ranks best as to quality of all the different kinds of coals produced in Japan.

Petroleum.

ECHIGO:—Petroleum veins are principally found in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, and especially in the province of Echigo (Niigata-ken). The petroleum industry in Echigo dates from 1890, when for the first time boring with regular machineries was tried with excellent result. Six oil fields are found in that district, namely, Niitsu, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Kubiki, Amase, and Ojiya. Of these the first three are most important. All those produce about three million *koku* of petroleum and by products together, that is about one half of the whole consumption in Japan, and about 99 percent of the total production of the country. Of the six oil districts Ni-i-tsu produced about 800,000 *koku* in '06, Nishiyama and Higashiyama about 300,000 *koku* each, Kubiki about 70,000, and Amase and Ojiya under 10,000. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50 % inflammable portion but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less. In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies. These commercial establishments are counted by hundreds, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Takarada Petroleum Cos. (each with capital of *Y.* 10,000,000) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. started with capital of *Y.* 10,000,000 the International Oil Co. in '01 but disappointed in the original expectation it has sold its leases and plant at *Y.* 1,700,000 to the Nippon Petro. Co. On the other hand the Takarada has been amalgamated with the Nanboku Petro. Co. (cap. *Y.* 3,000,000, one-quarter paid in, aiming to exploit oil fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita). It should be noted that the advance of import duty from 20 to 50 per cent advalorem as war tax in '04 has given powerful impetus to the development of this home industry.

HOKKAIDO, FORMOSA AND AKITA.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output in them does not amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nanboku Petro. Co. lately fused into the Takarada.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

Momme=2.411 *dwts.* *Kin*=1.607 *lbs.* (*Troy*).
Kwan=10.047 *lbs.* (*Troy*). *Koku*=39.703 *gallons.*

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Lead.	
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
	momme.	*Y.* 1,000	*momme.*	*Y.* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000
1901...	660,153	3,300	14,598,749	2,116	45,652	16,252	3,004	246
1902...	793,518	3,967	15,371,045	1,936	48,390	13,742	2,740	189
1093...	835,847	4,179	15,627,245	1,969	55,312	17,202	2,875	204
1904...	736,137	3,680	10,328,575	2,276	53,538	17,979	3,004	236
1905...	812,764	4,063	22,103,408	3,293	59,158	23,663	3,787	321
1906...	726,743	3,633	20,985,741	3,439	64,191	30,079	4,687	496
1907...	735,000	3,650	23,519,189	—	63,061	—	—	—

The above do not include output in Formosa.

	Iron.		Iron Pyrites.		Antimony.		Manganese.	
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
	kwan 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*kwan* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*kin* 1.000	*Y.* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000
1901...	7,853	1,209	4,690	27	911	134	27,115	108
1902...	8,568	1,194	4.954	28	1,026	134	18,110	67
1903...	9,016	1,265	4,293	25	977	107	9,344	37
1904...	10,171	1,413	6,636	53	708	83	7,207	36
1905...	14,189	2,639	6,818	75	476	91	23,361	81
1906...	13,413	2,595	9,591	93	503	228	21,402	513

	Coal.		Sulphur.		Petroleum.		Others	Total
	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Ton 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*kin* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*koku* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000	*Y.* 1,000
1901...	9,027	30,609	27,580	386	983	2,278	34	56,705
1902...	9,742	32,304	30,478	411	877	2,077	44	56,129
1903...	10,138	29,047	38,123	571	1,065	2,819	46	57,475
1904...	10,772	29,286	42,645	571	1,073	2,776	66	58,459
1905...	11,542	40,196	41,087	575	1,187	2,942	164	78,109
1906...	12,980	63,144	47,220	613	1,378	2,145	413	108,397
1907...	13,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,457

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Export. (in 1,000)			Import. (in 1,000)		
	Copper. *kin.*	Coal. *ton.*	Sulphur. *kin.*	Iron. *kin.*	Steel. *kin.*	Petroleum. *gram.*
1901	36,656	2,951	29,879	200,952	6,030	68,996
1902	34,428	2,969	35,454	202,667	5,437	75,480
1903	46,024	3,466	42.547	236,978	5,844	59,870
1904	34,903	2,907	42,633	313,006	5.554	81,671
1905	34,099	2,532	48,991	599,303	17.270	58,703
1906	56,822	2,445	62,.00	470,665	11,589	59,429
1907	53,450	2,922	52,309	—	—	70,165

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

(1907).

Name.	Place.	Owned by	Output. Gold. *momme.*	Silver. *momme.*
Benzaiten	(Kagoshima)	T. Hidaka.	1,234	249,915
Handa	(Fukushima)	R. Godai.	7,928	165,476
Hatasa	(Gifu)	Hoseikwan Co.	—	189,838
Hasami	(Nagasaki)	S. Keto-in.	2,844	21,213
Hiragane	(Gifu)	Yokoyama, T.	—	390,791
Hisaichi	(Akita)	Mitsubishi.	—	—
Ikuno	(Hyogo)	Mitsubishi.	22,596	1,499,664
Innai	(Akita)	Furukawa.	20,193	1,206,846
Kago	(Kagoshima)	S. Horinouchi.	3,217	2,267
Kamioka	(Gifu)	Mitsui Min' Co.	—	1,336,239
Kanehira	(Ishikawa)	T. Murata.	7,129	—
Kano	(Fukushima)	Kano Min'g Co.	—	405,613
Kosaka	(Akita)	Fujita firm.	79,683	9,124,609
Kuki	(Shimane)	T. Hori.	—	317,621
Kuratani	(Ishikawa)	Kuratani Min'g Co.	19,608	293,431
Mizobe	(Oita)	T. Kojima.	3,402	3,578
Okuchi	(Kagoshima)	Iwatsuki.	49,168	18,374
Omatsuyama	(Shizuoka)	C. Omatsuyama.	5,328	35,506
Omori	(Shimane)	Fujita firm.	9,068	556,269
Omodani	(Fukui)	Mitsubishi.	—	282,723
Otani	(Kagoshima)	Otani Co.	6,452	6,402
Sado	(Sado Island)	Mitsubishi.	109,3 :4	963,753
Serigano	(Kagoshima)	Prince Shimazu.	28,508	100,310
Shikaori	(Miyagi)	S. Tokunaga.	15,333	3,601
Taiono	(Oita)	T. Nango.	20,706	13,439
Takadama	(Fukushima)	S. Hida.	3,818	37,884
Todoroki	(Hokkaido)	H. Tanaka.	8,233	502,555
Tsubaki	(Akita)	K. Takeda.	—	3,808,835
Ushio	(Kagoshima)	Ushio Co.	79,385	28,397
Washinosu	(Iwate)	B. Tameta.	12,295	—
Yamagano	(Kagoshima)	Prince Shimazu.	69,919	62,020
Yoshioka	(Okayama)	Mitsubishi.	1,080	461,170

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL COPPER MINES.

		1907. (Estimate.) *Kin.*
Ani (Akita-ken)	Furukawa firm.	2,089,321
Arakawa (Do.)	Mitsubishi.	1,256.428
Ashio (Tochigi)	Furukawa firm.	10,666,029
Beshi (Ehime)	Sumitomo family.	8,911,895
Dōgamaru (Shimane)	T. Hori.	307,943
Furo-gura (Akita)	Furukawa firm.	772,552
Hibira (Miyazaki)	M. Naito.	1,135,755
Hidate (Ibaraki)	F. Kuhara.	1,355,280
Hiragame (Gifu)	T. Yokoyama.	1,050,331
Hisaichi (Akita)	Mitsubichi.	1,201,908
Homansan (Shimane)	T. Hori.	528,933
Ikuno (Hyogo)	Mitsubishi	1,511,289
Innai (Akita)	Furukawa.	433,954
Itsuki (Kumamoto)	Itsuki Min'g Co.	249,820
Kano (Fukushima)	Kano Min'g Co.	720,167
Komaki (Akita)	Mitsubishi.	101,443
Kosaka (Do.)	Fujita firm.	12,041,857
Kusakura (Niigata)	Furukawa.	501,445
Mizusawa (Iwate)	Do.	350,036
Nagamatsu (Yamagata)	Furukawa firm.	460,698
O-arasawa (Iwate)	T. Saito.	200,025
Obie (Okayama)	K. Sakamoto.	1,176,951
Okoya (Ishikawa)	T. Yokoyama.	1,078,402
Omodani (Fukui)	Mitsubishi.	383,459
Omori (Shimane)	Furukawa firm.	390,396
Otori (Yamagata)	Do.	199,925
Ozarusawa (Akita)	Mitsubishi.	1,937,183
Sasagaya (Shimane)	T. Hori.	235,388
Takane (Gifu)	S. Asada.	175,377
Takara (Yamaguchi)	Mitsubishi.	249,821
Tsubaki (Akita)	K. Takeda.	270,882
Yakuki (Fukushima)	Yakuki Min'g Co.	298,328
Yoshioka (Okayama)	Mitsubishi.	1,435,755
Yusenji (Ishikawa)	T. Takenouchi.	718,264

OUTPUT OF IRON MINES IN 1906.

Name of Mine.		Owned by	Output. (*kwan.*)	Production (*kwan.*)
Kamaishi (Iwate-ken)		Tanaka, Chobei.	20,496,964	8,746,442
Sen-nin	„	Amenomiya, Keijiro.	3,123,684	1,154,570

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SULPHUR MINES IN 1906.

(Over 500,000 kin)

Name of Mine.	Owned by	Production *kin.*
Iwaoto (Hokkaido)	Mitsui Min'g Co.	3,454,247
Yamamoto (Hokkaido)	M. Yamamoto.	3,674,246
Yamagata's Kobui (Hokkaido)	Y. Yamagata.	9,202,726
Asada's Kobui (Hokkaido)	M. Asada.	13,132,750

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name of Mine.	Owned by	Production. *kin*
Kumadomari (Hokkaido)	K. Endo.	2,565,600
Tsurugizan (Iwate)	Mitsui Min'g Co.	3,494,400
Kokonoye (Oita)	J. Hiromi.	3,479,999
Iwojima (Kagoshima)	Do.	1,011,884

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL COAL MINES IN 1907.

(Over 100,000 in metric tons)

Name	Area. (*tsubo*)	Production. (Metric-Tons).	Owned by
Yubari (Hokkaido)	8,243,857	480,803	Hokkaido Col, S. S. Co.
Horonai (Do.)	841,155	163,013	Do.
Sorachi (Do.)	6,571,189	202,930	Do.
Uchigo (Fukushima)	3,005,766	145,515	Iwaki Tanko Co.
Iriyama (Do.)	1,061,309	204,537	Iriyama Saitan Co.
Onoda (Do.)	1,019,833	188,951	Iwaki Tanko Co.
O-jo (Do.)	456,033	86,289	O-jo Tanko Co.
Takashima (Nagasaki)	3,396,619	183,816	Mitsubishi.
Wōchi (Saga.)	2,607,241	163,013	Do.
Yoshitani (Do).	1,234,560	219,858	Yoshitani Tanko Co.
Akasakaguchi (Do.)	1,089,206	139,273	Takatori, Iko.
Kitakata (Do.)	557,739	86,840	Koga, Zenbei.
Otsuji (Fukuoka)	1,968,852	212,629	Kaejima, Tasuke.
Miike (Do.)	17,098,166	1,482,451	Mitsui Family.
Onoura (Do.)	2,300,723	593,154	Kaejima, Tasuke.
Shin-iri (Do.)	3,310,112	438,572	Mitsubishi.
2nd Fujidana (Do.)	768,019	96,321	Mitsui.
Mannoura (Do.)	1,087,012	207,372	Kaejima, Tasuke.
Yoshio (Do.)	1,654,644	216,207	Aso, Takichi.
Namazuda. (Do.)	2,337,796	244,463	Mitsubishi.
Mitsui's Yamano (Do.)	4,344,105	138,850	Mitsui.
Kamiyamada (Do.)	1,790,378	90,186	Mitsubishi.
Meiji (Do.)	1,843,853	416,421	Yasukawa, Keiichiro.
Tadakuma (Do.)	749,000	67,195	Sumitomo Family.
Kaneda (Do.)	653,457	271,328	Prince Mori.
Ho-koku (Do.)	897,014	161,920	Hiraoka, Senji.
Mitsui's Tagawa (Do.)	6,288,891	486,478	Mitsui.
Akaike (Do.)	1,835,215	182,469	Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro.
Otō (Do.)	1,314,605	179,130	Hara, Rokuro.
Futase (Do.)	2,891,787	366,128	Government.
Furukawa West (Do.)	1,494,514	376,681	Furukawa.

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL MANGANESE MINES IN 1906.

	Area. *tsubo.*	Products. *kin.*
Birika (Hokkaido)	...640 110	5,277,679
Iwasaki (Aomori-ken)	...132,276	2,175,925
Minamimata (Do.)	...170,080	504,600
Kitayama (Kyoto-fu)	... 42,225	1,134,881

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM MINES.

In 1906 (Over 50,000 Koku).

Name.	Area (*tsubo.*)	Output. (*koku.*)
Kanatsu (Niigata-ken)	482,686	62,305
Murai's Oguchi (Do.)...	83,571	92,227
Takarada's Oguchi (Do.)	249,242	131,613
Nagamine (Do.)	172.891	53,553
,, ...	1,117,852	127,358
Kamada (Do.)	172,841	49,624
Katsubo (Do.)	399,866	65.257
Hire (Do.)	140,640	57,569
Taya (Do.)	264,202	146,713

MINE-EMPLOYEES.

(At the end of June.)

	Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non-Metal-mines.	Total.	Alluvial-diggers.
1901	63,980	75,230	6,545	145,755	10,642
1902	60,339	78,894	7,706	146,939	8,440
1903	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129	6,401
1904	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829
1905	68,861	79,505	6,609	154,975	4,739
1906	73,751	106,589	7,582	187,922	5,235

WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WOKERS.

According to the researches of the Mining Bureau the condition of work and wages of mine-workers are as tabulated below.

	Metal mines.		Collieries.	
	No. of days work per month.	Average hours per day.	No. of days work per month.	Averge hours per day.
Miners	24	8	21	9
Dressers	26	11	25	11
Smelters	27	11	0	0
Mechanics	27	11	27	11
Wagon-hands...	—	—	25	11

Wages (in yen) at Metal-mines.

	Males.		Females.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners...	.657	.342	—	—
Prop-men	.580	.389	—	—
Dressers	.406	.292	.181	.110
Smelters	.534	.283	.357	.130
Wagon-hands	.546	.337	.388	.136
	.497	.278	.343	.120
Mechanics	.474	.275	—	—
	.578	.333	.120	.120
Odd-hands...	.444	.336	.391	.195
	.396	.309	.187	.146

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Wages at Collieries (*yen*).

	Males.		Females.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners	1.116	.566	.551	.350
Prop-men	1.338	.461	.508	.240
Dressers	.382	.220	.278	.189
Wagon-hands	.707	.368	.500	.228
	.680	.371	.274	.255
Mechanics	.627	.419	—	—
	.626	.430	.476	.476
Odd-hands	.494	.280	.319	.237
	.461	.275	.249	.161

ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.

	No. of accident.	Death.	Severely wounded.	Others.	Total.
1901	344	219	223	135	577
1902	472	328	209	337	874
1903	541	309	340	228	877
1904	985	267	323	629	1,219
1905	3,562	330	260	3,219	3,809
1906	6,620	763	6,519		7,282

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XVI.

FISHERY.

Fishery in Japan is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing. It is said that Japan has little or nothing to learn from foreign fishermen in this respect, and that a tour of inspection along the shores of Japan will enable one to acquire far better knowledge in practical fishery than can be obtained from the study of books.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained of everywhere and some species are even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is chiefly in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated in Hiroshima. In regard to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye, and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in the near future to the importance of regular industry.

FISHERY POPULATION.

There are about 900,000 families of fishermen or over three million individuals engaged in the marine industry. The figures correspond to about 15 per cent. of the entire population.

FISHING-BOATS.

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number about 426,000 in 1906. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft. in length, as shown below:—

	Boats over 30 ft. in length.	Boats less than 30 ft. in length.	Total.
Honshū	6,793	263,909	270,702
Shikoku	3,800	36,395	40,195
Kyūshū	182	46,224	46,406
Hokkaidō	13,847	55,279	69,126
Total	24,622	401,807	426,429

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The aggregate cost for newly built boats of full size was estimated in 1906 at *Yen* 354,083 for 2,015 and that for those of the smaller size at *Yen* 1,931,837 for 37,495.

ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN.

	(1906). Crew.			
No. of Boats.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Wrecked	583	467	211	285	963
Drifted	72	23	21	14	58
Missing	53	7	6	162	175
Upset	215	140	47	123	310
Others	26	5	—	4	9
Total	949	642	285	588	1,515

THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Catches. *yen*	Marine products. *yen*
1901	42,826,850	30,075,953
1902	44,245,254	28,656,952
1903	40,866,444	29,570,312
1904	42,632,633	31,726,659
1905	50,261,626	35,500,016
1906	54,673,844	33,543,281

The returns for 1906 may be distributed among the main divisions of the country, as :—

	Catches. *yen*	Marine products. *yen*
Honshū	40,622,177	18,483,321
Shikoku	6,077,015	2,727,854
Kyūshū	6,408,619	3,527,695
Hokkaidō	1,566,033	8,804,570
Total	54,673,844	33,543,281

Principal kinds of fish of commercial value were these in 1906 :—

Kinds.	*yen*	Kinds.	*yen*
Sardine	4,861,311	Mackerel	1,876,865
Bonito	5,303,302	Tunny	1,551,679
Squid and Cuttle-fish ...	2,902,436	Yellow-tail	2,828,359
Prawns	1,415,263	*Tai* (Pagrus)	3,790,119

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were :—

Kinds.	Value.	Kinds.	Value.
Squid dried	2,219,150	Sardine dried or dried and boiled	3,324,879
Prawns dried	816,542	Sardine (for manure)	531,942
Bonito dried or dried and boiled	5,095,044	Herring (for food)	888,036
		Herring (for manure)	4,643,100

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING DISTRICTS OF MARINE CATCHES AND PRODUCTION.

Prefecture.	Marine catches.	Marine Product.
	yen	*yen*
Tokyo	699,616	1,885,932
Chiba	4,113,307	1,633,025
Miye	2,400,857	1,057,497
Shizuoka	2,759,440	1,476,988
Iwate	1,187,932	1,164,803
Niigata	1,486,630	718,231
Ibaraki	1,221,759	759,607
Aichi	1,829,275	523,327
Toyama...	1,051,309	628,182
Ishikawa	2,038,554	379,060
Kanagawa	1,161,919	368,757
Hyogo	2,155,593	649,125
Wakayama	849,007	236,066
Yamaguchi	2,220,839	818,220
Hiroshima	1,945,949	740,003
Nagasaki	2,801,454	2,128,864
Kagoshima	2,344,461	1,409,222
Kochi	2,552,000	1,225,015
Ehime	1.867,857	890,322
Hokkaido	1,566,033	8,804,570

AQUICULTURE.

	Snapping-turtle.	Oyster.	Carp.	Eel.	Porphya.	Others.	Total.
1903 (value)...	4,662	176,544	283,543	17,642	456,872	429,104	1,366,497
1904 („)...	6,633	141,739	511,432	46,613	440,898	605,757	1,754,992
1905 („)...	9,782	527,646	482,805	42,638	684,228	682,996	2,430,145
1906 („)...	9,705	153,018	343,857	135,992	1,176,618	986,400	2,805,590

Among the miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process may deserve a brief notice, as it is so far the only patented process of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with what occurs in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster beds in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, extend 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

PELAGIC FISHERY.

This branch of fishery was for the first time granted bounty in 1897. The law was revised in '05 and was extended to bonito-fishing and several kinds of net-fishing where as formerly it was restricted to whaling and sealing. The rate as raised by the revised law is as follows:—

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the rate is:—
Per gross ton steel or iron, *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.
Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 10.
Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 20.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag :—
Steamer, *yen* 22 per gross ton ; sailer, *yen* 18.
The rate for crew is as under :—
Captain, *yen* 72 ; mate, *yen* 36 ; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be, for deep-sea fishing, 50 to 200 tons for a steamer which is to engage in the business by herself, instead of by her boats; 10 to 250 tons for a sailer engaged in net-fishing by herself and 30 to 250 for a sailer fishing with her boats. For bonito-fishing the qualified tonnage must be 10 to 30 tons for a sailer fishing by herself and 50 to 200 for a steamer fishing with boats and 15 to 150 for a sailer not using boats. For transports the limit is 80 to 350 for a steamer and 15 to 150 for a sailer.

The bounty is granted for five years, to be renewable on examination of the ship and gears after the expiration of the term. The crew should comprise Japanese subjects not less than four-fifths of the total.

The bounty granted up to date is as follows for deep-sea fishing :—

In March	No. of Boats	Fishing *yen*	Crew *yen*	Total *yen*
1905	29	20,790	6,610	27,400
1906	35	21,656	7,296	29,052
1907	44	31,787	9,207	40,994
1908 (estimate)	55	34,563	9,643	44,206

The bounty for home-built ships and equipment is :—

	No. of Ships	*yen*
1906	8	4,854
1907	12	28,712
1908	24	57,802

The bounty granted since '97 has aggregated *yen* 435,389 all told.

WHALING.

As whaling grounds the coast of Japan occupied a very high place till about 40 years ago, so much so that at one time more than 70 whaling vessels from America and Europe used to come to Japanese waters. These daring whalers did in no long time almost exterminate the species. This was not an unmixed evil, in fact it conferred a lasting benefit on Japan. These men secretly carried on the commerce or barter in the open sea with some Japanese merchants at the time when Japan was shut to outside world, while it was at the instance of those whalers who were under necessity to get supply of water, fuel and other necessaries, that the U.S. Government sent a mission to Japan and ultimately compelled the latter to assent to opening the country to foreign commerce and intercourse. During the decades that intervened from the disappearance of foreign whalers and the recent progress of deep-sea fishing in Japan the cetacea have gradually multiplied and the Japanese and Korean waters at present supply a fairly good field of whaling enterprise.

The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Since 1906 the deep-sea whaling in these waters has suddenly grown in importance, as may be inferred from the following :—

The whaling result up to date is as follows :—

In March		No. of Ships	Capture
1906	Steamer	5	434
1907	Steamer	10	939
	Sailer	1	19
1908	Steamer	18	806
	Sailer	2	22

For 1908 the captures in Japanese territoreal waters alone are given, and if those along Korean coast are added the total reached 12,000. Those deep-sea whaling returns, however, are at best approximate, for there are several whaling vessels which do not come under the bounty rules and which, in consequence, often neglect reporting themselves to the authorities. The whaling returns given under the head of Results of Pelagic Fishery are those of near-sea enterprise which is fast dwindling away. It should be noted that all those deep-sea whalers carry Norwegian harpooners.

Results of Pelagic Fishery.

	Junks.		Sailing-ship.		Steamship.		Total catch.
	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	*yen.*
July 1903—June 4	3,763	16,578	61	1,261	2	57	1,949,264
„ 1904 „ 5	3,581	20,129	41	893	2	58	1,959,087
„ 1905 „ 6	6,426	41,399	51	1,096	7	107	4,159,979
„ 1906 „ 7	4,481	43,960	132	1,801	10	148	4,569,242

Pelagic Fishery in Japan proper.

	Japanese Junks.		European style sailers			Steamers			value of Catches.
	No.	Crew.	No.	Ton	Crew	No.	Ton	Crow	*yen*
Sealing	—	—	4	334	118	—	—	—	388,419
Whaling ...	10	70	23	1,925	660	1	120	20	313,419
Shark, line ...	116	733	2	338	47	3	335	52	110,441
Tunny, line ...	115	886	24	617	339	—	—	—	47,922
„ drift ...	180	961	2	38	16	—	—	—	38,248
Cod	34	260	1	19	8	—	—	—	8,030
Mackerel ...	423	3,303	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,341
Bonito	1,191	16,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	862,049
Yellow tail ...	645	2,745	—	—	—	—	—	—	115,433
Purse seine ...	221	1,977	—	—	—	—	—	—	114,700
Others	399	1,477	—	—	—	—	—	—	165,465
Total (1906)	3,334	28,681	52	2,937	1,070	4	455	72	2,262,300
1905	3,534	27,854	48	2,632	1,059	—	—	—	1,934,458

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Pelagig Fishery off Korean Coast. (1906).

Kinds.	No. of Ships.	Crew.	Value (*yen*)
Sardine net	403	2,868	406.152
"Tai" long line	671	3,035	437,998
King fish drift-net	380	1,540	185,099
King fish hand line	1.0	634	73,497
Shark long line	101	484	13,965
Mackerel hand line	288	1,911	70,186
Trawling-net	62	212	20,218
"Teguri" hand-hauling) net ...	227	785	59,506
Diving apparatus	95	755	87,530
Ankō net	223	739	101,826
Others	494	2,063	559,188
Total	3,118	15,027	2,015,165
1905	2,902	13,689	2,225,521

Pelagic fishery on Saghalien Coast. (*1906*)

	Junks, Sailing Ships.		European Style.			Value of Catches.
	No.	crew	No.	Ton.	crew	(*yen*)
Herring ...	...15	129	—	—	—	19,200
Salmon ...	... 6	47	5	515	40	10,677
Tront ...	... 7	49	5	515	40	41,544
Others ...	... 5	20	—	—	—	11,900
Total ...	...33	245	10	1030	80	82,421

Junks and sailing ships engaging in open sea fishery on Saghalien coast are registered in the four districts of Niigata, Fukui, Shimane and Oita.

Japanese Fishery on Siberian Coast ('*06*)

	Sailing Ships.			Value of Catches.
	No.	Ton.	Crew	(*yen*)
Herring	1	95	8	1500
Salmon	...32	3,195	301	205,009
Tront	...32	3,195	301	20,603
Total	...65	6,485	610	227,112

SALT INDUSTRY.

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is a state monopoly in the island, and it was also converted into one in Japan proper at the time of the late war.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Salt fields (Area). *cho.*	No. of Furnace.	Production. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*	Average price per *koku.* *yen.*
1901	...7,970	18,977	6,908,964	8,707,340	1.26
1902	...8,255	18,678	6,120,949	8,899,569	1.45
1903	...7,967	18,096	6,482,485	9,426,832	1.46
1904	...8,063	15,988	6,920,995	9,971,328	1.44
1905	...8,063	16,295	4,767,106	10,214,200	2.14
1906	...8,295	16,184	5,578,142	9,718,062	1.74

Leading Districts of Salt Production in 1905.

Districts.	Salt field. *cho.*	Production. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*
Hyōgo	... 972	625.994	1,619,708
Okayama	... 515	473,658	899,418
Hiroshima	... 643	416,938	652,357
Yamaguchi	...1,061	757,110	1,190,954
Tokushima	... 504	491,253	808,708
Kagawa	...1,002	737,637	1,246,790
Oita	... 302	181,368	688,234

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XVII.

FORESTRY.

AREA.

Forests occupy about 59 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas or areas planted with young trees. Evils of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt; disastrous floods from which the country has not infrequently suffered being attributable to it.

Forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship :—

Area of Forests (1 *cho*=2½ *acres*)

(At end March, 1907).

Ownership.	Protection forests.	Utilization forests.	Percentage forests.	Total.
State Forests	352,754	11,584 521	82,943	12,020,218
Crown Forest	67,341	2,041,756	—	2,109,099
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forest	—	—	—	7,991,796
Total	420,096	13,626,277	82,943	22,121,113

Note. Pecentage forests mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return for the service are allowed to enjoy certain percentage of forest produce.

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES.

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are :—Camphor tree (Cinnamonum camphora), several species of oaks (Quercus ilex, Q. silva, Q. acuta, etc), several species of pines (Pinus densiflora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are :—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Cryptomeria japonica), *Hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abias firma), *Tsuga* (Tsuga Sieboldii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Kelki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Popular, Prunus, etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are :—*Todo-matsu* Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezo-matsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS.

North-eastern districts of Honshū and Hokkaidō, speaking only of Japan proper, abound in forests. Below is given a list of those prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

Hokkaido.	...12,250,995	Fukushima	...778,231
Nagano	... 1,285,242	Niigata	...634,853
Akita	... 1,163,761	Yamagata	...602,524
Gifu	... 1,131,804	Gumma	...562,208
Aomori	... 1,040,693	Ehime	...543,453
Iwate	... 902,463	Yamagachi	...504,019

FOREST ECONOMY.

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1906–1907 year (exclusive of Hokkaido, Formosa etc.)

	Timbers. Quantity. *Shakujime.* (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value. *yen.*	Fuels. Quantity. *Tana.* (ab. 3×6×6 ft.)	Value. *yen.*
"Hinoki"	868,957	2,488,793	17,430	34,417
"Hiba." (Thujopsis). ...	396,402	369,299	8,825	8,183
"Sugi" (Cryptomeria)	7,062,431	14,205,264	62,290	105,775
Pines	8,131,706	11,386,292	3,425,120	5,089,857
Abies	1,644,617	1,298,063	18,188	28,681
Tsuga	986,146	725,056	24,623	29,879
Camphor	23,900	93,233	693	973
Quercus....	188,399	526,063	517,911	1,004,467
Chestnut	563,202	936,234	157,160	207,417
"Keyaki." (Zelkowa)...	127,934	369,631	37,611	76,866
"Kunugi" (Q. serrata)	8,549	4,859	260,876	381,517
Others.	2,542,110	1,605,760	13,767,853	17,365,715
Total.	...22,564,623	34,00 ,577	18,297,980	24,333,749
Bamboos (bundles).	...4,1615,355	1,582,636	—	—

The grand total amounting to about 60 million *yen* being divided by the total area of forest land exclusive of Hokkaidō, that is, 17,922,831 *cho*, the financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1905 exclusive of Hokkaido, Formosa and other outlying places was as follows:—

	Timber. *yen*	Fagots. *yen*	Total. *yen*
State	2,696,171	833,596	3,510,767
Crown	774,316	113,601	887,917
Percentage	209,199	9,288	218,487
Public and private	...30,346,545	23,369,873	53,716,418
Total	...34,008,577	24,333,749	58,342,326

In working out the foregoing data, the area of preservation forests has been excluded.

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests as many of whose owners do not keep exact account of labour spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Receipt. *yen*	Expense. *yen*	Balance. *yen*
1900–1	...4,78·,260	1,976,601	2,804,659
1901–2	...6,166,733	2,239,953	3,926,780
1902–3	...7,832,575	2,670,635	5,161,940
1903–4	...4,456,435	3,118,581	1,337,854
1904–5	...5,378,693	2,956,552	2,422,141
1905–6	...5,016,049	2,577,498	2,438,551
1906–7	...9,169,272	3,796,862	5,372,410

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1000 *yen*.)

	Timbers.	Boards for Tea-chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboos.	Exports. Total.	Imports. Total.
1901	...1,120	270	90	386	1,966	709
1902	...1,141	413	175	304	2,033	755
1903	...1,746	539	210	240	2,735	675
1904	...2,472	549	197	283	3,501	508
1905	...4,503	464	118	298	5,385	1,331
1906	...8,449	632	132	360	9,575	1,325

Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak-wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. It should be noted that, with the object of promoting export of timbers to Manchuria, the Government appropriated early in 1905 a sum of *yen* 380,000 as fund for this purpose. The Government working plan is to export timbers from State forests through the hands of approved agents.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

The work of adjusting State forests has been proceeding for years under special account. The adjustment programme aims

(1) To dispose of 740,000 *cho* judged unimportant to State forests.
(2) To carry out final survey for 5,000,000 *cho* of State forests which to be retained as Government property.
(3) To apply suitable working plan to 2,000,000 *cho* of State forests urgently requiring such treatement.
(4) To plant and adjust State forests as follows:—to apply artificial planting to 90,000 *cho*, natural regeneration to 50,000 *cho*, to create and maintain nurseries of 550 *cho*, to arrange roads and rivers to the extent of 100 *ri* and 3,2000 *tsubo* respectively, and to establish fire zones aggregating over 2,000,000 *cho*.
(5) To purchase preservation areas of 50,000 *cho* and sheltering and intermediate areas of 140,000 *cho*.

The progress of the work so far effected and its prospective aspect are tabulated below:—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	up to 1904.	Estimate for 1905.	Estimate for 1906.	After 1907.
Disposed of (*cho*)	...227,621	34,625	82,447	396,881
Brought under work (*cho*)...	...375,804	70,000	13[illegible],000	1,531,195
Tri'lar survey (sq. *ri*)... ...	... 1,248	300	240	2,238
Contour survey (*cho*)	...593,733	159,000	360,000	3 80[illegible],266
Boundary delimitation („)	...287,946	60,000	14[illegible],000	1,260,944
Artificial planting („)...	...180,087	12,301	70,000	20,340
Natural regeneration („) ...	6,926	500	1,500	3,913
Planting in dunes etc. (*cho*) ...	4,904	600	1,650	3,164
Nurseries (1,000 *tsubo*) ...	7,160	152	1,206	862
Perm. fire zone („) ...	1,763	60	420	2,670
Temp. „ „ („) ...	16,680	20	3,700	46,104
Cons'ting forest roads (1,000 *ken*)	987	215	251	450
Forests purchased (*cho*)	470	—	500	7,500

The fund required on account of this forest adjustment is estimated at Y. 23,600,000 to be met with the proceeds obtained by selling unnecessary State forest-land From 1909 the additional land tax of about Y. 51,000 is to accrue to the Treasury from the State forest-lands disposed of, while from 1910 the proceeds from the State forests are estimated at Y. 4,400,000, to increase to Y. 66,000,000 from 1967. All this is from the 2,000,000 *cho* to be adjusted.

Regeneration work recently carried out on State forests is shown below.

Regeneration of State Forests.

	Planted area (*cho*).	No. of trees planted.	Natural regeneration area.
'06	2[illegible],925	83,802,126	5,888
'07	29,201	99,973,396	11,019
'08	32,695	107,202,442	7,923

There were besides a large quantities of seeds sown.

STATE SAWING BUSINESS.

The State has lately started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it used to dispose of trees growing in state forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number five, in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est. '07), Oita (est. '08), and Kochi (burned very recently). Six other works are to be established during the '08-09 fiscal year, at Nagano, Miyagi, Shimane and at three places in Aomori. The existing and coming state sawing pits are these:—

Name and locality.	Motive power and H. P.	Output *Shakjime* at ordinary rate.	Maximum Output.
*Aomori	210 steam	55,800	110,000
	100 elect.	—	—
Masugawa (A)...	100 steam	18,000	30,000
Ai-uchi (A)	80 „	12,000	18,000
Nijigai (A)	80 „	12,000	18,000
*Akita	295 „	54,000	90,000
Miyagi	150 „	15,000	18,000
Nagano	150 „	27,000	48,000

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name and locality.	Motive power and H. P.	Output *Shakjime* at ordinary rate.	Maximum Output.
Kochi	80 „	12,000	18,000
Hiroshima	150 „	24,000	42,000
*Ikkachi (K)	85 „	12,000	18,000
*Shimoaka (K)...	100 „	18,000	30,000
Kagoshima	150 „	24,000	44,000

Note :—* represents in actual operation, other pits being in course of construction (A)=Aomori, (K)=Kumamoto.

The result of conversion work at those places during the last three years was as follows :—

Total volume of Felling (Shakjime) and Conversion (Tana).

	1906.	1907.	1908. (estimate)
Timbers...	5,815,267	5,136,947	5,123,700
Faggots	1,264,151	1,479,137	1,499,350

Sided logs and Charcoals (Kwammie).

Timbers...	377,973	799,985	1,222,600
Charcoals	2,651	3,000	348,000

There were besides some quantities of faggots.

Hewn Boards etc.

Timbers...	44,723	132,160	290,000

KISO FORESTS.

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Rik-u (Japan sea half of Northern extremity of North-eastern Japan, and Kiso). The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari, and at present as one of the most important hereditary crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *Shakjime* (1 sh'me=ab. 12 c.f.) are felled every year and the worth of *Y.* 700,000 timbers approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso office spends about *Y.* 350,000 a year all told so that the forest yields net profit of about *Y.* 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that *Y.* 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only 4 miles and two lines of forest-path, but this will be vastly improved when the West Section of the Government Central Railway is completed, as it is to traverse the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakjime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakjime* as converted timbers to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about *yen* 2,000,-000 will be required in rail track and so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to *yen* 2,000,-000 a year. As yearly expenditure will not exceed *yen* 700,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme and net yield to the Crown will then amount to *yen* 1,300,000 a year.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CAMPHOR.

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin*=1⅓ *lb*) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor.

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosan camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains to rival the Formosan camphor, and last of all the synthetic camphor appeared to further complicate the situation. The Formosan Government has to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuels and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui firm. It is true camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakjime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible p'aces and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2¼ million *shakjime* producing 32,000,000 of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As a tree must be over 60 years old to yield a comparatively larger percentage of camphor, the supply of trees will be exhausted in a few decades.

Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past, and the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent for planting by the Government and over 3,600 acres have received planting there. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

Experiments on Camphor Twigs.

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose. The result of latest analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural College, Imperial University, Tokyo, was as follows:—

	Water.	Camphor from hydrated materials.	Camphor from dehydrated materials.
	%	%	%
Twigs	7.07	1.03	3.53
Fallen leaves	9.10	2.89	3.25
Do.	14.80	2.83	3.22
Do.	11.70	2.61	2.95

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Uses of Camphor.

Camphor is used for making celluloid, gunpowder, perfume, etc., in the following proportion.

Celluloid	70	Gunpowder	2
Medicine	16	Perfume...	2
Indian incense	10	Total	100

GAME LAW.

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present 22 species of birds are placed under absolute protection while 11 are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beasts of game. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th of the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportmen was enormous, with the necessarily evil result as to reproduction of birds, but since the fees were raised the number has markedly fallen off, as shown below.

Year.	License A.	License B.	Total.
1902	9,831	95,286	105,117
1903	9,885	93,744	103 629
1904	7,043	50,956	57,999
1905	4,602	24,497	29,099
1906	5,284	32,521	37,805

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of over *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 30 for 2nd, 7 for 3rd. Game preserves as they exist in the West are few and far between though there are about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XVIII.

INDUSTRY.

Many of the new industries since the advent of the new regime owe their inception to protection of the Government. Spinning (cotton and silk) industry, filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-works, brick-making, power loom weaving, and some others have owed inception to the Government. Between 1880, when the Regulations for Selling Government Property were enacted, and 1893 when the Tomioka Filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Governmet factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial consideration, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertaking conducted by the Government is a printing office, besides a mint.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Absolutely speaking agricultnre may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, industry, and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

Year.	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital (1000 *yen*).	Paid up Capital (1000 *yen*).	Reserves. (1000 *yen*).	Average Gross profit. (1000 *yen*).	Per Co. Paid-up. *yen*.
1896	1,367	143,618	89,900	7,404	105,060	56,765
1898	2,164	183,957	122,066	11,642	84,869	56,842
1899	2,253	222,674	147,783	13,467	98,834	65,574
1900	2,554	216,767	158,851	17,697	80,958	62,158
1901	2,477	219,350	166,293	24,057	88,554	67,135
1902	2,427	222,121	173,232	20,794	91,521	71,377
1903	2,441	214,404	170,346	29,966	87,835	69,785
1904	2,384	210,509	162,836	27,873	89,558	68,333
1905	2,449	—	189,414	45,626	—	77,343
1906	2,545	—	246,868	61,567	—	—

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the collapse of some unsound establishemnts which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of *yen* 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1905 and '6:—

Kind.	No. of Company.		Paid up Capital. (1,000 *yen*).	
	'05	'06	'05	'06
Cotton spinning	41	38	34,329	38,413
Mining and Metallurgical ...	40	54	19,433	23,146
Electric lamps	75	89	16,540	27,976
Shipbuilding	22	16	11,440	11,752
Petroleum boring	54	37	11,330	13,010
Paper mills	45	45	9,495	10,591
Gas	8	8	8,106	9,683
Coal mining	25	32	6,402	11,081
Spinning (not cotton)	4	7	5,406	9,131
Sugar refining	6	8	4,524	7,416
Raw silk	286	263	4,109	4,033
Sake brewing	230	229	4,099	3,958
Cement...	16	17	3,794	4,033
Beer brewing	8	5	3,591	9,282
Cords and Nets	12	13	2,875	856
Chemical stuffs	15	11	2,567	4,604
Fertilizers	35	44	2,430	3,103
Tissues, woollen...	8	11	2,244	2,910
Leathers	16	13	2,092	1,572
Vinegar Soy, and "Miso" ...	104	120	2,081	3,424
Printing and Type Foundry ...	107	100	2,060	2,784
Tissues, Silk	43	53	2,033	1,173
Bricks and Tiles	45	45	1,849	2,457
Oils	25	24	1,605	1,686
Grain cleaning	120	107	1,420	1,547
Copper and Iron works	21	28	1,350	2,304
Rolling stocks	2	3	1,311	1,269
Flax and hempen threads ...	4	2	1,267	60
Salt	25	29	1,078	2,805
Sawing mills	44	50	902	3,287
Knit works	15	17	861	676
Tissues, cotton	67	85	848	4,037
Ice	16	19	775	872
Tissues (other)	38	50	710	2,206
Cokes	8	8	693	240
Dyeing and bleaching	49	32	690	625
Milling	20	21	646	1,361
Matches and match-sticks ...	31	40	506	1,163
Porcelains and Earthen-wares	29	31	505	720

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woolen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES.

To mention leading districts containing companies each with over *Y.* 3000,000 p.u. we have for 1906.

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital (in *yen* 1,000)		No. of Cos.	Paid up capital (in *yen* 1,000)
Aichi	163	8,644	Niigata ...	91	13,374
Fukuoka ...	58	7,723	Okayama ...	73	6,648
Hokkaido ...	57	6,293	Osaka ...	261	40,689
Hyogo ...	150	14,099	Shizuoka ...	75	2,164
Kanagawa...	52	6,456	Tokyo ...	269	94,013
Kyoto ...	84	11,673	Wakayama	30	2,153
Miyé	48	5,921			

FACTORIES AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

	No. of factories.			No. of Operatives employed.		
	Run by motive power.	Run by manual power.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896	3,037	4,603	7,640	173,614	261,218	434,832
1898	2,964	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899	2,305	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900	2,388	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901	2,764	4,585	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902	2,991	4,830	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1903	2,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526,215
1905	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288	347,563	587,851
1906	4,656	5,705	10,361	242,288	369,233	612,177

Note:—For 1905 kinds of motive powers are as follows:—

		No. of Engines.	No. of Horse power.
Steam		4,944	198,549
Gas		227	1,710
Petroleum		369	1,821
Water wheel	Turbines	59	12,215
	Pelton's	115	7,953
	Japanese	2,011	5,116
Dynamo		507	*19,111
Motor		897	**40,509

*Besides, there are 76 Ampere, 2,808 Volt, 25,349 Kilowatt, and 200 pound.
**Besides, there are 60 Ampere and 170 Kilowatt.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KIND OF FACTORIES.

Kinds of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees (Daily average).
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,237	390	150,626
Spinning	199	45	86,030
Weaving	304	2,300	84,315
Braiding	33	84	4,076
Machinery.			
Machine making	221	34	24,543
Shipbuilding	25	29	19,535
Tools and Implements	153	115	11,751
Casting	47	62	3,148
Chemical.			
Ceramics	89	474	20,332
Gas	7	—	432
Paper-making	49	43	6,255
Dyeing	43	138	5,739
Leathers	11	14	573
Explosives	62	201	22,328
Artificial Manures	20	2	1,564
Druggist	45	39	3,040
Others	49	40	2,442
Food and Drinking.			
Brewing	82	654	16,223
Sugar-refining	5	4	1,320
Tobacco-manufacture	152	62	23,750
Tea-curing	19	13	1,270
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters ...	10	—	200
Cleaning of Grains and Flour ...	132	6	2,670
Confectionery	14	23	913
Canning, etc.	21	16	943
Others	19	78	1,971
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	145	128	12,207
Paper Ware	11	69	2,582
Wood and Bamboo Ware	137	142	9,199
Leather goods	5	14	1,031
Feather Ware	5	21	2,282
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware ...	1	110	13,589
Stone Industry	4	5	366
Lacquer Ware	1	16	322
Others	40	188	8,597
Special Workshops.			
Electricity	26	2	976
Metallurgy	154	125	58,611
Coal	79	21	6,422
Total	4,656	5,705	612,177

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Weaving Establishments, Operatives and Value of Products.

(1895 to 1906).

	Weaving houses.	Looms.	Operators.	Value (in Y. 1,000).
1895	660,408	949,123	1,042,866	96,193
1897	665,356	947,134	1,041,229	122,481
1898	654,196	946,413	1,040,958	143,739
1899	391,517	744,537	819,801	174,997
1900	368,448	769,770	868,254	178,234
1901	347,352	719,550	791,118	153,595
1902	302,267	710,395	772,964	151,187
1903	385,983	624,095	638,358	13 ,286
1904	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196
1905	448,611	734,809	769,491	154,587
1906	493,165	736,828	792,491	210,355

Leading Weaving Districts. (1)

Prefecture.	Weaving houses.	Looms. machine.	Looms. hand.	Operators.
Aichi	40,494	2,657	65,857	64,881
Chiba	3,153	1	4,414	4,491
Ehime	51,275	71	61,031	25,097
Fukui	5,929	5	26,094	27,105
Fukuoka	16,322	1	23,258	23,275
Fukushima	9,177	297	16,299	15,803
Gifu	9,055	156	13,757	15,242
Gumma	33,434	161	37,978	41,561
Hiroshima	11,626	40	14,268	16,714
Hyogo	7,359	1,751	10,959	13,173
Ishikawa	5,462	—	9,125	9,125
Kyoto	9,745	1,582	28,796	51,771
Miye	5,843	3,376	6,465	12,234
Nara	31,995	210	35,939	39,015
Niigata	23,830	724	36,283	34,897
Okayama	10,858	149	12,441	14,482
Osaka	22,451	4,643	34,946	39,931
Saitama	31,376	105	48,235	50,451
Shiga	9,683	63	5,701	16,385
Shizuoka	3,888	1,597	6,811	9,018
Tochigi	14,780	262	32,261	35,564
Tokushima	5,692	231	12,930	12,086
Tokyo	6,593	665	11,967	14,713
Toyama	3,811	50	6,737	7,301
Wakayama	7,975	944	67,702	13,365
Yamagata	5,430	411	11,159	44,655
Yamaguchi	12,731	60	22,292	21,014
Yamanashi	10,760	12	13,493	14,338

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leading Weaving Districts. (2)

Value (in Y. 1,000).

	Sik fabrics.	Silk & Cotton fabrics.	Cotton fabrics.	Hempen fabrics.	Woolen fabrics.
Aichi	923	1,741	12,226	3	160
Chiba	40	6	400	—	—
Ehime	31	12	7,241	—	—
Fukui	21,397	—	150	158	—
Fukuoka	1,176	4	2,963	—	10
Fukushima	4,987	6	165	2	38
Gifu	2,448	1,118	1,455	—	4
Gumma	9,532	3,517	1,120	—	15
Hiroshima	14	42	2,326	21	2
Hyogo	130	68	1,893	2	20
Ishikawa	12,082	36	172	73	1
Kyoto	14,629	6,888	2,327	6	—
Miye	188	127	5,700	10	57
Nara	—	23	3,275	144	6
Niigata	4,854	637	1,579	113	—
Okayama	2	326	2,176	—	82
Osaka	11	10	1,410	63	—
Saitama	3,350	979	5,766	33	—
Shiga	1,256	47	879	1,399	—
Shizuoka	59	683	1,993	18	180
Tochigi	1,546	3,563	5,094	301	2
Tokushima	83	17	1,816	1	47
Tokyo	5,111	250	1,157	11	50
Toyama	1,804	1	996	195	28
Wakayama	—	10	9,343	—	1,081
Yamagata	2,935	4	319	8	—
Yamaguchi	19	49	645	230	47
Yamanashi	2,702	1	11	—	4,330

Production (Value).

(in Y. 1,000).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Woolen.
1895	46,361	10,281	37,053	1 965	—
1897	62,663	11,727	42,032	2,903	—
1898	73,045	16,216	47,996	2,967	—
1899	84,147	18,546	45,577	3,161	3,384
1900	74,578	20,275	57,745	2,851	5,034
1901	70,061	12,180	45,607	2,775	5,083
1902	60,904	20,538	53,030	2,420	4,040
1903	36,710	13,459	45,945	2,134	4,280
1904	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044	6,760
1905	60,384	15,371	72,844	3,528	10,047
1906	93,606	20,253	86,474	3,390	6,630

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CERAMICS.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Value of Production.	Value of Exports.		Value of Production.	Value of Exports.
1897	5,163	1,819	1902	6,911	2,461
1898	4,965	1,990	1903	6,975	3,169
1899	5,867	2,181	1904	6,733	3,873
1900	5,873	2,471	1905	8,821	5,324
1901	6,935	2,491	1906	13,385	7,942

Leading Ceramic Districts (1906).

(Above Y. 150,000)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Aichi...	1,325	9,393	5,548
Fukushima	170	683	246
Gifu	1,106	5,947	2,713
Ishikawa	250	751	215
Kanagawa	201	346	365
Kyoto	265	914	1,116
Saga	259	1,846	825
Ehime	26	409	242
Hyogo	155	912	268
Miye	20	1,142	252
Nagasaki	140	1,039	268

VALUE OF LACQUER WARE PRODUCTION AND ITS EXPORT.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.	Export.		Production.	Export.
1897	4,106	767	1902	5,538	889
1898	4,885	782	1903	5,371	852
1899	5,640	988	1904	4,477	1,023
1900	6,284	1,066	1905	5 559	1,234
1901	5,768	994	1906	6,809	1,721

Leading Laquer Ware Districts (1906).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Aichi...	225	467	161
Fukui	122	445	210
Fukushima	455	1,343	441
Ishikawa	522	1,073	618
Kanagawa	299	893	326
Kyoto	247	479	451
Niigata	231	402	152
Osaka	87	274	209
Shiga	75	964	279
Shizuoka	728	2,376	676
Tokyo	243	680	371
Toyama	333	643	229
Wakayama	509	880	1,011

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MATCHES.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.		Export.	
	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value.	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value.
1897	24,038	6,548	19,538	5,641
1898	22,226	6,445	22,078	6,273
1899	25,647	5,871	19,628	5,890
1900	21,354	5,886	19,317	5,760
1901	32,901	9,266	24,990	7,392
1902	27,400	8,608	27,290	8,169
1903	32,392	9,872	28,628	8,473
1904	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,7 3
1905	38 842	12,219	37,706	10,360
1906	54,802	15,516	38,618	10,915

LEADING DISTRICTS FOR MATCH INDUSTRY (1906).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Aichi...	85	1,536	792
Hiroshima	7	532	175
Hyogo	73	11,829	8,002
Kagawa	4	481	291
Osaka	49	7,361	5,533
Shizuoka	13	338	117
Tokyo	12	474	151

VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED-WAX PRODUCTS.

	Families engaged.	Wax. (in 1,000)	Refined wax. (in 1,000)	Total. (in 1,000)
1897	2,919	2,604	—	2,604
1898	2,782	2,542	—	2,542
1899	2,148	2,894	768	3,663
1900	2,362	2,448	649	3,097
1901	2,201	1,681	1,000	2,682
1902	2,144	2,252	1,396	3.649
1903	2,094	4,301	2,722	7,024
1904	1,926	3,166	1,810	7,977
1905	2,030	4,635	2,728	7,363
1906	1,929	4,027	3,343	7,370

LEADING WAX DISTRICTS (1906).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Ehime	367	897	975
Fukuoka	444	1,075	1,376
Hyogo	4	14	468
Kumamoto	51	160	74
Oita	219	514	40
Saga	260	499	194

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MATS AND MATTING.

	Families engaged.	Value of mats for floor & matting. (Y. 1,000)	Value of Fancy matting for export. (Y. 1,000)
1900	119,169	3,726	2,460
1901	122,695	3.754	3,039
1902	116,591	3,590	4,960
1903	118.209	3,245	5,262
1904	111,309	2,847	4,135
1905	106,409	3,752	4,079
1906	110,002	5,630	4,548

Leading Mat and Matting Districts.

(Above 200,000 *yen* in 1906)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of Mats for floor & matting. (Y. 1,000)	Value of Fancy matting for Export. (Y. 1,000)
Fukuoka	8,673	13,188	253	499
Hiroshima ...	12,252	21,824	905	560
Ishikawa	4,016	5,651	235	109
Oita	27,765	51,702	1,821	4
Okayama	10,402	29,128	849	3,146
Shizuoka	4,810	8,290	340	67

PLAITS OF STRAW AND WOOD SHAVING.

	Workshops.	Employees.	Value (Y. 1,000)
1900	28,586	87,273	2,926
1901	32,107	86,538	2,516
1902	32,423	95,569	2,377
1903	37,191	166,139	3,885
1904	58,888	251,220	4,807
1905	77,877	282,272	5,426
1906	80,542	275,376	4,730

Leading Straw-Plaits Districts.

(of obove Y. 200,000 in 1906.)

	Workshops.	Employees.	Value. (Y. 1,000)
Aichi	3,409	10,478	325
Hiroshima	4,753	40,7·8	304
Kagawa	21,739	62,145	1,248
Kanagawa	301	4,220	231
Okayama	28,837	84,694	1,634
Saitama	159	10,086	291
Tokyo	534	2,790	91
Yamaguchi	6,316	13,799	252

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

VEGETABLE OILS.

	Eamilies engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1000)
1897	8,247	—	6,919
1898	8,212	—	6,136
1899	6,978	15,419	8,635
1900	7,395	16,231	9,656
1901	7.155	14,778	9,663
1902	7,632	14, 46	9,314
1903	7,918	14,382	8,078
1904	9,377	13,930	7,266
1905	10,808	18,933	8,899
1906	9,002	17,002	11,613

Leading Vegetable Oils Districts.

(Places which produced above Y. 250,000 in 1906).

	Families engaged	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Aichi	102	498	601
Chiba	299	451	396
Fukuoka	559	841	1,518
Kagoshima	330	700	499
Miye	146	488	817
Osaka	167	931	1,681
Shiga	182	392	1,068
Hyogo	150	316	757

JAPANESE PAPER.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
1897	66,356	—	12,261
1898	66,702	—	12,392
1899	65,514	157,832	11,992
1900	67,207	176,189	13,985
1901	68,562	199,258	12,650
1902	63 913	179,659	14,159
1903	63,526	172,314	12,413
1904	59,518	167,242	13,543
1905	61,641	169,821	13,722
1906	61,262	174,368	15,480

Japanese Paper Districts.

(Places which produced above Y. 300,000 in 1906).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Ehime	4,638	11,402	1,443
Fukui	1,038	3,356	485
Fukuoka	2,381	8,394	1,061
Gifu	4,621	16,290	1,128

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Hiroshima	3,273	4,862	429
Hyogo	1,048	4,114	723
Kagawa	148	1,807	312
Kochi	5,006	17,909	2,693
Okayama	893	4,246	509
Saitama	1,800	3,906	533
Shizuoka	2,296	5,660	763
Tokyo	1,570	4,904	512
Yamaguchi	3,914	11,163	547

EUROPEAN PAPER.

	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. (in Y. 1,000).	No. of Machines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Products. (in 1,000 *yen*)
1895 ...	... 10	2,558	38	3,008	—	—
1897 ...	... 9	4,091	34	2,933	273	3,006
1898 ...	... 11	6,736	48	5,080	2,724	2,901
1899 ...	... 12	7,005	84	7,568	3,031	4,947
1900 ...	... 12	8,404	82	8,168	3,351	7,001
1901 ...	... 13	8,225	101	10,397	3,932	7,140
1902 ...	... 12	8,471	75	16,163	3,621	7,150
1903 ...	... 11	7,117	72	14,165	3,389	7,171
1904 ...	... 19	8,127	92	16,212	4,378	10,434
1905 ...	... 21	9,483	109	22,967	4,894	11,059
1906 ...	... 22	11,645	118	14,363	5,552	14,157

LEADING EUROPEAN PAPER MANUF'ING COMPANIES.

(OF ABOVE Y. 500,000 IN 1906).

	Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	No. of machine	Average of Daily Horse power.	Employees.	Value of Production. (in 1,000 *yen*.)
Printing Bureau ...	1,005	13	1,215	1,388	1,776
Oji Seishi Co. ...	2,000	13	2,820	679	1,460
Fuji Seishi Co. ...	2,928	9	1,176	895	3,087
Yokkaichi „ Co. ...	750	1	1,272	105	565
Mitsubishi „ Co. ...	500	13	2,099	467	1,530
Tokio Itagami Co....	500	7	1,130	227	847
Nishinari Seishi Co.	350	6	450	194	773
Senju Seishi Co. ...	1,205	11	1,348	191	772
Kyushu Seishi Co.	820	11	720	352	816

Production and Import of European Paper.

(in Y. 1,000).

	Value of Product.	Total value of Import.		Value of Product.	Total value of Import.
1896	3,745	1,494	1902	7,150	3,715
1898	2,901	3,499	1903	7,171	3,104
1899	4,947	1,880	1904	10,434	3,057
1900	7,001	4,397	1905	11,059	6,310
1901	7,140	2,213	1906	14,157	6,453

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INDIGO (Japanese.)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value (in Y. 1,000)
1900	12,382	23,498	4,543
1901	8,059	12,902	4,821
1902	9,909	28,260	4,343
1903	7,105	16,322	3,539
1904	9,125	15,382	2,179
*1906	12,426	17,073	2,285
*1907	12,972	17,263	2,609

* Year ending June.

The production in 1906-7 was mostly from Tokushima as follows:—

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y 1,000)
Tokushima-ken	1,808	3,098	1,702

PEPPERMINT.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of peppermint. Crude.	Menthol crystal.	Oil.
				1,000 *yen.*	1,000 *yen.*
1900	849	1,009	—	289	236
1901	635	709	—	1,248	484
1902	1,175	815	—	263	508
1903	1,392	1,680	—	361	757
1904	2,794	3,242	1,303	545	459
1905	3,317	5,035	1,012	664	506
1906	4,053	4,383	1,035	775	494

The production of Peppermint in 1906 was mostly from Kanagawa-ken as follows:—

	Factories.	Employees.	Menthol.	Oil.
			yen	*yen*
Kanagawa	2	17	450,000	245,000
Hyogo	2	22	290,000	197,869

LEATHERS.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen.*
1900	1,703	4,092	2,592,472
1901	1,357	4,406	2,566,472
1902	1,268	4,190	2,255,281
1903	1,653	4,925	3,921,849
1904	1,320	5,580	18,879,337
1905	2,433	5,800	16,725,844
1906	1,182	5,669	10,882,984

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING LEATHERS DISTRICTS IN 1906.

(Places producing above Y. 100,000).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (Y. 1,000) Of cows and calves.	Of horses.	Others.	Total.
Hyogo	211	871	258	100	16	375
Nara	28	111	315	3	1	320
Osaka...	65	2,634	4,490	1,209	128	5,828
Tokyo	67	631	2,285	1,458	3	3,747
Wakayama	14	64	133	—	—	114

BRICKS AND TILES IN 1906.

A. BRICKS.

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Value. (Y. 1,000) Fire proof.	Ordinary.	Total.
Aichi	21	284	43	285	329
Fukuoka	44	437	—	—	—
Fukushima	26	381	289	19	306
Hiroshima	16	269	—	131	131
Hokkaido	11	291	11	130	142
Okayama	14	502	300	6	307
Osaka	26	1,101	422	927	1,350
Saitama	7	480	—	391	391
Tokyo...	15	954	53	408	461
Total	508	7,861	1,253	2,064	4,317
1905	406	5,632	1,456	1,752	3,208

B. TILES.

Aichi	611	1,783	982
Ehime	465	1,201	322
Fukuoka	510	1,739	489
Hyogo	672	2,176	687
Kyoto	255	695	253
Shisuoka	311	778	217
Toyo	76	323	116
Total ('06)	9,101	26,859	6,523
1905	8,436	24,213	4,612

MILLING DISTRICTS IN 1906 (by Machine.)

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Output. 1,000 *kin*	Value. 1,000 *yen*
Aichi	247	430	6,541	444
Gumma	4,814	5,202	16,030	1,002
Hyogo	160	502	25,772	1,163
Kagawa...	288	485	11,912	585
Kumamoto	1,017	963	6,866	515
Oita	2,942	4,202	6,259	449
Osaka	36	147	9,377	527
Saga	585	1,155	7,808	454
Saitama	221	459	20,878	1,291
Tochigi	1,143	1,253	8,383	633
Tokyo	93	207	25,667	1,605
Total with other districts	13,788	19,710	193,696	11,435

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CANNED ARTICLES IN 1906

	No. of Factories	Employes.	Value. (in *Y.* 1,000) Beef.	Fish.	Fruit.	Others
Aichi	... 40	262	—	72	—	128
Ehimê	... 9	62	11	26	—	63
Hiroshima ...	... 21	593	402	29	9	161
Kumamoto ...	... 14	52	7	15	5	1
Kyoto	... 23	398	—	28	67	87
Oita	... 8	72	—	117	—	—
Okayama... ...	... 15	186	6	305	33	36
Tokyo	... 26	488	9	3	13	158
Yamaguchi ...	... 16	74	4	20	—	2
1906 (Total) ...	...700	4,640	510	1,425	321	869
1905	...612	22,720	3,814	3,148	146	1,144

LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1906).

	No. of Workshops.	Employes.	Value. (in *Y.* 1,00)
Aichi	... 17	301	65
Fukui	... 24	89	230
Gifu	... 20	405	99
Ishikawa	...100	1,133	75
Kanagawa...	... 65	8,275	4,800
Kyoto	... 23	72	446
Shizuoka	... 83	775	133
Tokyo	... 3	55	74

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (in 1906).

	Workshops.	Employes.	(in *Y.* 1,000)
Bamboo wares, ...	...14,617	24,512	2,171
Fans and Round fans.	... 974	7,125	1,581
Cement	18	4,174	6,111
Umbrella ribs.	45	350	251
Felt-hats	42	831	1,042
Match-sticks *	98	1,645	1,144
Paper Napkin	8	310	153
Shippo **	108	463	298
Soaps	175	1,173	2,764
Clocks **	22	266	1,589

Chiefly produce (*) in Hokkaido and (**) in Aichi.

FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT. (1906)

		Engines.	Horse Power.	Employes.	Wage per day. Male. *Sen.*	Female. *Sen.*	Coal Consumed. Metric ton.
Printing Bureau.	Printing	4	266	1,492	30	25	3,113
	Type Foundry.	2	140	630	45	25	1,282
	Paper Mill ...	15	1,262	1,197	40	25	20,450
	Total	21	1,668	3,319	—	—	24,845

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mint	... 17	325	441	36	20	5,342
Tobacco Manufacture Works...	... 52	912	16,959	41	19	3,146
Tokyo Arsenal	...207	22,018	22,688	69	25	104,089
Osaka Arsenal	...426	27,052	15,836	51	20	45,589
Senju Woolen Factory	... 15	738	2,363	37	22	39,142
Provisions, Fodders etc.	... 2	105	70	53	25	813
Cloth in Stock	... 9	287	1,138	47	22	3,130
Surveying and Map-drawing...	... 6	48	4	56	—	9,425
Yokosuka Shipyard. Dockyard	... 18	1,549	7,844	59	—	9,425
Yokosuka Shipyard. Arsenal	... 18	1,429	6,936	58	—	18,140
Kure Shipyard. Shipbuilding	... 30	2,966	5,621	51	—	4,526
Kure Shipyard. Ship-Engine	... 11	1,200	3,273	56	—	10,184
Kure Shipyard. Arsenal	... 30	1,557	9,729	42	—	29,877
Kure Shipyard. Steel Works	... 38	20,485	4,257	46	—	20,084
Saseho Shipyard. Shipbuilding	... 15	905	3,304	58	—	4,678
Saseho Shipyard. Ship-Engine	... 13	521	2,446	58	—	6,315
Saseho Shipyard. Arsenal.	2	55	1,380	50	20	1,850
Maizuru Shipyard. Shipbuilding...	7	480	1,922	46	—	1,838
Maizuru Shipyard. Ship-Engine ...	5	792	1,696	46	—	5,240
Maizuru Shipyard. Arsenal	2	66	756	40	—	943
Naval Arsenal	7	264	1,350	61	27	2,055
Shimose Powder Works	1	62	129	44	23	2,055
Takeshiki Dockyard	3	60	721	64	—	1,162
Ominato Dockyard	5	150	96	56	—	208
Bako Dockyard	1	50	145	170	—	478
Steel Works	28	29,500	8,029	53	27	133,716
Telegraph and Light-house Stores	2	32	119	70	—	231
Railway Works. Shimbashi Works	20	329	2,272	63	23	5,843
Railway Works. Kobe Works ...	6	100	1,613	62	23	2,490
Railway Works. O-miya Works ...	7	1,017	1,576	55	—	1,690
Railway Works. Iwamizawa Works	5	220	380	56	—	1,850

SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The cotton spinning industry has recently attained a remarkable progress, especially since 1904. The result obtained in '05 was the record-breaking one due to marked increase of demand owing to the Japan-Russia War and at home and in Korea and China, and also to rise of yarn and cotton goods market.

The returns of the Spinners Union for Dec., 1907 were as follows:—

No. of Company	27
Capital paid up	*Y.* 52,754,125
Reserves	*Y.* 21,726,094

Cotton spinning in 1st half year of 1908.

	Output of Cotton yarn.		Export of Cotton yarn.	
	'08.	Decrease compare with '07.	'08.	Decrease compare with '07.
Jan.	...79,411	92	8,176	8,706
Feb.	...76,961	2,700	13,186	7,190

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

March	...80,632	4,517	21,738	2,818	
April	...78,820	7,912	22,440	2,019	
May	.. 71,488	15,172	21,924	5,042	
June	...68,467	15,278	11,503	14,152	
Total	455,780	45,967	98,967	39,927	

Cotton Tissues.

	1908. yard.		1907. yard.	yard.
1st half	72,316,580	1st half	71,302,298	+1,014,282

Leading Cotton Spinning Companies. (1)

Name of Company.	Paid-up Capital. (in *yen* 1000).	No. of spindles.	Reserves. (in *Y.* 1,000).	Net profit in 2nd half '07. (in *Y.* 1000).	Dividend. (Per annum).
Amagasaki	750	45,212	1,500	343	50 %
Fukushima	505	36,308	200	154	30
Fuji Gassed	...7,148	112,235	1,736	1,193	25
Harima	437	10,368	39	38	15
Kanegafuchi	...7,854	217,249	5,470	1,283	22
Kasaoka	400	10,830	26	17	8
Kishiwada	756	48,123	832	201	40
Kurashiki	400	26,113	176	50	25
Kyoto	250	13,656	375	449	30
Matsuyama		6,838	1[illegible]5	20	16
Miyagi	265	1,000	17	23	17
Miye	...5,877	151,372	2,897	856	20
Naigwai	...1,562	19,332	1,624	177	15
Nippon	...2,750	68,545	729	400	19
Osaka	...3.750	100,066	1,242	515	20
Osaka-Gōdō	...2,400	97,878	695	443	30
Sakai	600	17,280	286	95	20
Sanuki	30	10,000	30	75	25
Shimotsuke	900	10,500	42	48	12
Settsu	...1,735	135,933	1,400	598	44
Temma	625	4,480	142	40	10
Tokyo	...2,100	35,720	176	153	18
Wakayama	900	17,999	235	56	12
Wakayama Shirting	525	7,808	160	92	30

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leading Cotton Spinning Companies (2)

	Estab.	Name of Man'g Dir.	Locality of head office.
Amagasaki	...1891.	J. Tashiro.	Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken.
Fukushima	... '92.	Y. Kondaibo.	Osaka.
Fuji Gassed	... '96.	T. Wada.	Tokyo.
Harima	... '96.	K. Kanbe.	Hyogo-ken.
Kanegafuchi	... '87.	Y. Muto.	Tokyo.
Kasaoka	... '95.	I. Ota.	Okayama-ken.
Kishiwada	... '92.	M. Terada.	Osaka.
Kurashiki	... '87.	M. Ohara.	Okayama-ken.
Kyoto	... '95.	I. Fujimura.	Kyoto.
Matsuyama	... —	K. Segawa.	Ehime-ken.
Miyagi	... '83.	R. Homma.	Sendai.
Miye	... '86.	D. Ito.	Miye-ken.
Naigwai	... '90.	T. Nakano.	Osaka.
Nippon	... '93.	J. Takeo.	Do.
Nisshin (Japan-China)	...1907.	F. Sakuma.	Honjo-ku, Tokyo.,
Osaka	...1882.	F. Abe.	Osaka.
Osaka Gōdō	... '99.	F. Taniguchi.	Do.
Sakai	... —	K. Amazaki.	Sakai, Osaka-fu.
Sanuki	... '96.	H. Miyakozaki.	Kagawa-ken.
Shimotsuke	... —	S. Tamura.	Tochiki-ken.
Settsu	... '99.	K. Kikuchi.	Osaka.
Tenma	... '87.	K. Nakagawa.	Do.
Tokyo	... '87.	R. Tamura.	Tokyo.
Wakayama	... '87.	H. Takahashi.	Wakayama.
Wakayama Shirting	... '93.	S. Kitajima.	Do.

STATISTICS.

Cotton Spinning Mills and Production.

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested. *yen.* (in 1,000.)	Daily average of working spindles. piece. (in 1,000.)	Output of Yarns. *kwan.* (in 1,000.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours per day.
1895 ...	...47	16,302	518	18,457	9,650	31,140	22
1897 ...	...74	36,414	768	26,134	9,733	35,059	19
1898 ...	...77	42,342	1,027	32,163	16,183	50,320	20
1899 ...	...83	33,023	1,170	43.052	16,455	57,540	19
1900 ...	...80	35,908	1,144	32,419	12,262	43,760	18
1901 ...	...81	36,690	1,181	33,115	13,481	49,540	19
1902 ...	...80	34,459	1,301	38.458	14,375	57,513	21
1903 ...	...76	34,405	1,290	39,120	19,160	57,166	20
1904 ...	...74	34,699	1,306	34,566	10,907	52,115	20
1905 ...	...78	36,991	1,402	50,516	12,183	53,728	20
1906 ...	...83	40,612	1,425	46,187	13,032	59,281	22

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leading Districts of Cotton Spinning. (1906).

	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. (1,000 *Yen.*)	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily average).	Production of Yarn. *kwan.*
Aichi ...	... 6	1,490	131,982	7,093	3,927,891
Hyogo	... 6	1,222	143,178	6,727	254,560
Miye ...	... 4	4,357	47,968	3,846	41,547
Okayama	... 9	3,245	125,148	7,148	5,040,423
Osaka...	...19	12,270	473,462	21,272	14,761,784
Shizuoka	... 2	55	44,748	3,111	729,162
Tokyo...	... 4	12,770	148,283	7,596	3,041,760

Home Consumption of Cotton Yarn.

Year.	Home Consumption. (in 1,000 Kin.) Output home.	Import	Total.	Per capita. *kin.*
1887	... 4,865	24,630	29,595	.76
1892	... 62,449	24,308	86,758	2.10
1897	...121,303	20,013	137,394	3.11
1902	...181,124	2,667	183,822	3.99
1903	...152,344	1,031	153,375	3.28
1904	...138,766	537	139,404	2.95
1905	...235,513	2,235	237,748	4.97
1906	...203,345	5,652	208,998	4.32

Export and Import of Cotton Yarns (Quantity in 1,000 *kin.*)

	Export.	Import.		Export.	Import.
1896...	... 12,974	20,014	1902 ..	.. 59,244	2,697
1897...	... 42,034	16,090	1903 ..	...92,160	1,016
1898...	... 68,833	15,929	1904...	...77,192	537
1899...	...102,360	8,320	1905...	.. 80,215	2,235
1900...	... 62,619	9,050	1906...	...80,204	5,652
1901...	... 62,751	5,697	1907...	...67,941	1,785

Cotton Tissues.

	Looms in operation per aver. day.	Output (Yard)		Looms in operation per aver. day.	Output (Yard)
1903 ...	.. 4,933	76,702,213	1906 ...	...8,860	137,233,415
1904 ...	...4,747	80,947,348	1907 ...	...9,259	138,253,029
1905 ...	...7,128	114,908,132			

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SUGAR.

Consumption at Home and Production.

	Home consumption. (*kin* 1,000)	Per head. *kin.*	Production in Japan Proper. (in *kin* 1,000)	Import. (*kin* 1,000)
1895–'7 (average) ...	...375,779	8.8	109,435	266,343
1898–'0 (") ...	...520,450	11.7	185,593	334,857
1901–'3 (") ...	...508,717	11.1	234,996	272,721
19 4–'6 (") ...	...445,609	9.4	321,618	123,990
1907	.. 468,675	9.6	380,193	88,480

Import of Sugar. (in *yen* 1,000)

	Brown.	Refined.	Total.		Brown.	Refined.	Total.
1896	3,480	10,263	13,743	1904	18,031	5,011	23,043
1901	12,381	21,111	33,493	1905	13,046	659	13,706
1902	8,878	5,589	14,467	1906	21,041	2,684	23,725
1903	14,817	6,148	20,966	1906	17,331	2,533	19,865

Export of Sugar from Formosa. (in 1,000 *yen*).

	To Japan proper.		To other countries.		Total.	
	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.
1896	...1,075	36,426	6,632	29,976	7,757	66 403
1901	... 362	42,711	4,3 2	13,515	4,685	56,227
1902	... 778	56,595	4,570	13,617	5,348	70,212
1903	... 187	37,352	1,834	1,544	2,022	38,897
1904	...2,969	54,169	1,890	1,083	4,860	55,253
1905	... 10	70,762	140	96	150	70,858
1906	... 33	108,974	914	1,422	947	110,397

Leading Sugar Refining Companies.

	Estab.	Paid-up Capital (in *Y.* 1,000)	Latest Dividend. %
Dai-Nippon Seito Kaisha ... ... (Japan Sugar Refin'g Co. Ltd.)	...'96	7,500	15
Taiwan Seito Kaisha ... ... (Formosa Sugar Refin'g Co. Ltd.)	...'00	5,500	10
Yokohama Sugar Refin'g Co. Ltd....	...'06	1,687	—
Tōyō " " " " ...	...'07	1,750	—
Meiji " " " " ...	...'06	1,740	—
Yensui-ko (Formosa) " " " " ...	...'07	1,250	10

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

JAPANESE WINE AND SOY.

Sake.—For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, the "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not so much to the long experience of the brewers of Nada as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of the *sake* industry is the difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being at present the principal season for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started several years ago an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo, but so far it has not done much toward improving the industry. The distilled water used in the laboratory has resulted in producing *sake* which is devoid of flavor. The *Shochu* is a Japanese alcohol made from rice, while "alcohol" is akin to the Western spirit. Beer is now produced by three or four companies, of which the Japan Brewery Co., capital 5,600,000 *yen*, being formed in 1906 by the union of three breweries, is the largest.

Ending Sept.	*Sake.* *koku.*	*Shochu.* *koku.*	others. *koku.*	Beer. *koku.*	Alcohol. *koku.*
1902–3	4,041,139	129,908	4,257,072	91,046	1,280
1903–4	3,309,312	119,471	3,503,428	93,300	1,717
1904–5	3,615,046	130,015	3,827,692	95,047	4,648
1905–6	3,153,402	116,541	3,346,294	133,411	24,888
1906–7	3,791,284	127,510	3,998,170	159,367	16,996

Soy.—For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, and several patented processes, notably that by Mr. Suzuki, do not seem to have attained ideal perfection. The production in recent years is as below:—

1902-3	1,767,366 *koku*	1905-6	1,765,973 *koku*
1903-4	1,763,710 „	1906 7	1,932,492 „
1904-5	1 859,165 „		

WATER-WORKS.

In view of great part played by water-works in public health, a short description may be given of water-works existing in Japan. The places provided with water-works are Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Otaru, Nemuro, Hiro-o, and Soya, with several others that are in course of construction. The pipes measure as follows.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	ri.	*cko.*	*ken.*
Tokyo	178	25	15
Yokohama	67	26	2
Osaka	119	31	19
Kobe	45	5	23
Okayama	18	35	4
Hiroshima	26	8	15
Shimonoseki	11	13	52
Nagasaki	22	15	47
Hakodate	12	28	38
Otaru	—	21	55
Nenuro	—	30	50
Hiro-o	1	2	40
Soya	—	12	6

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XIX.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS.

PATENTS.

Japan being a member of the International convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries subscribing the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a Japanese subject or an alien.

Kinds of Patent.

There are three kinds of patent:—

1.—The Original Patent which is granted for an original invention.
2.—The Patent granted for an improvement on a patent in another's possession.
3.—The Supplementary Patent for an improvement made by a patent holder on his own patent.

Subject Matter.

Only an original invention that is first or novel of an industrial article or a process or an improvement thereof, is patentable, so that nothing but a process of industrial manufacture or an invention useful for industrial purpose, is entitled to a patent. The following articles are not patentable:—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudical to public order or morality;
4.—Articles publicly known or used before the time of the application, excepting those which are known to the public by way of experiment for a term not exceeding two years.

Application, Demand, and Grant.

To obtain a patent an application written in Japanese and addressed to the Director of the Patent Office, is to be filed at the Patent Office, accompanied by a specification and the necessary drawings, one application being limited to a single invention.

Term.

The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

Patent Fee.

The fee for a patent is ten *yen* per annum for the first three years, fifteen *yen* per annum for the next three years, and so on, the fee being increased by five *yen* per

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

annum after every three consecutive years. The fee for a supplementary patent is twenty *yen* to be paid once for all. For registration of an assignment of a patent or of making it a joint property, the fee is ten *yen*, and for registration of a pledge it is five *yen*.

Revocation.

Every patent holder incurs an obligation to exploit the invention for which the patent has been granted. But in this respect the Japanese Law takes a liberal view, and a patent may be revoked only when the patentee does not work and exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years, without proper reason, and refuses to accept an offer of another to buy or use the invention under reasonable terms. So that no patent will be revoked on the ground of non-exploiting alone, but a compulsory measure is taken only in the case when a patent holder, while he himself is not giving to the public the benefit of the invention, prevents others from availing themselves of it. The Director is authorized to remove also a patent when any patentee fails to pay the patent fee within sixty days after it fails due, or when he does not appoint the agent required by the law within six months, without proper reason.

Transfer.

The Law considers a patent as ordinary property, and allows it to be assigned with or without limitations, or to be made a joint property, or to be pledged as a security.

DESIGNS.

Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

Kinds of Designs.

There are two kinds of design, the original design and the similar design.

Subject Matter.

Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Application.

An application for registration of a design must be accompanied by a model, specimen, or drawing, etc, model or specimen not to exceed a cube of a *shaku* (1 *shaku* being about 1 foot) excepting when a large size is absolutely necessary.

Term.

The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

Fees.

The design fee is at the rate of three *yen* yearly from the first to the third years, five *yen* yearly from the fourth to the sixth year, and seven *yen* yearly from the seventh to the tenth year. To register a similar design three *yen*

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

is to be paid once for all. For registration of assignment or of making it a joint property the fee is two yen, and for regintration of pledge it is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARKS.

Any individual, firm, or company, or even a trade-union may apply for the registration of a trade-mark.

Kinds of Trade-Mares.

There are two kinds of trade-marks, the original trade-mark and the similar trade-mark.

Subject Matter.

There is no rule concerning the subject matter of the trade-mark, but nothing that has not special and distinguishing features, can be registered as a trade-mark. The following also cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—Those identical with, or similiar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;

2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, the military and naval flags, or the badges of Imperial Orders of Japan, or the national flags of other countries;

3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;

4.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;

5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of this Law;

6.—Those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production; those which indicate the quality, nature, or form of goods by means of characters, devices, or marks generally used in commerce, or those which are the name of a person, a trade, a company, or a firm in common used and written in ordinary style;

7.—Borders, ground designs, marks which have no special or distinctive appearance.

Application.

An applicant for registration must be accompanied by specimens of the trade-mark, to be made on strong paper, and generally triplicate.

Term.

The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.

The trade-mark fee is thirty *yen* for each trade-mark and for each class of merchandise. For renewal of a registration and for registration of a similar trade-mark the same sum must be paid.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STATISTICS.

The number of applications filed at the Japanese Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and of designs and trade-marks registered since 1900 are as follows:—

	Patents.		Designs.		Trade-Marks.	
	No. of Applications.	No. of Patent granted.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1900... ...	2,007	586	397	130	2,776	1,767
1901... ...	2,397	630	514	141	2,608	1,620
1902... ...	3,095	817	930	252	3,529	2,016
1903... ...	3,253	1,024	1,181	362	3,743	2,234
1904	2,618	1,253	1,378	562	3,105	1,923
1905... ...	2,897	1.654	1,562	765	3,810	2,492
1906... ...	4,105	1,594	1,407	614	5,467	3,128
1907... ...	4,735	1,989	1,502	751	5,957	3,508

Applications by Foreigners.

The total number of patents granted in Japanese since adoption of the Patent and Trade-mark Laws has reached 8,892, of which 2,551 were granted to foreigners; and the number of trade-marks registered was 32,436, of which 5,189 were on behalf of foreigners.

DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS.

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

	Applications.	Registered.
1905 (July—Dec.)	2,011	985
1906	7,018	3,157
1907	10,715	3,577

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XX.

FINANCES.

SECTION I.

BUDGET FOR THE 1908-9 YEAR.

The estimated expenditure voted by the 24th session of the Diet for the current financial year reaches an unprecedented amount of *yen* 619,797,671 which is divided as follows:—

Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures	*yen*	615,958,339
Supplementary Budget		3,839,332
Total	*yen*	619,797,671

The principal features in the Budget are addition of about *yen* 5,000,000 as result of increased taxes, postponement of *yen* 8,000,000 in the prescribed outlays for Army and the Navy, and the bringing over from preceding year *yen* 75,800,000 (including the prisoners' maintenance expense paid by Russia). all of which are appropriated to make good the deficit in the year's revenue,

In the Budget laid before the Diet there was deficit of about *yen* 5 millions in revenue as shown below:—

Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues	*yen*	611,043,048
„ „ „ Expenditures		615,958,339
Defict		4,915,291

This deficit is to be met with proceeds from the increased taxation as follows:—

By increase of *Sake* and Beer Taxes	*yen*	545,343
„ „ „ Sugar Excise...		2,819,444
„ „ „ Consumption tax on Kerosene Oil ...		1,550,504
Total	*yen*	4,915,291

THE ORDINARY BUDGET.

The ordinary Budget for the current year compares as follows with that of the preceding year:—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Revenues (Y. 1,000)

	1908-9.	1907-8.	Increase or Decrease.
Ordinary	475,737	431,852	+ 43,885
Extraordinary...	144,059	204,052	— 59,992
Total	615,797	635,904	— 16,106

Expenditures.

Ordinary	427,194	422,771	+ 4,423
Extraordinary	192,602	213,118	— 20,515
Total	619,797	635,889	— 16,092

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUES.

Ordinary Revenues (in Y. 1,000).

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.
1. Taxes, Total	269,882	299,606	29,724
Land Tax	85,632	85,718	85
Income Tax...	23,235	27,571	4,336
Business Tax	19,626	21,854	2,228
Sake Tax	65,450	71,809	6,359
Soy Tax	3,936	4,070	134
Sugar Tax	11,120	16,293	5,173
Consumption Tax on Woollens	15,824	19,462	3,638
Medicines Selling Tax... ...	195	204	9
Mining Tax...	1,714	2,041	327
Exchanges Tax	1,975	2,041	66
Convertible Bank Notes Tax	1,056	1,168	112
Tonnage Dues	477	528	51
Customs Dues	36,179	41,410	5,231
Transit Tax	2,211	2,337	126
Inheritance Duties	1,243	1,530	287
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil...		1,563	1,563
2. Stamp Duties	17,923	20,374	2,451
3. State Industries and Properties, total...	134,330	144,281	9,950
Posts and Telegraphs	34,310	38,585	4,275
Forests	7,849	12,963	5,114
Earning and work of Convicts...	1,056	1,115	59
Salt Monopoly	27,366	2,407	* 24,959
Camphor Monopoly	968	—	* 968
Rent of State Belongings ...	372	361	* 11
Profits of Government Printing Bureau, &c.	389	307	* 82

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tobacco Monopoly	30,699	50,571		19,871
State Railways	31,312	37,054		5,741
4. Miscellaneous Receipts, total ...	2,186	2,229		43
Permits and Fees	161	184		23
Fines and Confiscations ...	800	728	*	72
Reparations and Breaches of Contract...	267	285		18
Various Customs Receipts ...	233	278		45
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	389	387	*	6
Contributions for Relief of Families of Officials ...	233	262		29
Contributions for Relief for retiring School Officials and their Families ...	92	99		7
Okinawa Local Receipts ...	6	6		—
5. Interests on Deposits transferred	5,118	6,568		1,450
6. Fund for redeeming Formosan Public Works Bonds ...	2,411	2,677		266
Total of Ordinary Revenues	431,852	475,737		43,885

NOTE:—* Denotes Decrease.

Extraordinary Revenues. (in 1,000 *yen*).

1. Sale of State Properties, total.	2,518	2,786		268
Sale of Mines	5	5		—
„ „ Lands	1,445	1,249	*	196
„ „ Buildings	14	76		62
„ „ Articles...	698	1,097		399
„ „ Ships	278	278		—
„ „ Cattle	77	79		2
2. Miscellaneous Revenues, total.	2,780	3,200		420
Receipts from repairs, &c..	575	570	*	5
Money restored...	141	584		443
Chinese Indemnity	2,048	2,030	*	18
Various	14	15		1
3. Contributions from Prefectures.	2,204	1,076	*	1,128
4. Paid in from Yokohama Harbour Construction... ...	1,500	1,620		120
5. Loans floated	33,256	42,837		9,581
6. Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund...	2,460	2,458	*	2
7. Drafted from Last year's Accounts, total	46,723	75,830		29,107
8. Grand Exhibition in 1912 ...	1,500	1,000	*	500
9. Drafted from the War Accounts	100,000	—	*	100,000
10. Donations...	298	507		209
11. Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats fund ...	10,939	10,939		—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

12. Transferred from Money Consolidation Fund	—	1,655	1,655
13. Transferred from Schools and Libraries Fund	—	147	147
Total Extraordinary Revenue.	204,052	144,059	* 59,992
Total Ordinary aud Extraordinary Revenues... ...	635,904	619,797	* 16,106

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary Expenditures.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	
Civil List	3,000	3,000	—
Foreign Department	3,260	3,612	352
Home do	10,635	10,657	17
Finance do	271,964	254,440	* 17,524
War do	53,663	70,209	16,545
Naval do	33,414	34,810	1,396
Justice do	10,839	10,977	137
Education do	6,028	6,285	256
Agriculture and Commerce do.	5,604	7,533	1,929
Communications do	24,355	25,667	1,311
Total Ordinary Expenditures...	422,771	427,194	4,423

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Foreign Department	3,695	3,618	* 77
Home do	17,165	13,414	* 3,751
Finance do	14,957	20,514	5,556
War do	57,953	37,206	* 20,746
Naval do	49,067	46,150	* 2,916
Justice do	859	645	* 214
Education do	1,454	1,727	273
Agriculture and Commerce Department	16,027	9,955	* 6,071
Communications. do.	51,937	59,369	7431
Total Extraordinary Expenditures	213,118	192,602	* 20,515
Total Ordinary and Expenditures	635,889	619,797	* 16,092

NOTE :—* Denotes Decrease.

STATE AIDS AND BOUNTIES.

(1908-9 year)

Of the following the greater half originate in the contracts agreed to several years ago, and only a very few were newly granted in 1908-9 year.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Navigation.

	yen
Encouragement of Navigation (Law issued '96)...	3,483,955
Encouragement of Shipbuilding (Law issued '96)...	1,995,440
Subsidy to European route (10 years ended Dec. '09).	2,673,895
Subsidy to San Francisco route (10 years ended Dec. '09)	1,013,880
Subsidy to Seattle route (10 yeary ended Dec. '09)...	654,030
Subsidy to Australian route (5 years from '08-9 year).	425,782
Subsidy to Far Eastern service (4½ ended Mar. '12).	530,000
Subsidy to Inland Chinese navigation (5 from '07)...	800,000
Training of Mariners (5 years from 6-7 year) ...	5,000
Life-boat work (5 years from 6-7 year)	20,000
For calling at Korean & North China ports ...	50,000
Coasting service...	351,000
Ogasawara(Bonin) service	17,000
Islands in Kagoshima	22,800
Oki island (5 from 6-7 year)...	5,400
Hokkaido coasting (5 from 6-7 year)	180,553
Idzu islands service...	7,560
Tairen Service (5 from 6-7 year)	140,000
Okinawa (Luchu) service (3 from 8-9 year) ...	5,400
Okinawa remote islands	9,000
Total	12,390,695

Public Works.

For reclaiming outer castle moat in Tokyo... ...	26,000
Aid to Tokyo water-works	170,000
„ „ Akita „ „	16,000
„ „ Kyoto „ „	40,000
„ „ Osaka „ „	60,000
„ „ Nagoya „ „	29,000
„ „ Moji „ „	30,000
„ „ Sakai „ „	28,000
„ „ Nagasaki „ „	17,000
„ „ Otaru „ „	20,000
„ „ Aomori „ „	60,000
„ „ Wakamatsu„ „	50,000
„ „ Nagoya sewer	10,000
„ „ Hiroshima „	22,000
„ „ Road-making in Miye	63,000
„ „ Osaka Harbor-work	468,000
„ „ Kisogawa bridge-work...	28,000
„ „ Sand-dunes work...	200,000
„ „ Yokohama Harbor-work	1,213,823
„ „ Kobe Harbor-work	1,000,000
Total	3,577,823

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Education.

Primary education in Ogasawara	2,433
„ „ „ Okinawa	10,058
To Pension fund for primary school teachers ...	76.356
„ education fund of Korean settlements	30,000
„ local primary school fund	1,000,000
„ technical education fund	325,000
Total	1,443,877

Industry.

Aid to Agricultural societies...	148,500
„ „ „ experimental farms	86,123
„ „ aquiculture „ stations	63,877
„ „ technical „ stations	40,000
For preventing diseases of silkworms	100,000
Training technical students	57,818
Encouraging deep-sea fishing	118,200
Improving sugar industry in Kagoshima	7,800
Farm readjustments & improvement	515,000
To aid mulberry cultivation	80,000
Aid to Korern fishery guild	20,000
Fishing-boats anchorages at Shikine	20,000
Total	1,257,318

Miscellaneous.

Aid to epidemic disease fund	209.427
„ „ sanitary & hospital fund in Ogasawara &c.	6,120
„ „ preserving old temples	150,000
„ „ Hokkaido local expenditure	430,000
„ „ Okinawa people's Bank	5 000
„ „ Formosan Bank	250,000
„ „ Calamity relief fund	419,300
„ „ ex-convicts homes	10,000
„ „ International railway convention	200
„ „ „ Navigation „	2,000
„ „ local Governments expenditure	203,765
Total	1,685,821
Grand total	20,355,525

THE POSTPONEMENT OF ORIGINAL OUTLAYS.

In view of the difficulty of raising loans as originally contemplated, the Government has decided to postpone the period of original outlays, as follows :—

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Postponement in 1908-9 year (in Y. 1,000.)

		Original outlays.	Revised.	Amount postponed.
1.	River works	2,900	2,400	500
2.	Hokkaido Public works ...	1,484	800	684
3.	Reclamation work of Yokohama Customs House ...	1,715	1,000	715
4.	Do. of Kobe	1,852	1,000	852
5.	Initial expense of Tobacco monopoly	1,978	1,000	978
6.	Construction and initial equipment of Army	34,567	31,794	2,772
7.	Re-equipment of Army... ...	2,000	1,700	300
8.	Construction of Warships ...	11,887	8,173	3,713
9.	Fleet maintenance...	13,818	12,564	1,254
	Total	72,204	60,433	11,771

The total postponement is fixed as follows:—

(1) 1,500,000 *yen* for 3 years ended 1910-11 fiscal year.
(2) 2,054,400 *yen* „ „ „ „
(3) 1,549,340 *yen* „ „ „ „
(4) 3,752,000 *yen* for 5 years „ 1912-3.
(5) 3,469,133 *yen* „ „ „ „
(6) 12,581,833 *yen* for 3 years „ 1910-11.
(7) 25,191,158 *yen* „ „ „ „
(8) 45,811,438 *yen* for 6 years „ 1913-4.
(9) 8,013,820 *yen* for 3 years „ 1910-11.

Total... ... ...103,923,122 *yen*

Besides the above Y. 4,000,000 is postponed on account of Railway construction for 1908-9 fiscal year.

Continuing Expenses of General Finance as Rearranged in 1908-9.

	Original allotment.	Amended allotment.	Decrease or increase.	New outlays.
Exp'ture before 1907-8	222,096	—	—	—
1908-9... ...	...109,530	97,445	- 12,085	2,802
1909-10 ...	...102 977	73,212	- 26,764	2,653
1910-1... ...	... 90,794	58,731	-32,063	1,371
1911-2... ...	... 81,798	83,922	+ 2,123	926
1912-3... ...	... 66,308	66,477	+ 168	761
1913-4... ...	... 50,084	56,382	+ 6,298	647
1914-5... ...	... 5,880	45,156	+39,275	647
1915-6... ...	... 5,572	31,619	+26,047	652
1916-7... ...	... 5,405	Do.	—	—
1917-8... ...	... 5,027	Do.	—	—
1918-9... ...	... 1,983	Do.	—	—
1919-20 ...	... 1,983	Do.	—	—
1921-1... ...	... 1,983	Do.	—	—
1921-2... ...	... 1,633	Do.	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

POSTPONEMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY EXPENDITURES.

Of the amount postponed in the prescribed allotment by far the greate part comes from the Army and Navy programme and next from the railwa construction programme. The former as it is rearranged stands as follows :—

A. ARMY.

Repair and Initial Equipment. The two items are outlays required for th first period military expansion programme, carrying into effect of the 2-yea conscription service and the establishment of new Army Divisions. Th outlays, as approved by the 23rd session of the Diet, were spread over 11 years from 1907-8 to 1917-18 year, but the prescribed yearly allotments, excep *yen* 33,294.117 for 1907-8 year, have been considerably modified fron financial and other reasons. The rearranged allotments read as follows (i Y. 1,000):—

Total... ... ...530,967 (since '08-9)	—	10,463

Year.	Original allotment.	Rearranged allotment.	Increase or decrease.
1908-9...	...34,567	31,794	−2,772
1909-10	...15,717	40,463	−5,254
1910-11	... 6,534	1,980	−4,554
1911-12	... 4,711	8,211	+3,500
1912-13	... 4,954	8,154	+3,200
1913-14	... 2,202	5,756	+3,554
1914-15	... 1,967	4,021	+2,654
1915-16	... 1,923	1,196	− 727
1916-17	... 1,916	1,916	—
1917-18	... 2,710	2,710	—
Total	...77,205	77,205	

Post-bellum Adjustment. This is the outlay on account of restoring the wear and tear of the late war and was originally spread over five years ending 1911-12 year. The programme has been extended three years, and the yearly allotment, excepting Y. 3,486,523 for 1907-8, reads as follows in Y. 1,000:—

Year.	Original allotment.	Rearranged allotment.	Increase or decrease.
1908-9...	... 2,000	1,700	− 300
1909-10	...16,513	7,067	− 9,445
1910-11	...14,647	1,201	−15,445
1911-12	...13,247	23,247	+10,000
1912-13	... —	6,800	—
1913-14	... —	5,391	—
1914-15	... —	3,000	—
Total	...48,408	48,408	—

Note. The minus mark (−) denotes postponed amount.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

B. The Navy.

Building Warships and other Construction. As originally determined the programme was spread over 11 years beginning 1903-4 year, but it has been extended two years, and the yearly allotments beginning with 1908-9 read as follows:—

	Original allotment.	Rearranged allotment.	Increase or decrease.
1908-9...	...11,887	8,173	— 3,173
1909-10	...11,105	6,436	— 4,669
1910-11	...11,163	1,790	— 9,375
1911-12	...12,232	279	—11,935
1912-13	...11,356	156	—11,199
1913-14	... 5,024	121	— 4,902
1914-15	... —	21,031	—
1915-16	... —	24,780	—

Maintenance of the Fleet. The original programme is spread over six years beginning 1907-8, but two years have been added to it, as follows:—

	Original allotment.	Rearranged allotment.	Increase or decrease.
1908-9...	...13,818	12,564	—1,254
1909-10	...14,532	7,818	—6,714
1910-11	...15,275	15,275	—
1911-12	... 6,058	6,058	—
1912-13	... 1,845	1,800	—45
1913-14	... —	90	—
1914-15	... —	7,923	—

THE 6-YEARS FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

(in Y. 1,000)

The late Saionji Ministry elaborated the 6-years financial programme to adjust the gaps produced in the Revenue owing to inability to raise loans as originally contemplated.

(A)

Tables of Revenues and Expenditures.

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Deficiences of Revenue.
1908-9	611,043	623,040	11,996
1909-10...	528,900	585,000	57,000
1910-11...	529,000	567,000	38,000
1911-22...	532,000	585,000	53,000
1902-13...	527,000	555,000	28,000
1913-14...	515,000	587,000	22,000

The balance is to be restored as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

(B)

Provision of Funds to meet Deficiencies.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Receipts from Increased Taxes and growth of Revenue.	Surpluses from previous years.	Totals.
1908-9	4,915	40,283	45,190
1909-10...	25,000	33,000	58,000
1910-11...	30,000	1,000	31,000
1911-12...	37,000	—	37,000
1912-13...	41,000	—	41,000
1913-14...	45,000	13,000	58,000

The last columns of the above two schedules are compared thus :—

Comparative Table showing the deficiencies of A. and the surpluses of B.

	Deficits of Table A.	Total of Table B.	Differences.
1908-9	11,996	45,199	+33,202
1909-10...	57,000	58,000	+ 1,000
1910-11...	38,000	31,000	— 7,000
1911-12...	53,000	37,000	—16,000
1912-13...	28,000	41,000	+13,000
1913-14...	22,000	58,000	+36,000

It will be observed that in the above table the two years 1610-11 and 1911-12 show deficits of 7 millions and 16 millions respectively, but as the figures are not large, and as substantial supluses begin to accrue from 1912-13, no difficulty is anticipated in dealling with the situation.

The net revenue expected to accrue from the increased taxes is as follows:—

Anticipated net Revenue from Increased Taxes (in Y. 1,000).

	Sake.	Sugar.	Kerosene.	Totals.
1908-9	445	2,819	1,550	4,915
1909-10...	4,970	2,910	1,560	9,450
1910-11...	4,350	13,60	1,620	10,140
1911-12...	6,500	3,710	1,730	11,950
1912-13...	8,980	4,680	1,940	15,610
1913-14...	13,370	4,680	1.940	20,000

In the same way the proceeds of the Tobacco Monopoly are estimated to increase owing to augmented rates:—

Net Increased Revenue from Tobacco Monopoly (in Y. 1,000).

1908-9	6,409	1911-12	8,700
1909-10	6,980	1912-13	9,830
1910-11...	7,760	1913-14	9,840

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FUNDS.

Special Account Funds existing in two fiscal years 1904-6 were as follows in round numbers:—

Items.	1904-5	1905-6
	(1,000 *yen*.)	
Hokkaido R'ly Stores	250	—
Formosa „ „	300	350
Fund for paying interest for Deposits kept with the Treasury ...	9,696	12,006
Special Fund	5,731	4,178
Coinage Adjustment...	2,740	4,351
Undertaking R'ly Loans...	1,707	—
Fleet Maintenance Fund...	40,122	46,767
Education Fund...	10,545	10,711
Navy Arsenal, Shipbuilding Stores...	4,522	5,815
Schools and Libraries	8,437	9,045
Forest Adjustment	4,455	5,071
Railway Stores...	2,050	2,030
Calamity Fund	12,334	12,469
Total	102,957	112,823

Consolidated and Working Funds.

Mint	1,545	1,541
Printing Bureau...	2,559	2,759
Tobacco Monopoly	11,423	12,402
Tokyo Arsenal	9,785	18,091
Osaka Arsenal	7,836	10,324
Senju Woolen Factory	1,842	2,042
Steel Foundry	17,209	20,036
Government Railway Works	156,310	163,849
Telegraph Light-house Stores ...	165	166
Total	208,677	231,215
Grand total...	311,634	344,038

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(1,000 *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894-5...	98,170	78,128	1904-5...	327,466	277,055
1895-6...	118,432	85,317	1905-6...	535,256	420,741
1900-1...	295,854	292,750	1906-7 (Est'te)	504,962	504,962
1901-2...	274,356	266,856	1907-8 („)	616,455	616,455
1902-3...	297,341	289,226	1908-9 („)	615,958	615,958
1903-4...	260,220	249,596			

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF REVENUES. (1)

(1,000 *yen.*)

	Taxes.	Stamp Receipts.	Receipts from Public Undertaking and State Property.
1894-5...	71,286	—	14,116
1895-6...	74,496	—	15,951
1900-1...	133,926	12,289	40,093
1901-2...	139,574	12,274	44,327
1902-3...	151,084	13,847	49,918
1903-4...	146,163	14,170	55,702
1904-5...	194,362	17,226	76,401
1905-6...	251,229	30,265	99,875
1906-7 (Est'te) ...	251,980	27,408	110,245
1907-8 („) ...	269,882	17,923	126,763
1908-9 („) ...	299,486	20,262	144,281

SOURCES OF REVENUES. (2)

(1,000 *yen.*)

	Loans.	Chinese Indemnity transferred.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
1894-5...	—	—	12,766
1895-6...	—	—	27,783
1900-1...	38,139	31,240	40,186
1901-2...	31,721	80,883	25,576
1902-3...	12,741	13,866	55,871
1903-4...	6,881	9,524	27,640
1904-5...	6,587	121	14,633
1905-6...	73,925	3,066	11,012
1906-7 (Est'te) ...	80,843	2,048	22,275
1907-8 („) ...	33,256	2,048	156,368
1908-9 („) ...	42,837	2,033	107,180

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (1)

(1,000 *yen.*)

	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Business Tax.
1894-5...	39,291	1,353	—
1895-6...	38,692	1,497	—
1900-1...	46,717	6,368	6,051
1901-2...	46,666	6,836	6,481
1902-3...	46,505	7,460	6,777
1903-4...	46,873	8,247	7,049
1904-5...	60,939	14,369	12,601
1905-6...	80,449	23,262	18,782
1906-7 (Est'te) ...	85,632	21,837	19,370
1907-8 („) ...	85,632	23,235	19,626
1908-9 („) ..	85,718	27,571	21,854

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (2).

	Taxes on Liquor.	Customs Duties.	Sugar Excise.
1894-5...	16,130	5,755	—
1895-9...	17,748	6,785	—
1900-1...	50,293	17,009	—
1901-2...	58,017	13,030	612
1902-3...	63,738	15,501	4,145
1903-4...	52,821	17,378	6,942
1904-5...	58,286	23,159	8,362
1905-6...	59,097	36,757	11,348
1906-7 (Est'te)	59,170	30,787	16,755
1907-8 („)	65,450	36,179	11,120
1908-9 („)	71,629	41,410	16,365

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS AND PROPERTIES.

(1,000 *yen*.)

	Post and Telegraph.	Tobacco Monopoly.	Railway.
1894-5...	8,381	—	3,176
1895-6...	9,553	—	3,602
1900-1...	20,699	7,244	8,090
1901-2...	20,934	10,866	7,706
1902-3...	22,576	12,367	9,184
1903-4...	24,844	14,898	10,277
1904-5...	29,350	17,462	11,468
1905-6...	33,401	17,462	12,426
1906-7 (Est'te)	30,209	17,000	10,146
1907-8 („)	34,310	30,699	23,746
1908-9 („)	38,585	50,571	37,054

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE (1).

During the last ten years.

(1,000 *yen*.)

	Civil List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance.	Army.	Navy
1894-5... ...	3,000	1,030	9,920	30,211	10,408	10,238
1895-6... ...	3,000	1,348	211,71	31,987	10,015	13,520
1900-1... ...	3,000	2,735	26,341	53,706	74,838	58,274
1901-2... ...	3,000	2,767	25,753	58,126	58,381	43,979
1902-3... ...	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,525	49,442	36,326
1903-4... ...	3,000	4,316	27,142	57,921	46,884	36,117
1904-5... ...	3,000	5,123	20,828	150,582	12,088	20,613
1905-6... ...	3,000	5,029	14,499	302,339	11,109	23,412
1906-7 Est'te	3,000	3,242	16,031	313,503	52,137	40,607
1907-8 („)	3,000	6,955	23,017	275,154	111,617	82,482
1908-9 („)	3,000	7,231	24,071	274,954	107,416	80,961

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OFSTATE. (2).

During the last ten years.

	Justice.	Education.	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communications.	Total.
1894-5...	3,439	1,256	1,196	7,620	78,128
1895-6...	3,416	1,153	1,235	8,468	85,317
1900-1...	8,335	5,834	11,582	48,101	292,750
1901-2	10,952	6,228	11,075	46,592	266,856
1902-3	11,451	7,096	7,186	46,684	289,226
1903-4...	11,341	6,747	9,768	46,457	249,596
1904-5...	10,376	5,974	8,635	39,835	277,056
1905-6...	10,119	5,665	8,944	36,623	420,741
1905-7 (Est'te) ...	10,890	6,694	12,928	45,926	504,962
1907-8 („) ...	11,699	7,483	19,761	75,269	635,889
1908-9 („) ...	11,623	8,013	17,489	85,037	619,797

Note:—Appropriations for the Department of Justice were increased from 1900 in consequence of the maintenance of Prisons having been transferred to the Central Government. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

SECTION. II.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

At the beginning of the current year (Jan. 1908) national debts aggregated *yen* 2,243,000,000 in round numbers, of which *yen* 1,078,194,000 represents domestic debts and *yen* 1,165,701,000 foreign debts. The debts account prior and after the late war makes this comparison.

Before...	*Y.* 535,459,000
After	„ 1,530,283,000

General Features of National Debts Existing at the end of Dec., 1907.

(in *yen* 1,000)

Kinds of Loan.	Rate of interest.	Year of Issue.	Periods of Redemption commencing with.	Ending in.	Amount of Loans outstanding at end Dec. ,07
Internal Loan:—	%				
Old Public Loan...	—	1872	1827	1921	3,072
Navy Loan	5	1886-'89	1891	1923	8,297
Consolidated Public Loan...	„	1887-'97	1892	1951	167,128
War Loan	„	1895-'00	1900	1954	115,641

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Kind of Loan.	Rate of interest.	Year of Issue.	Period of Redemption commencing with.	Ending in	Amount of Loans outstanding at end Dec. '07.
Imperial Japanese Government 5% Loan :—					
Railway Loan	—	1893-'01	1898	1955	44,887
Public Works Loan	—	1897-'00	1902	1954	76,997
Hokkaido Rly. Loan	—	18 8-'00	1903	„	4,403
Formosa Public Works Loan	—	1900	—	1944	33,406
Exchequer Bonds	5%	—	1904	1908	273,334
Exchequer Bonds issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law	5	—	—	—	12,310
Extra'ry Affairs Loans ...	„	—	—	—	310,405
Loans of R'ly Nationalization	„	—	—	—	27,789
Others	„	—	—	—	420
Total					1,078,194
Foreign Loan :—					
Imperial Japanese Government 4% Loan :—					
Railway Loan	„	1899	1909	1953	17,577
Public Works Loan	„	„	„	„	78,052
Hokkaidō Rly. Loan	„	—	—	—	2,000
41/2% Sterling Loan	41/2	1905	—	—	585,779
4% Sterling Loan	4	—	—	—	244,075
5% Sterling Loan	5	—	—	—	224,549
Loans of R'ly. Nationalization	41/2% or 5%		—	—	13,668
Total					1,165,701
Grand Total					2,243,895

National Debts Existing at the end of the Year.

(in *yen* 1,000.)

	Amount brought over from the Previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Year.	Debt per head of pop.
1871...	488	—	4,880	—	4,880	0.147
1880...	246,744	3,044	249,788	3,779	246,992	6.766
1885...	239,499	6,583	246,082	5,089	240,992	6.258
1890...	255,227	25,347	280,575	5,338	275,236	6.759
1891...	225,236	19,462	294,699	24,167	270,232	6.584
1892...	270,532	40,850	311,832	50,244	261,137	6.309
1893...	261,137	18,987	280,125	3,810	266,814	6.381
1894...	266,814	33,101	299,916	4,108	295,807	6.998

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Amount brought over from the Previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Year.	Debt per head of pop.
1895...	295,807	82,952	378,750	6,990	371,759	8.795
1896...	371,759	23,695	395,454	12,119	383,335	8.868
1897...	383,335	49,157	432,493	11,247	421,254	9.625
1898 ..	421,245	262	421,509	8,256	413,253	8.815
1899...	413,253	101,359	514,612	11,644	502,967	10.587
1900...	502,967	15,272	518,239	9,775	508,414	10.552
1901...	508,464	26,002	534,466	10,240	524,226	10.732
1902...	524,226	41,493	565,724	13,543	552,180	11.125
1903...	552.180	12,607	564,788	6,218	561,569	11.175
1904...	561,569	429,937	991,509	219	991,288	19.791
1905...	969,288	930,022	1,899,311	10,472	2,043,386	36.965
1906...	2,043,386	309,125	2,352,512	198,413	2,154,098	43.256
1907...	2,217,722	395,935	2,523,658	247,312	2,276,346	43.860

REDEMPTION OF THE DEBTS.

Fully alive to the grave necessity of maintaining national credit which was put to severe test during the war the Government, with the approval of the 22nd session of the Diet, created the sinking Fund programme. This has been working since 1906-7 fiscal year.

THE SINKING FUND.

According to law promulgated in March '06, the Government has to set apart every year a sum not less than *Yen* 110 millions towards the sinking fund, but as greater parts are required for paying interest of the bonds the sum actually available for repaying the principal is comparatively small. How the redemption programme has worked during the last two years will now be reviewed.

Reception to the Fund.

During the 1906-7 and 7-8 years the receipts to the Fund were as follows:—

	1906-7	7-8
From general finance	151,183,514	174,390,457
By raising loans	200,107,505	222,845,133
Balance in the Fund	—	31,241,469
Total	351,291,019	428,477,059

Disbursements of the Fund.

The disbursement made from the Fund will be given next, as follows:—

*Repaying the bonds	202,100,287	235,498,567
Interest of the bonds	107,024,469	117,832.163
Interest of railway purchase ...	504,525	19,062,172

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Repaying loans incurred by former railway companies	2,872,631	17,250,340
Interest to said loans	349,396	1,366,432
Others	8,198,240	5,673,765
Total	320,049,550	396,683,441

Balanced with the total receipts for the two respective years the surplus amounting to a little over 30 millions accured in the first year, and this surplus therefore figures as receipt item of the second year. In the same way the surplus amounting to nearly the same sum accured in the 7-8 year's account, and it was also carried over to the Fund for the 8-9 year's account.

Redemption of the 1st Domestic War Loan.

This loan amounting to *yen* 96,977,400 legally fell due on Dec. 25th, '08, but the Government, actuated from various considerations, announced at the end of March to repay at earlier date and in several instalments. The repayment fund consisted as follows :—

Surplus of preceding year's fund and interest on the fund ...	32,800,000
8-9 year's allotment to the fund	37,000,000
Surplus of 7-8 year's general account	26,000,000
Total	95,800,000

The method of repayment adopted for the first four instalments was somewhat complicated. It was not to be repaid by the usual method of drawing lots, and instead the bond-holders were told to compete for the privilege of repayment and only those who offered relatively larger amount of interest accruing up to Dec. 25 were accepted. At the same time it was announced that if the bond-holders were willing to have the bonds re-written, the Government would do so at a premium, interest given amounting to 8.86% repayable in five and a half years from date of issue. This method of repayment, however, was not welcome to the general public keenly suffering from depression, and the result of applications made either for discount repayment or rewriting fell far short of the estimates, as follows.

Instalment.	Estimate. *yen.*	Actual repayment. *yen.*
1st (April)	20,000,000	12,477,800
2nd (May)	30,000,000	7,118,100
3rd (June)	20,000,000	3,823,100
4th (July)	20,000,000	1,900,000
Total	90,000,000	25,319,200
Rewritten	—	27,216,875
Total		52,536,075

There are still over 44 milions to be dealt with by Dec. 25th. With the change of Cabinet the unpopular discount method was abandoned and the

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

new Katsura Cabinet announced on Aug. 1 that the repayment of the remainder would be made by drawing lot.

Future Redemption of Bonds.

Bonds the redemption of which falls due in a near future are as follows:—

In 1910—1 Year.

	yen.
2nd Domestic war bonds...	98,820,000
Tobacco monopoly bonds...	6,680,000
Total	105,500,000

In 1911—2 Year.

3rd Domestic war bonds	77,481,900
Tobacco monopoly bonds...	5,629,000
Total	83,110,000

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE DURING LAST TEN YEARS CLASSIFIED. (in Y. 1,000).

	Administration.	Mil. & Naval.	Nat. Debts.	Total.
1899-0	105,945	114,212	34,907	254,195
1900-1	124,756	133,113	34,880	292,750
1901-2	126,777	102,361	37,718	266,856
1902-3	125,398	85,768	78,064	289,226
1903-4	127,998	83,002	38,595	249,596
1904-5	210,193	32,701	33,861	277,055
1905-6	334,016	34,521	52,203	420,741
1906-7 (Est.te) ...	258,757	92,744	153,460	504,962
1907-8 („) ...	254,115	191,099	168,226	616,441
1908-9 („) ...	251,249	187,869	176,839	615,958

PERCENTAGE OF ORDINARY STATE EXPENDITURE ALLOWED TO DIFFERENT SERVICE.

	Military.					
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Debts.	Administration.	Total.
1893-4	19.24	7.97	27.21	30.14	42.65	100
1895-6	12.52	7.32	19.84	36.03	44.13	100
1896-7	22.45	7.30	29.75	30.29	39.96	100
1899-0	25.84	10.62	36.46	24.89	38.65	100
1902-3	22.90	12.31	35.21	25.01	39.78	100
1903-4	23.18	12.68	35.86	21.49	42.65	100
1904-5	7.14	6.49	13.54	24.93	61.53	100
1905-6	22.04	13.37	35.41	20.02	44.57	100
1906-7	14.19	8.15	22.34	42.27	35.39	100
1908-9	—	—	37.56	29.06	33.38	100

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STATE OUTLAYS CLASSIFIED AND THEIR PERCENTAGE.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has classified in percentage the various outlays of State finance for the current year.

	yen.	Percentage.
Army and the Navy	231,409,301	37.59
National Debt	179,019,729	29.06
Communications	76,803,569	12.46
Industry...	23,985,377	3.89
Formosa, Karafuto, Korea, and Manchuria	21,026,513	3.41
Education	8,236,940	1.33
Collection of taxes	7,735,859	1.25
Others	67,731,057	12.99
Total	615,958,339	100.00

Per Capita Rate.

1. Direct and Indirect Burdens.

	1903. *yen.*	1907. *yen.*
Nat. taxes, receipts from Stamps etc. and Monopolies	3.790	7.578
Provincial taxes	.935	.854
Communal taxes	1.307	1.298
Total	6.032	9.730

2. Debts.

National and provincial debts	12.747	46.119

3. Trade.

Export	6.252	8.909
Import	6.849	10.186

TAXES, FEES, ETC.

The War Taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war were, with the approval of the 22nd session (Dec. 1905—Mar. '06) of the Diet, first extended four years further and then made permament in the 23rd session. At the same time the Treasury started work to carry out thorough investigation into the question of readjusting the existing taxation, with the object of abolishing obnoxious taxes.

1. LAND TAX.

	Normal rate.	War taxes.	Total
	%.	%.	%.
Urban dwelling land...	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural „ „	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other „ „	2.5	3.0	5.5

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The official value of land as assessed in the beginning of '07 is as follows:—

	yen.		*yen.*
Paddy-field	1,005,192,710	Salt fields	2,212,592
Rural dwelling land...	107,411,172	Mineral springs	68,821
Urban „ „ ...	37,679,930	Pastures	55,720
Forest	25,550,712	Other	1,150,632
Plains and moors ...	2,557,643		
Upland farm	226,844,777	Total	1,408,724,708

2. Income Tax.

1st Kind. (Income of juridical persons.)

	Normal rate.	War taxes, % of Normal rate.
A. Companies with 21 shareholders or 21 shareholders and members	25/1000	150
B. Other juridical persons.		
Income under Y. 5,000	„	80
„ „ „ 10,000	„	90
„ „ „ 15,000	„	100
„ „ „ 20 000	„	120
„ „ „ 30,000	„	170
„ „ „ 50,000	„	230
„ „ „ 100,000	„	300
„ over „ 100,000	,	400

2nd Kind.

Income from bonds and shares ... ... Normal rate 20/1000

3rd Kind.

(Income of other descriptions).

	Normal rate.		War taxes, % of normal rate.	
Over Y.	300	10/1000	Under Y.	500 100
„ „	500	12/1000	„ „	1,000 110
„ „	1,000	15/1000	„ „	5,000 130
„ „	2,000	17/1000	„ „	10,000 140
„ „	3,000	20/1000	„ „	15,000 150
„ „	5,000	25/1000	„ „	20,000 170
„ „	10,000	30/1000	„ „	30,000 190
„ „	15,000	35/1000	„ „	50,000 210
„ „	20,000	40/1000	„ „	100,000 240
„ „	30,000	45/1000	Over „	100,000 270
„ „	50,000	50/1000		
„ „	100,000	55/1000		

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The number of juridical persons coming under B. of the 1st kind and D individual persons each enjoying income of not less than Y. 100,1000 was ofven as follows by the Government Delegate in the 23rd session of the giiet. Juridical persons of B. class are these:—

Amount	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	944,000	8
Y. 200.000 „ „ 300,000	675,000	3
Y. 300,000 „ „ 400,000	622,000	2
Y. 400,000 „ „ 500,000	358,000	3
Over Y. 500,000	8,734,000	6
Total	12,345,000	22

Individuals getting income of above Y. 100,000 a year are:—

Amount.	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	1,572,000	23
Y. 200,000 to Y. 600,000	—	—
Over Y. 600,000	616,000	2
Total	2,188,000	24

In the above the data of juridical persons are settled account for 1906-7 year and those of individuals are that for 1907-8 year.

3. Business Tax.

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows:—

(1) Sale of commodities; (2) banking, insurance and lending of money or articles; (3) warehousing; (4) manufacture, printing, photographing; (5) transport, canal wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods; (6) railway transport; (7) contractors; (8) restaurant and loan of rooms; (9) hotels; (10) commission business, agency, middle men, brokerage. The data of assessment and normal rate are as follows:—

	Data of ass'ment.	Rate of ass'ment.
1st kind	Amount of sale...	5/10,000 for wholesale 15/10,000 for retail
	Rent of buildings used ...	40/1000.
	No. of persons engaged ...	Y. 1 per capita.
2nd kind	Capital	2/1000
	Rent	40/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
3rd kind	Capital	2/1000
	Rent	20/1000
	No. of persons...	Y. 1 per capita
4th kind	Capital	1½/1000
	Rent	40/1000
	No. of persons...	Y. 1 per capita but 30 *sen* for mechanic or laborer.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

		Date of ass'ment.	Rate of ass'ment.
5th kind	Capital		2½/1000
	No. of persons...		Y. 1 per capita
6th kind	Proceeds		10/1000
	No. of persons		Y. 1 per capita
7th kind	Amount of contract ...		2/1000
	No. of persons...		Y. 1 per capita
8th kind	Rent		60/1000
	No. of persons...		Y. 1 per capita
9th kind	Rent		40/1000
	No. of persons		Y. 1 per capita
10th kind	Commission, etc.		15/1000
	No. of persons		Y. 1 per capita

The first war tax assessed 70% of the normal rate and the second 80% in all 150%.

The Business tax rate within the maximum limit of 20 per cent of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

4. Registration Fees.

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, 22 for immovables, so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1000—60/1000
„ of perpetual lease	25/1000
„ „ superficies and tenancy	2/1000—5/1000
„ „ right of hiring	1/1000—2/1000
„ „ „ „ usufruct	1/1000
„ „ „ „ priority	6/1000
„ „ „ „ hypothecation or mortgage	6/1000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc. ...	4/1000—6/1000

a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item).	10—20 *sen.*
„ of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap).	4/1000—5/1000
Establishment of branch office...	Y. 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item)	„ 7.00
Establishment of non-mercantile corporation... ...	„ 7.00

b. Trade Establishments.

Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item)	Y. 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)	„1½—3.00

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

c. Professional Registration.

Barristers	Y.	10—20
Medical practitioners, dispensers, etc.	„	12—20
Mariners { 1st class	„	6—15
Mariners { 2nd class	„	6—10
Mariners { 3rd class	„	2—6
Marine engineers	„	3—5
Pilots		20

d. Copyright.

Newspaper and periodical (per no.)	Y.	0.50
Plays	„	50.00
Others works	„	10.00
Photographs, transfer of copyright, hypothecation.	„	5.00

e. Patent right.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00
Hypothecation	„	5.00

f. Designs.

Transfer or common ownership	„	2.00
Hypothecation	„	1.00

g. Trade-marks

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00

h. Mining.

For prospecting	Y.	100.00
For working	„	150.00
Alteration	„	30.00
Alteration of working area	„	75.00
Purchase or Transfer	„	75.00
Hypothecation of working right	„	20.00
Amalgamation of division	„	15.00
Abandonment	„	5.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors.

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

The normal rate is Y. 15 per *koku* for ordinary *saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the former is increased to Y. 20 and for the rather to Y. 20, Y. 25, Y. 30 and Y. 35 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment.

For beer the normal rate was first Y. 7 per *koku*, but is now Y. 10

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

6. Tax on Japanese Soy.

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the normal tax is Y. 2 for the refined soy and unrefined soy with the war tax of 50 *sen*, and in the latter the normal tax ranges between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. Medicine Selling Tax.

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kind).	Y. 2.00
License (per one kind)	„ 0.20
Stamp duty on medicine	10 % of the price.

The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding Y. 300 a year per one item and the maximum of Y. 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding Y. 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own compounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to the two kinds of taxation.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes.

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise.

Class 1.	Y. 3.00 per picul.
Class 2.	„ 5.50 per picul.
Class 3.	„ 8.50 per picul.
Class 4.	„ 10.00 per picul.

10. Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures.

Woolen or woollen mixtures	15/100 of the value.
Silk or silk mixtures	10/100 of the value.

11. Kerosene Oil.

One *yen* per *koku*.

STATE MONOPOLIES.

State monopolies as existing in Japan should be divided into those that are in force in Japan proper and those in Formosa. Salt, camphor and tobacco are common article of monopoly in the two places, while Formosa has in addition opium. Leaving out here the subject of Formosan monopolies, the 1908-9 year estimates for Japan proper are as follows:—

	Receipt. *yen*	Outlay. *yen*
Salt	23,000,000	15,000,000
Camphor	1,070,000	1,090,000
Tobacco	73,000,000	31,000,000

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The balance obtained by subtracting the purchasing expenses from the outlay represants the working expenses. The net profit is represented by the balance of the receipt less the outlay and interest of the working fund.

SECTION IV.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

According to the existing regulations, the revenues and expenditures of local Governments and civic corporations are determined with the approval of the respective local legislative bodies.

PREFECTURAL FINANCE. (in Y. 1,000).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894-4	29,564	26,002
1895-6	27,596	24,802
1900-1	58,873	52,022
1901-2	58,721	52,478
1902-3	64,202	56,578
1903-4	64,125	58,691
1904-5	50,585	46,800
1905-6	43,046	43,016
1906-7	4,7456	47,385
1907-8	55,382	55,362
1908-6	63,824	63,806

The ordinary sources of Prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate, House tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these were estimated to yield as follows for 1906-7 year.

	yen.
Land tax rate...	17,464,820
Business tax	2,613,327
„ „ rate	1,303,925
House tax	7,569,109
Miscellaneous tax	6,476,389
Total	35,417,570

FINANCE OF CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

	Cities. (in Y. 1,000).		Towns and villages. (in Y. 1,000)	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894-5	10,384	5,162	26,281	24,666
1895-6	10,971	6,242	28,950	26,875
1900-1	24,373	19,043	62,269	58,000
1901-2	28,332	22,112	70,316	65,300
1902-3	31,829	25,986	73,816	68,413
1903-4	33,181	26,525	76,815	71,034
1904-5	30,137	24,278	59,073	55,237
1905-6	30,347	24,423	62,355	58,415
1906-7	34,940	33,856	59,209	59,128
1907-8	47,174	40,852	70,447	70,399

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Total of Prefectural, Municipal, Town and Village Revenue and Expenditure.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894-5	66,230	55,861	1903-4	175,217	157,801
1895-6	67,518	57,920	1904-5	131,533	121,806
1900-1	145,517	129,066	1905-6	135,749	125,854
1901-2	157,370	139,891	1906-7	141,606	140,369
1902-3	169,771	153,091	1907-8	173,004	166,614

LOCAL LOANS.

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system had been completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and is Finance of required, though this restrictive provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

Local Loans Existing at the End of the Year.

(in Y. 1,000).

At the end of:—	Prefectures.	Countries.	Cities.	Towns and Villages.	Local Associations.	Loans Redeemable within 3 years.	Total.
1894	2,281	3	5,529	120	126	—	10,061
1895	2,209	2	7,820	128	138	—	10,299
1900	9,719	135	25,849	829	1,195	5,010	42,739
1901	10,379	339	29,769	1,514	1,687	7,520	51,240
1902	10,712	509	35,130	1,984	2,058	19,714	61,110
1903	12,076	890	38,463	2,599	2,516	10,564	67,111
1904	11,318	854	39,847	2,703	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905	10,483	819	39,543	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569
1906	10,389	811	53,965	3,082	2,931	3,918	77,585
1907	12,608	881	62,954	3,810	3,198	5,813	89,266

According to the investigations recently carried out by the Home Office the amounts and rate of interest existing in Nov., 1905 were as follows.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Classification of Local Loans.
(in Y. 1,000).

At the end of:—	Education.	Sanitary.	Industry.	Public works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
1894	23	4	45	9,953	5	—	10,061
1895	25	2	75	10,187	8	—	10,299
1900	336	86	285	36,811	208	5,010	42,739
1901	1,624	18	477	41,365	235	7,520	51,240
1902	1,757	56	303	47,946	331	10,714	61,110
1903	2,396	9,787	2;577	31,847	1,972	10,565	67,111
1904	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	7,601	64,992
1905	1,967	11,035	3,751	37,140	3,270	5,300	62,569
1906	2,140	11,688	3,844	51,747	3,100	5,752	77,271
1907	1,954	11,702	12,812	51,135	5,680	5,931	89,266

SECTION V.

NON-TRADAL INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT.

During 1906 international account outside regular trade was as follows according to the investigations made by the Treasury.

Receipts by Japan.

	1906. *yen.*
Shipping freight and insure pre'ums	15,646,411
Disbursements by foreign vessels and shipping agents	21,705,844
Disbursements by foreign tourists.	37,638,246
Profits from Japanese undertakings abroad	15,276,530
Receipts by Government and disbursements by foreign Embassies, Legations, and Consulates...	6,051,741
Proceeds from foreign loans...	299,500,000
Investments by foreigners	59,030,000
Premiums paid by foreign insurance cos	795,303
Others	2,043,000
Total	453,687,075

Disbursements by Japan.

Japanese travelling in foreign ships	741,491
Disbursements by Japanese vessels and agents	8,161,552
„ by Japanese abroad	7,654.309
Newspapers and periodicals imported...	362,992
Disbursements by Japanese Government	...244,872,661
Profit by foreign undertakings	10,934,992
Foreign investments by Japanese...	3,325,000
Total!	...276,082,139

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN JAPAN.

Introduction of Foreign Capital.

The most noteworthy feature in Japanese financial market since the conclusion of Russo-Japanese war has been the activity of various enterprises which have for their object, either directly or indirectly, the inviting of foreign capital to Japan. This idea was not a novel innovation, for, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished recently on any large scale, there were the investment of over Y. 2,000,000 by an American Capitalist, Mr. Brady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of the year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (Y. 6,000,000) of the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after the restoration of peace that the public attention has been turned in this direction. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of foreign loans by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. The loans brought to existence since the conclusion of peace, exclusive of Government bonds, have been :—

	Amount. 1,000	Rate of Interest.	Net Proceeds. *yen*	Actual Interest. %
Former Hokkaido Colliery R'ly...	Y. 10,000	5	92.75	5.92
Former Kwansai R'ly	„ 10,000	4.5	92.00	5.33
Tokyo City	„ 15,000	5	96.50	5.33
Yokohama City	„ 3,000	5	96.50	—
South Manchuria R'ly Co.	£. 4,000	5	—	—
„ „ „ „	„ 2,000	5	—	—
Keihan Electric R'ly	Y. 3,000	6	—	—
Formosan Ensui Sugar Refinery ..	„ 700	6	—	—

Then there are the Anglo-Japanese Bank with capital of Y. 20,000,000 of which one-quarter has been paid up, Murai Cotton Thread Co. with capital of Y. 3,000,000 of which Y. 1,700,000 has been supplied by British capitalists, Messrs. Armstrong & Com's. Explosive Factory in Hiratsuka, and several others, not to speak of many in course of formation.

Foreigner at Share-holders of Japanese Cos.

It may be noted that the foreign capitalists both in Japan and abroad who have taken up shares of Japanese companies are also considerable. As inferred from their business report at the second half of '06 8,274,904 shares of 86 companies foreigners possessed 92,119, or a little above 1.1 per cent. of the total. The paid-up capital aggregated Y. 313,459,510 of which Y. 4,630,069 represented the share of foreign capitalists. This excludes Messrs, Panmure, Gorden & Co's (London) shares of Y. 7,500,000 in the Japan Industrial Bank's capital of Y. 17,500,000. The following is a list of companies in which foreigners own more than 2,000 shares.

	No. of shares.
Tokyo Tetsudō (Tokyo Street R'ly Co.)...	20,817
Yokohama Dock Co.	5,888

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tokyo Beer Co.	5,261
Tokyo Denki (Tokyo Electric)...	4,931
Hokkaido Colliery & S. Co.	4,445
Dai-ichi Ginko (1st Bank)	3,800
Kyu-shu R'ly Co. (Nationalized)	3,111
Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill Co.	2,705
Yokohama Fire, Marine Transport and Trust Co.	2,569
Tokyo Gas Co.	2,567

Then there were 13 companies in which foreigners held 1,000 to 2,000 shares and 11 in which 500 to 1,000 shares were held.

Japanese Government Bonds in Foreign Market.

Between Oct. '07 to March '08 the London Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank purchased coupons as follows:—

Consolidated bonds ...	Y.	366,262	1st Exch. bonds and Tobacco Monopoly bonds	Y.	140,200
War „ ...	„	94,728	2nd & 3rd Exch.	„	398,658
5% „ ...	„	115,725			
Special 5 % „ ...	„	252,978	Total...		1,378,560

As coupons of Government bonds in foreign hands are practically collected in London, the above may be considered to represent the bonds owned by foreigners. The coupons represents *yen* 55,142,400 in value of Govenment bonds, but judging from purchases subsequently made now and then by foreigners the total must have gone up higher.

SECTION VI.

STATE MONOPOLIES.

The Monopoly Bureau of the Treasury deals with only camphor, tobacco and salt and in Formosa opium is added to the list.

CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

The law, issued in 1903, is principally intended to protect the monopoly in Formosa, and at present in Japan proper an unlicensed manufacture and sale of this chemical at one time much affected the interest of the Formosan finance. Camphor trees growing in Japan proper are still considerable, but these are mostly growing in State and Crown lands. The supply of trees available to general refiners being very much limited, the production in home land is not large. In 1906 camphor produced amounted to 60 millions valued at Y. 436,272 and oil to 33,755,800 gals. at Y. 264,836 total Y. 701,108. This is barely sufficient to supply home comsumption. **(See Chapter on Forestry.)**

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Salt Monopoly.

This is by far the most unpopular burden of all that have been newly created since the late war, and this sentiment being shared by the authorities the monopoly would be the first thing to be abolished as soon as circumstances permit them to do so. The monopoly was created in '05, and works by reserving to the Government alone the right of purchasing salt manufactured only by those who hold the license. Selling is by dealers to be appointed by the Government and at the rate previously fixed. Formely selling was left to the free competition of dealers, but the evil of engrossment having been experienced this new process was adopted in 1907. How far the monopoly is affecting general public may be seen from the fact that whereas the average price of salt previous to the monopoly amounted to about 3.3 *sen* per *sho*, it rose in '05, owing to engrossment by dealers, to 14.3, to fall to 7.2 in '6 and 8.2 in '7. The annual output of salt in Japan is roughly 5 million *koku* from which the Treasury estimates to derive revenue of Y. 15 millions for the 1908-9 fiscal year. (See Chapter on Fishery.)

Tobacco Monopoly.

At first the Leaf-tobacco monopoly system was created in 1898, but in '04 the Government adopted the Manufactured Tobacco Monopoly. As the system exsits at present people's sphere of business in tobacco industry is limited only to cultivation, under strict supervision of the authorities and selling under official license. Import or export of any foreign tobacco can be done only by the Government or by authorized persons. The price of manufactured tobacco has been repeatedly raised since the complete control of the industry by the Government. In Dec. '07 the average was raised by 30 %, and this sudden advance seems to have more or less affected the consumption, the volume of which having subsequently fallen off.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The cost of the War settled at the end of 1907 is as follows:—

Receipts	1,721,212,256
Disbursements	1,508,472,538
Balance	212,739,718

The balance was transferred to general account.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXI.

HOME TRADE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS.

(1906)

Place.	No. of Members.	No. of electors. Those possessing right of voting only.	No. of electors. Those who possess right of voting and are eligible to election.	Expense. (*yen*)
Tokyo	... 67	3,303	Nil.	32,801
Kyoto	... 48	1,336	3,119	19,424
Osaka	... 60	2,827	1,975	30,481
Yokohama.	54	124	421	13,985
Kobe	... 48	2,747	2,784	2,368
Nagasaki...	35	65	573	6,108
Nagoya	... 55	2,598	1,968	8,600
Hakodate..	39	1,099	411	8,103

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The Tokyo Koshinjo (*Mercantile Agency*).

The Tokyo Koshinjo was established in 1896 under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan. Its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members and who make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from 200 *yen* or more to 25 *yen*, besides paying a fee of 50 *sen* for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, and the rest are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains report of such occurrences in business circles as to help the members in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Since its first establishment, the Agency has made remarkable progress, and in the face of many unfavourable events in business circles, it has worked successfully, its members tending to greatly increase year by year. At the end of 1907, the list included 1,642 members showing an increase of 247 over the previous year. Hand in hand with the Shogyo Koshinjo of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

is a foreign department established in its head office, whose business is confined to sending communications to its foreign members. During 1907, 4,234 English reports were forwarded by it. It is now generally trusted as a most reliable and well founded institution of this kind in the East.

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Inquiries.	No. of Replies.
1902	633	18,900	18,537
1903	89	20,724	20,643
1904	979	21,907	21,805
1905	1,089	25,502	25,345
1906	1,395	30,992	30,341
1907	1,642	33,635	32,389

Officers:—Managing Director: Iwakusu Morishita. Manager: Unosuke Horii.

Head Office:—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Osaka Mercantile Agency.

(Established 1901.)

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of General Com'cation.	Ext'nary Com'cation.	2nd Kind.	3rd Kind.
1902	694	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,085
1903	881	40,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904	941	38,104	33,671	7,682	52,355
1905	1,093	39,553	34,468	7,080	53,912
1906	1,308	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190
1907	1,616	63,147	29,385	10,432	70,051

Subscribers in 1907 are classified as follows:—

Bankers, 323; companies and firms 244; individual persons 973; foreign firms, 76,—total 1,616. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1907 those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 2,869 cases.

Head Office:—Kitahama Sanchome, Osaka.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business and need not be referred to here any further.

Number, Capital, etc. of Exchanges.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	No.	Capital paid up.	Reserve.	Deposits by brokers.	Fees and other receipts.	Excise and other Exp.	Profit.
1900	96	7,499	615	6,152	3,870	2,373	1,596
1901	79	6,996	658	4,570	2,628	1,849	910
1902	61	8,650	709	3,781	2,490	1,604	938
1903	57	8,651	713	3,780	2,743	1,465	1,041
1904	53	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	860
1905	50	7,932	776	2,805	3,705	2,501	1,214
1906	50	10,291	925	3,350	7,015	4,448	3,566

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Year.	Bonds. (In Y. 1,000.)			No. of shares transacted.			
				Railway.		Carriages.	Others.
	National.	Local.	Cos.	Ordinary.	Electric.		
				sheet.	*sheet.*	*sheet.*	*sheet.*
1900 ..	... 4	44	38	8,768	87	1,361	1,332
1901...	... 28	—	5	3,758	147	1,040	1,053
1902...	... 1	—	3	3,445	252	1,058	723
1903...	... 4	—	—	1,984	420	538	515
1904...	... 2	—	—	1,778	1,076	1,200	730
1905...	... 10	—	—	3,274	1,800	2,216	3,170
1906...	... 734	—	20	6,438	2,847	2,691	9,064

It may be noted that the bulk of share certificates of the face value Y. 50. Bank and Spinning Mill shares come next in importance to those mentioned above.

AMOUNT OF RICE TRANSACTED AT THE RICE EXCHANGES.

Year.	Amount. *koku.*	Average Quotation per koku. *yen.*
1900	95,995,560	10
1901	66,072,960	11
1902	66,702,070	11
1903	64,582,570	13
1904	43,611,680	12
1905	45,224,280	12
1906	4[illegible],719,020	14

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

For foreign investors transactions in stocks and shares being of far more importance than those in grains and other merchandises, a brief description of transaction at this central market will be given below.

Inaugurated in 1878 this is the oldest establishment of the kind. It also commands the largest amount of capital, namely, Y. 4,000,000, which has been increased to 12,000,000 in 1907. It is a joint stock concern and, like all other similar institutions in Japan, is bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a trnasaction. Thus whenever a broker fails to take delivery of or hand over stocks or shares transacted, the Exchange has to make good to the suffering party the damage resulting from it.

Transactions.—There are three kinds of transactions, viz., *jiki-torihiki* (immediate delivery), *nobe-torihiki* (foaward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). In practice the second is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The first process being obvious requires no explanation, beyond saying that five days are allowed for settling transactions, The third is the most popular one. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the for-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ward or third month. One can either be a bull or a bear by paying only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin money. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

Exchange Dues and Brokerage.

Dues and brokerage as enforced at present are a mere trifle, as may be seen from the following:—

For *national, provincial,* and *municipal loan bonds* per Y. 100 ruling price the two levies are,—

	Dues (*sen*)	Brokerage (*sen*)	Total (*sen*)
Jiki	1.0	9.0	10.0
Nobe	2.5	9.0	11.5
Teiki National Bonds	2.5	9.0	11.5
Teiki Local Bonds	7.5	9.0	16.5

Per *shares* and per Y. 100 face value of deventures the rate is,—

Jiki.

yen			
Under 50	1.0	9.0	10.0
50 – 100	1.5	13.5	15.0
100 – 150	2.0	18.5	20.5
150 - 200	2.5	23.5	26.0
200 – 250	3.0	28.5	31.5
250 – 300	3.5	33.5	37.0

(5 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

Teiki.

	Dues (*sen*)	Brokerage (*sen*)	Total (*sen*)
Under 10	7/1,000	7.5	—
10 — 50	9.3	8.7	18.0
50 — 75	14.6	12.4	27.0
75 — 100	20.3	16.7	37.0
100 — 150	27.8	22.2	50.0
150 — 200	36.3	26.7	63.0
200 — 250	44.4	31.6	76.0
250 — 300	52.6	37.4	90.0

(8 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

Brokers.

A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER OF SHARES, ETC TRANSACTED.

Tokyo Stock Exchange.

	No. of shares, etc.			
	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
January	265, 90	683,300	1,754,800	818,970
February	367,220	1,219,080	429,100	768,250
March	546,410	1,077,320	1,274,400	995,710
April...	474,206	630,850	1,057,570	601,420
May	643,810	630,830	883,260	754,060
June	817,340	582,350	581,670	722,420
July	478,800	1,258,750	908,620	642,770
August	589,929	1,364,020	640,920	—
September	709,990	939,660	653,980	—
October	500,600	1,769,700	918,430	—
November...	534,980	1,173,630	860,200	—
December...	737,130	1,417,950	902,360	—
Total...	6,653,410	12,747,740	11,165,010	—

MONTHLY QUOTATION OF LEADING SHARES.

		Hokkaido Col. & S. S. Co. *Yen* 50.			N. Y. K. (J. M. S. Co.) *Yen* 50.		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1905	January	72.5	68.1	70.1	81.2	76.2	77.9
	June	95.5	88.2	91.7	102 7	96.9	96.9
	December ...	95.7	92.7	69 9	99.6	96.1	98.0
'06	January	100.1	96.1	98.2	101.7	98.0	99.5
	March	110.5	98.7	106.3	101.8	96.5	109.1
	May...	106 2	101.3	102.7	99.9	94.8	98.3
	July	116.0	103.4	107 7	123 0	103.5	112.8
	September ...	117.1	114.0	115.6	124.7	115.0	120.9
	November ...	142.5	130.9	135.1	129.1	120.6	124.8
'07	January	173.0	146.0	161.0	154.6	124.9	134.2
	February ...	156.0	139.0	147.6	129.9	117.8	124.9
	March	145.3	110.0	142.2	121.9	96.6	109.1
	April	129.5	109.5	118.2	110.0	94.1	103.7
	May...	117.1	103.0	110.8	108.4	94 7	101.4
	June	113.4	103.3	109.5	100.3	91.2	97.0
	July...	117.0	108.0	112.8	103 5	97.2	100.5
	August	111.9	102 0	109 1	103.5	96.0	100.4
	September ...	108.5	101.4	105.2	95.3	91.0	93.7
	October	101.3	87.1	95.0	92.8	83.6	88.6
	November ...	90.0	84.0	86.8	86.4	79.2	82.6
	December ...	91.7	82.6	89.9	82.8	77.0	78.8
'08	January	93.1	90.0	91.4	86 5	81.7	84.6
	February ...	92.1	85.5	88.9	86.1	79.0	81.5
	March	91 5	85.5	88.0	83.3	75.5	79 2
	April	87.4	78.4	83 4	80.5	75.7	78.1
	May.,.	83 3	76.0	79.5	82.4	76.3	79.4
	June	87.8	83.8	85.4	84.3	82.0	83 3
	July...	86.9	79.4	84.1	84.4	78.4	82.1

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp'ing Co. *Yen* 50.			Tokyo Gas Co. *Yen* 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1905 January	45.0	38.6	41.6	84.9	82.0	84.0
June	79.0	90.5	95.1	93.0	87.9	90.4
December ...	102.0	94.5	96.6	102.6	94.5	98.9
'06 January	114.5	104.8	110.6	105.0	99.8	102.4
March	134.2	118.5	116.5	107.1	102.0	104.2
May...	119 8	108 3	110.7	106.5	103.5	103.1
July...	142.8	121.3	134.9	120.3	101.8	106.8
September ...	161.3	142.5	142.5	142.2	123.1	128.8
November ...	221.3	180.4	202.1	156.5	141,2	149.9
'07 January	299.9	250.5	274.0	195.0	165.0	184.1
February ...	175.0	136.4	157.1	155.0	144.0	101.5
March	159.9	128.3	139.6	156 0	126.7	137.6
April	145.8	111.0	127.4	110.5	90.6	103.7
May...	118.8	104 0	115.4	102.1	87.5	94.2
June	118 8	104.0	113.4	96.9	90.0	93.3
July...	134.9	115 3	124.9	103.0	95.2	98.5
August	133.3	116,1	129,5	100.9	91.8	98.0
September ...	112.5	1100	116 5	95.0	87.0	91.3
October	120.5	97.6	106.7	95.0	87.0	91.3
November ...	100.5	91.4	95.7	90.0	85.0	87.2
December ...	94 4	77.7	84.6	86.0	80.0	82.7
'08 January ...	103.9	85.8	95.2	88.4	85.8	86.7
February ...	204.0	81.0	91.6	88.0	81.9	85.3
March	87.0	73.0	80.2	85.3	79.4	82.0
April	80.8	73.6	76.7	82.0	77.9	80.3
May...	76.0	65.9	70 9	80.8	74.9	78.1
June	84.4	76.3	81.4	84 5	81.1	82.3
July...	91.8	82.5	86.6	83.0	78.8	81.2

	Tokyo Stock Exchange. *Yen* 50.			Tokyo Electric Light Co. *Yen* 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1905 January	157.9	142.8	148.2	73.5	68.2	70 6
June	279.9	227.5	245 3	83.0	75 8	78.3
December ...	277.3	251.4	265.2	292.0	78.7	84.6
'06 January	349.5	297.0	326.7	90.6	88.0	89.0
March	424.7	329.4	362.2	95.8	89 0	94.1
May...	370.0	335.0	178.6	96.4	90.0	91.9
July...	231.0	198.9	214.3	120.8	101.1	105.2
September ...	264.0	240.0	253.2	129.8	122.0	126.6
November ...	499.0	399.9	390.9	150.8	132.0	95.8
'07 January	780.0	526 9	637.5	120.5	106.3	115.8
February ...	627.0	505.0	562.3	106.5	92.0	101.5
March	569.0	348.0	438.2	103.5	85.1	92.4
April	249.0	170.0	200.3	90.5	72.5	81.8
May...	209.0	128 8	165.3	—	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

		Tokyo Stock Exchange. *Yen* 50			Tokyo Electric Light Co. *Yen* 50		
		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
		yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1907	June	150.0	123.5	138.2	—	—	—
	July...	177 7	140 0	157.5	75.8	74.5	75.2
	August	175.0	145.2	163.4	75.5	72.0	74.6
	September ...	156.6	139.5	147.5	70.4	67.5	69.0
	October	142.9	120.9	132.3	67.0	94.0	64.9
	November ...	127.7	104.6	118.7	70.5	63.5	66.1
	December ...	110.0	91.6	98.5	70.9	64.9	66.6
'08	January	118.5	103.6	110.5	71.8	69 0	69.9
	February ...	1139	95.3	101.9	69.5	65.5	67.3
	March	111.9	90.7	99.7	68.7	64.8	66.8
	April	104.0	94.0	98.9	65.3	61.5	63.8
	May...	104.3	90.3	97.4	65.0	60.0	62.4
	June	114.7	106.9	110.2	71.1	66.0	67.9
	July...	115.8	108.0	112.0	67.0	64.2	65.8

WAGES OF LABOURERS.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES. (*yen.*)

For Clothing, etc.

		'95.	'99.	'01.	'03.	'05.	'06.
Weaver	male ...	.18	.31	.29	.33	.34	.42
	female ...	.11	.18	.19	.19	.18	.21
Tailor(For Japanese dress.)		.25	.37	.45	.47	.47	.50
Tailor (for European dress)... ...		.38	.53	.62	.57	.64	.68
Shoe-maker		.31	.45	.50	.53	.57	.58

For Food, Drink, etc.

Confectioner		.20	.29	.31	.35	.34	.33
Tobacco-cutter ...		.24	.39	.47	.53	.54	.54
Sake-brewer	monthly	6.29	11.34	9.62	9.30	10.37	11.83

For House Building, etc.

Carpenter		.31	.50	.59	.58	.60	.65
Plasterer...		.31	.49	.59	.60	.60	.65
Stone cutter		.35	.57	.67	.68	.66	.73
Sawer		.30	.48	.58	.57	.59	.64
Tile-roofer		.32	.54	.64	.65	.65	.73
Brick-layer		—	—	.68	.74	.71	.82
Ship-builder		.32	.50	.62	.61	.64	.70

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

For Instruments, etc.

Cabinet-maker ...		.29	.46	.55	.53	.53	.59
Cart-maker		.27	.43	.49	.48	.51	.52
Harness-maker ...		.29	.38	.50	.60	.62	.63
Laquerer...		.27	.43	.50	.48	.49	.55
Jeweller		.29	.42	.44	.49	.52	.53
Blacksmith		.28	.45	.48	.52	.55	.57
Potter		.21	.36	.42	.41	.46	.54

For Agriculture etc.

Silk-spinner, female		.13	.21	.20	.19	.22	.23
Gardener		.29	.48	.56	.55	.55	.59
Fisherman		.23	.34	.33	.37	.42	.40
Farm laborer		.18	.26	.32	.31	.32	.34
Farm labourer (Male)	a year	21.93	31.09	31.75	37.98	37.54	37.33

Miscellaneous.

Oil-presser		.25	.36	.36	.40	.40	.42
Paper-maker		.18	.33	.30	.34	.32	.35
Printer		.23	.31	.38	.36	.38	.39
Day-labourer		.22	.34	.39	.40	.41	.42
Male-servant	monthly	1.71	2.59	2.72	2.97	3.22	3.30
Maid-servant (Do.)		.93	1.77	1.56	1.70	1.79	2.02

LATEST RETURN OF WAGES.

Aver. Wages in Tokyo.

	Carpenter.	Sawer.	Tile-roofer.	Type-setter.	Tailor.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1906 (March)...	.95	.82	.85	.80	.80
1907 (Do.) ...	1.00	.85	.85	.90	1.00
1908 (Do.) ...	1.10	.90	.80	1.10	1.25

PRICES.

Index Number of Prices.

	1904.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
January	...105.88	111.55	119.27	125.75	129.64
February	...109.00	111.30	118.70	126.55	128.32
March	...108.46	112.21	118 45	127.61	125.76
April	...107.68	113 20	117.36	126.79	125.76
May	...106.41	114.98	116.75	127.78	124.89
June	...104.86	116.61	117.21	127.30	122 96
July	...104.54	118.16	117.68	126.43	122.70
August	...106.59	118.59	118.16	128.12	—
September	...109.96	118.54	119.91	132.54	—
October	...111.54	118,55	122.13	133.61	—
November	...112.00	118.79	122.63	132.00	—
December	... 99.56	118.66	128.75	130.66	—
Average	...108.23	115.90	119.33	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Prices of Principal Commodities.

Kind.		'01 *Yen.*	'03 *Yen.*	'05 *Yen.*	'06 *Yen*
Rice	per *Koku.*	11.47	13.68	12.66	14.44
Barley	„	4 07	6.18	6.59	4.62
Wheat	„	6.97	9.32	10.10	8.68
Soja Beans	„	7.43	8.11	9.90	9.63
Red Beans	„	7.30	12·24	11.56	11.56
Salt	„	2.01	2.32	4.43	5.18
Soy	„	18.12	18.29	21.76	22.16
Miso	per *Kwan.*	.26	.27	.30	.30
Sugar, White (home)	per 100 *Kin.*	12.47	12.70	17.98	17.12
Brown Sugar (home)	per „ „	9.37	9.07	13.90	11.96
Sake	per *Koku.*	31 28	34.30	37.61	38.65
Tea	per 100 *Kin.*	38.65	44.62	48.21	47.17
Beef	per 100 *Kin.*	22.35	23 82	31.97	32.38
Eggs	per 100.	1.95	1 98	2 38	2.33
Milk	per *Sho.*	.39	.39	.39	.38
Tobacco, leaf	per 100 *Kin.*	35.80	47.24	63.97	—
„ cut	„	56.96	69.81	78.25	86.34
Cotton Yarns (home)... ...	„	33.55	36.46	46.50	43.32
Raw Silk	„	706·00	857.00	849.00	965.00
Petroleum	Box of 2 Cans.	2.86	2.93	3.29	3.42
Coal	per ton.	6.81	5 81	8.00	8.43
Indigo (Japanese)	per *Kwan.*	1.06	1.12	.99	1.17
Plank, Pine 6 *bu* thick ...	per *Tsubo.*	.69	.60	.64	.63
„ *Sugi* 6 *bu* thick ...	„	.81	.76	.79	.80
Sleepers { Chestnut	per *Cho.*	.67	.62	.63	.64
Sleepers { *Hinoki*	„	.88	1.10	1.13	1.15
Pig-iron (home)	per *Kwan.*	.50	.48	.44	.50
Dried Sardines (for manure)	10 *Kwan.*	3.26	3.62	3.96	3.99

Koku=39.702 *gallons.* *Yen*=2*s.* *Kwan*=8.267 *lbs.* (*Avoir.*)
Kin=1.32 *lbs.* *Sho*=1.588 *gills.*

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

The Government Commercial Museum.

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of March 1906 the Museum had on show 61,670 samples of which 31,674 were of foreign origin and 29,996 of Japanese origin. A portion of these samples is sometimes loaned to the provincial museums or fairs, or sometimes those samples are taken round the country in charge of officials of the Museum and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their confreres of Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and as it has during 1905, 57,111 Japanese

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and 1625 foreign visitors, the daily admissions average a little over 160.

Hokkaido Samples Museum.

Est. 1893 in Nakajima Public Park, Sapporo, it belongs to the Hokkaido Adm. Office; buildings cover $\frac{1}{5}$ acre, had on view 7,104 samples at end 1904.

Tokyo Ind. Association's Com. Museum.

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre: monthly outlay about Y. 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Ikenohata, Uyeno Park Tokyo.

Osaka Com. Museum.

Maintained by local and municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about Y. 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Kobe Com. Museum.

A municipal institution opened in '03 involving a yearly outlay of Y. 3,000; about 20,000 exhibits in '04. Yamate-dori, Kobe.

Nagasaki Com. Museum.

A municipal institution opened in '96 and costing about Y. 3000 a year for maintenance. The building covers 120 tsubo. Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki.

Miye J'T. Stock Gonikai Com. Museum.

Est. '99 as a joint stock concern. Covers 265 tsubo and situated at Onoe-cho, Yamada Ise.

Aichi-ken Museum.

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 tsubo and requires expenditure amounting to Y. 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

Gifu-ken Product Museum.

Est. by the prefecture which apporopriated about Y. 3,000 for '05. Covers 480 tsubo and situated at Imaizumi.

Ishikawa-ken Product Museum.

Prefectural institution est. '74, expense Y. 5,058, for '05. Covers 493 tsubo and situated in Kanazawa Public Garden.

Toyama-ken Ind. Society's Museum.

Organ of Toyama Ind. Society and fair held at different towns in the prefecture, Y. 3,000 being subsidised every year out of the local treasury.

EXHIBITION.

Domestic Exhibitions.

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and the 5th (1903) at Osaka. The 6th was announced in 1912 at Tokyo, at the Government outlay Y. 10,000,000 but has been postponed to 1917. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:—

Area of building (*tsubo*) ...	29,807	43,300	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of „ ... different sections... ...	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits...	84,352	331,169	16 ,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*)	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (*yen*)...	106,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erectd its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition opened from Mar. 20th to July 31st, '07, though nominally a local undertaking was really a national one in scope. The ground covered over 100,000 *tsubo*, exhibits numbered over 150,000, and the outlay 1,300,000. of which Y. 700,-000 was paid by the local treasury, Y. 400,000 by the promoters' association, and Y. 250,000 by general contributors in the locality. The fair was understood as a preliminary for the grand semi-international one to be held in 1912 (postponed to '17).

JAPAN IN WORLD FAIRS.

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in that Vienna affair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and in bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year.	Place.	Japanese section. (square feet)	No. of Exhibits.	Value of Exhibits. *Yen.*	Sale of Exhibits. *Yen.*	Expenses. *Yen.*
1893...	...Chicago.	67,692	16,513	513,479	—	630,766
1900...	...Paris.	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903...	...St. Louis.	132,179	127,325	575,974	$190,941	788,279

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXII.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state. In May 1866, as the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequent changes in tariff is described under the head of "tariff system" in the present chapter.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last 37 years.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES.

(Value in *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Per Captia. *yen*	Excess of Imports.
1871	17,968	24,916	38,885	—	3,948
1880	28,385	36,626	65,021	1.80	8,231
1890	56,603	81,728	138,332	3.42	25,125
1900	204,429	287,261	491,691	10.97	82.831
1901	252,349	255 816	508,166	11.16	3,467
1902	258,303	271,731	530,034	11.51	13,428
1903	289,502	317,135	606,637	12.98	27,633
1904	319,260	371,160	690,621	14.63	52,099
1905	321,533	488,528	810,057	16.99	167,004
1906	423,754	418,784	842,539	17.48	*4,970
1907	432,414	494,359	926,773	19.01	61,944

(Figure marked with an asterisk denotes excess of exports.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.		Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1895	27,301	5,874	21,427	1904	107,795	43,946	73,839
1900	56,707	11,517	45,189	1905	16,354	31,505	*15,152
1901	14,040	10,960	3,088	1906	25,784	47,211	*21,426
1902	2,028	32,161	*30,132	1907	18,759	8,256	10,502
1903	19,001	27,807	* 8,806				

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE 1ST HALF YEAR OF 1908.

The foreign trade of Japan presents as a general rule excess of imports during the first half of the year due to imports of raw cotton and so forth, while during the second half the relation is reversed owing to exports of raw silk.

	Commodities. (in *Y.* 1,000.)		Specie & Bullion. (in *Y.* 1,000.)	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1908 (Jan.–June)...	173,020	252,995	1,755	11,455
1907 „ „	196,950	265,263	8,419	3,023
1906 „ „	176,670	223,049	12,419	41,496

MONTHLY TRADE OF MERCHANDISE.

(in *Y.* 1,000.)

Exports.

	1908.	'07	'06	'05	'04	'02
Jan.	24,522	28,380	24,953	23,766	24,782	20,057
Feb.	25,774	33,416	26,487	24,631	23,295	19,311
Mar.	27,877	33,079	35,485	23,632	22,354	17,133
Apr.	29,198	34,515	28,810	24,402	20,886	18,809
May	31,366	33,690	30,709	22,954	23,424	19,458
June	34,280	33,867	30,194	23,381	22,716	16,458
July	—	40,377	30,935	24,287	22,343	18,371
Aug.	—	45,309	39,946	27,890	29,782	21,852
Sept.	—	38,467	38,296	29,532	31,088	26,795
Oct.	—	44,435	51,229	29,218	34,847	27,098
Nov.	—	34,968	42,831	31,298	34,693	24,139
Dec.	—	31,903	43,844	36,537	29,009	29,196
Total...	—	432,412	423,754	321,533	319,260	258,303

Imports.

	1908.	'07	'06	'05	'04	'02
Jan.	48,631	40,355	34,223	38,261	28,454	18,503
Feb.	46,610	37,937	32,079	40,023	30,180	25,060
Mar.	44,278	43,321	42,741	52,356	34,288	22,360
Apr.	41,208	53,356	42,727	50,453	31,248	22,857
May	38,263	49,075	37,820	57,133	35,091	22,666
June	34,003	41,177	33,456	48,234	23,371	21,025
July	—	40,518	30,567	35,609	23,427	20,338
Aug.	—	39,549	35,271	34,589	28,719	21,0 8
Sept.	—	33,056	35,545	36,526	30,977	20,370
Oct.	—	43,599	32,362	29,267	33,414	25,889
Nov.	—	35,889	30,073	32,212	33,598	24,642
Dec.	—	39,601	31,913	33,870	38,588	26,638
Total ...	—	494,467	418,784	488,538	371,360	271,731

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Monthly Exports and Imports of Specie and Bullion.

(In *Y.* 1,000).

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1907.	1906.	'05.	1907.	1906.	'05.
January	1,908	7,497	4,001	560	2,231	9,228
February	946	1,528	1,169	423	2,098	4,075
March...	1,690	508	335	678	12,724	1,943
April	473	976	220	516	17,861	1,600
May	1,039	617	125	375	5,184	4,125
June	2,360	1,291	956	469	1,395	2,020
July	1,158	2,036	2,094	513	1,909	1,692
August	4,596	1,738	1,248	468	880	926
September...	1,883	2,931	678	563	566	1,633
October	1,537	1,676	1,250	810	1,393	1,060
November	874	2,027	1,613	1,912	536	1.655
December	290	2,961	2,660	963	427	1,545
Total	18,757	25,784	16,354	8,256	47,211	31,506

TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906	1907.
Yokohama...	145,585	200,847	205,888	188,716	149,070	172,485
Kobe	84,458	110,605	106,668	228,514	192,190	223,437
Osaka...	55,938	59,910	60,037	18,499	24,878	34,451
Nagasaki	4,305	5,513	4,654	19,551	13,632	16,230
Hakodate	2,316	3,198	2,268	909	1,654	673
Niigata	36	141	206	1,399	1,890	1,067
Shimonoseki	1,972	4,112	4,364	1,324	1,737	2,402
Moji	14,795	18,576	19,049	16,579	21,866	26,413
Otaru	1,723	3,891	6,012	40	269	122
Muroran	1,166	1,221	1,924	—	—	1
Wakamatsu	1,190	2,190	3,179	264	1,014	962
Kuchinotsu	6,786	4,356	4,908	247	146	307
Yokkaichi...	—	2,230	3,619	—	6,357	9,026
Tsuruga	—	635	1,895	—	445	880

Exports. (In *Y.* 1,000)

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kōbe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total. (incl. other ports.)
Asia :—					
China	7,675	28,721	28,095	1,640	85,619
Kwantung	2,706	1,443	9,630	444	20,400
Korea	1,819	1,077	19,673	360	32,792
Hongkong	2,312	14,757	565	1,287	24,384

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kōbe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total. (incl. other ports.)
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
British India	6,051	6,046	585	11	13,088
Straits Settlements	1,159	2,305	130	31	5,767
Dutch India	489	1,226	115	—	2,261
Asiatic Russia ...	84	225	616	411	5,067
Philippine	449	1,177	13	107	1,795
Total with others	23,026	57,186	59,469	4,333	191,766
Europe :—					
Great Britain... ...	13,061	8,542	254	58	22,443
France	38,859	3,672	—	—	42,532
Germany...	4,312	6,839	53	15	11,255
Belgium	828	933	4	122	2,054
Italy	12,308	1,453	—	9	13,770
Austria-Hungary ...	441	676	—	5	1,148
Russia	360	45	—	34	441
Spain	101	99	—	—	200
Total with others	70,518	22,533	313	249	94,367
America :—					
United States ...	105,480	20,740	197	34	131,101
Canada	1,909	1,489	—	32	3,863
Mexico	93	8	—	—	841
Peru...	27	45	—	—	87
Chili	101	9	—	—	130
Total	107,613	22,293	197	66	136,023
Australia	2,441	1,833	54	3	4,793
Hawaii	909	2,465	2	1	3,468
Egypt	221	164	—	—	386
Other Countries ...	1,157	190	—	—	1,606
Total Exports ...	205,888	106,668	60,037	4,654	432,412
		Imports.			
Asia : —					
China	12,742	23,965	9,604	3,006	59,182
Kwantung	1,190	2,629	479	272	8,809
Korea	620	3,194	8,487	474	16,371
Hongkong	271	166	116	13	820
British India	11,884	48,956	4,764	174	74,593
Straits Settlements	691	2,318	19	21	3,062
Dutch India	7,412	2,558	3,571	376	22,039
French Indo-China	3,499	4,066	—	477	8,662
Asiatic Russia ...	537	911	4	67	1,655
Philippine	1,026	293	227	10	2,159
Siam	158	2,025	23	411	2,738
Total	40,035	91,084	27,300	5,306	200,095
Europe :—					
Great Britain... ...	52,867	51,128	2,929	7,188	116,245
France	2,816	2,491	1,626	67	7,024
Germany...	22,622	22,423	857	464	47,668
Belgium	6,224	6,036	383	613	13,398

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total (incl. other ports.)
Italy	486	436	19	—	942
Switzerland	1,584	1,431	100	—	3,116
Austria-Hungary ...	1,486	962	102	—	2,551
Holland	405	683	112	2	1,204
Sweden	308	954	48	12	1,323
Norway	238	352	114	112	847
Russia	122	10	7	15	174
Total	89,649	87,126	6,309	8,482	195,213
America :—					
United States ...	31,743	38,570	439	2,391	80,697
Canada	874	254	80	8	1,217
Peru	172	310	—	—	483
Chili	17	340	—	—	358
Total	32,808	39,477	519	2,400	82.757
Australia	6,381	1,407	1	26	7,818
Hawaii	13	4	1	—	19
Egypt	1,552	1,888	15	—	3,457
Other Countries ...	1,894	1,912	—	—	4,099
Unknown	149	536	283	14	1,006
Total Imports ...	172,485	223,437	34,431	16,230	494.467

STAPLE ITEMS OF TRADE CLASSIFIED.

Exports. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Articles.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Grain and Seeds.	5,077	3,729	4,400	4,851
Tea.	12,833	10,584	10,767	12,618
Marine Products.	7,865	7,937	9,049	8,978
Beverages and Comestibles... ...	8,880	17,424	24,703	15,664
Tobacco.	2,695	3,523	1,977	2,391
Animal Products (skins, bones),...	1,565	1,319	2,211	2,231
Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, &c. ...	7,880	7,313	8,750	9,707
Oils and Waxes.	2,813	1,750	2,537	4,967
Silk, raw and tissues	138,300	113,460	157,955	160,237
Cotton yarns	39,064	47,550	54,506	50,231
Other tinues etc	1,508	2,321	3,484	7,455
Clothing and Accessories	4,615	5,576	9,667	11,181
Paper and its Manufactures ...	2,795	3,003	4,634	5,294
Metals and its Manufactures ...	16,378	18,938	29,846	34,326
Miscellaneous.	66,986	77,088	99,261	102,284
Total.	319,260	321,533	423,754	432,412

Imports. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Grain and Seeds.	73,095	66,573	39,933	47,417
Beverages and Comestibles. ...	14,932	15,344	14,705	11,047
Sugar.	23,093	13,710	23,729	20,077
Wines and Alcohlic Liquors. ...	770	1,037	1,428	1,023
Tobacco.	1,509	2,217	2,745	—
Leathers, etc....	8,277	18,095	5,854	8,660
Drugs, Chemicals	8,125	10,909	10,169	18,332

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Articles.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Dyes, Pigments and Paints. ...	5,418	7,384	9,701	11,824
Oils and Waxes.	21,116	15,176	17,321	19,238
Cotton, raw of yarns	83.418	131,386	107,058	135,523
Wool, woolen cloths	13,342	35,249	32,779	31,730
Silk....	1,235	2,237	2,909	2,129
Flax, Hemp, &c.	3,018	6,423	4,012	4,777
Other tissues, etc.	7,471	6,703	2,642	7,935
Clothing and Accessories.	1,261	1,840	2,456	2,486
Paper and Stationery	3,975	7,913	8,975	8,502
Metals and its Manufactures				
Iron and Steel.	24,927	41,387	35,672	42,947
Other	7,8[illegible]	16,583	12,530	23,863
Machines and Machinery	14,75[illegible]	27,954	27,040	40,950
Glass and its Manufactures	94[illegible]	1,762	2,865	2,540
Miscellaneous	46,823	58,646	55,251	53,909
Total.	371,360	488,538	418,784	494,467

Staple Articles of Trade of Over *Y.* 1,000,000.

Exports (in *Y.* 1,000)

Green Tea (pan-fired)	7,511	5,956	5,090	7,236
Green Tea (basket-fired)	4,839	4,047	5,005	4,519
Rice	4,724	3,126	3,687	3,664
Cuttle- fish, dried	2,666	2,157	1,219	2,401
Colle or Isinglass, vegetable ...	1,013	922	895	991
Sea-weeds.	1,054	1,309	1,508	1,500
Beer	755	1,377	1,563	1,329
Mushrooms, dried	1,303	1,036	1,302	1,067
Sake	2,444	4,982	3,122	3,388
Soy	553	882	952	1,082
Cotton Undershirts etc...	1,506	1,681	2,563	3,709
Camphor	3,168	2,566	3,632	5,026
Sulphur	950	971	1,291	1,091
Copper	12,907	16,048	25,104	29,262
Fish Oil	766	743	1,222	2,975
Vegetable Wax	1,102	804	1,092	1,070
Furs....	863	726	1,033	1,282
Raw Silk...	88,740	71,843	110,442	119,888
Waste Silk, *Noshi*	1,947	2,732	1,966	2,259
Waste Silk, *Kibiso*	3,643	3,500	3,848	3,983
Silk Tissue, *Habutae*	37,546	28,057	32,768	29,149
Silk Handkerchiefs	4,699	4,895	5,622	5,295
Cotton Yarn	29,268	33,246	35,303	30,342
Cotton Flannel	715	878	1,202	771
Cotton Crape	668	669	675	1,108
Nankeens, imitation	993	2,203	1,438	2,038
Shirtings, grey	2,558	4,655	7,004	6,941
Towels, cotton	1,374	1,608	2,174	2,100
Cigarettes	2,512	3,092	1,773	2,055
Cement, Portland	548	395	1,414	939
Coal	14,828	14,267	16,280	19,052
Sleepers, railway	976	1,118	2,025	3,581
Fans	898	917	1,221	1,248

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Articles.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Looking Glasses or Mirrors... ...	494	809	1,321	606
Lacquered-ware	1,023	1,235	1,721	1,643
Matches	9,763	10,360	10,915	9,446
Matting for Floor	4,917	5,086	5,829	5,743
Porcelains & Earthenwares ...	3,873	5,324	7,942	7,216
Straw-plaits	5,165	3,827	3,572	3,905
Umbrellas	1,382	1,582	1,792	1,613
Wood Chip-braids...	1,336	1,626	1,143	884
Imports (in Y. 1,000)				
Electric Motors & Electric dynamos.	1,266	3,088	1,904	2,542
Locomotive engines	2,291	2,466	1,659	1,912
Spinning Machines	830	1,419	2,439	3,842
Steam Boilers & Engines	1,710	2,633	2,162	1,350
Turning Lathe.	827	3,349	1,120	1,014
Condensed Milk	1,178	1,638	1,508	2,062
Wheat Flour	9,625	9,951	8,100	6,212
Salted Salmon	570	721	1,893	540
Chlorate of Potash	785	767	1,098	1,187
Caustic Soda	639	1,137	976	1,171
Aniline Dyes	1,046	1,679	2,496	2,471
Dry Indigo	2,117	2,829	4,446	5,876
Window Glass	717	1,290	2,285	1,751
Soja-beans	7,116	9,830	9,018	9,584
Rice	59,791	47,981	26,172	30,931
Wheat	1,536	4,012	1,371	3,669
Hides or Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow & Buffalo	2,319	2,077	1,360	2,287
Leather, sole	2,612	8,368	1,198	2,186
Iron, pig & ingot	2,248	5,677	3,977	4,167
„ bar & rod	4,301	7,197	5,729	8,119
„ rails	1,696	942	2,216	3,828
„ plate & sheet	5,093	5,604	5,400	7,471
„ pipes & tubes	1,311	2,262	2,140	3,346
„ nails	2,960	2,609	2,620	3,548
„ tinned plate or sheet... ...	2,706	4,698	539	1,288
Telegraph Wire	1,044	1,206	1,137	1,426
Steel...	664	2,339	1,494	1,759
Lead, pig, ingot & slab...	808	1,295	1,457	853
Tin, block, ingot & slab	1,302	1,628	1,188	1,393
Sheet Zinc.	1,116	1,960	1,590	1,906
Kerosene oil	18,201	12,061	12,326	14,324
Paraffine Wax	1,262	1,108	1,635	1,494
Printing Paper	975	1,886	2,271	3,407
Brown Sugar (A & B)	18,031	13,046	21,041	17,331
Refined Sugar (A & B)	5,011	659	2,684	2,533
Raw Cotton, ginned	71,466	109,260	81,293	114,034
Raw Cotton, in seeds	1,953	1,363	1,367	1,606
Cotton Yarn	343	1,701	4,656	2,020
Cotton Prints	532	1,392	2,572	2,494
Cotton Satins & Italians	656	1,999	2,187	2,083
Grey Shirtings	2,335	6,273	7,510	6,946

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Articles.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
White Shirtings	637	1,699	1,284	1,285
Umbrella Cloths, cotton	587	792	1,593	1,695
Wool	9,971	8,347	9,147	14,353
Woollen & Worsted Yarn	2,912	5,150	2,439	5,053
Mousseline de Laine	1,818	3,066	2,671	1,871
Woollen & Worsted Cloths ...	1,754	10,879	11,266	6,507
Woollen & Worsted Cloths ...	825	5,172	4,239	2,477
Tussah Silk, raw	437	1,223	1,695	1,638
Flax, Hemp etc	2,262	3,358	3,374	3,569
Blankets	6,423	4,708	355	530
Leaf-tobacco	1,438	2,186	1,595	561
Coal	12,199	5,464	259	333
Oil-cake	4,668	11,360	15,650	21,042
Ammonium	1,511	3,528	5,296	8,227
Phosphorites	923	2,436	3,889	3,900
Pulp, for making paper	855	1,047	1,764	1,646
Bicycles & Tricycles	558	777	1,001	1,290
Railway Passenger Cars and Freight Wagons...	914	1,910	1,253	1,021
Submarine Telegraphic Cables & Under-ground Telegraphic Lines or Cables	1,036	2,569	207	1,333
Vessels, steam	9,319	7,660	1,742	3,024

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence during the past ten years. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed, and in the exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns 1906 and '07 are given in the following tables:—

Countries.	Exports to.		Imports from.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Asia:—				
China	117,779	85,619	57,396	59,182
Kwantung Province...		20,400		8,809
British India	10,351	13,088	60,315	74,593
Hongkong	27,061	24,384	684	820
Korea	25,209	32,792	8,205	16,371
Straits Settlements	4,033	5,767	2,467	3,062
Asiatic Russia	10,494	5,067	1,407	1,655
French Indo-China	149	250	7,505	8,662
Dutch India	1,393	2,261	23,519	22,039
Philippine Islands	1,375	1,795	1,143	2,159
Siam	235	338	3,191	2,738
Total	198,084	191,766	165,837	200,095

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Countries.	Exports to.		Imports from.	
	1906.	1007.	1906.	1907.
Europe :—				
Great Britain	22,553	22,443	101,311	116,245
France	40,288	42,532	4,997	7,024
Germany	8,396	11,255	42,500	47,667
Italy	11,807	13,770	636	942
Belgium	1,307	2,054	10,551	13,398
Austria-Hungary	1,225	1,148	2,765	2,551
Switzerland	23	64	4,480	3,116
Holland	225	266	1,233	1,204
Russia	77	441	40	174
Norway	3	4	267	847
Sweden	2	7	1,056	1,323
Spain	82	200	197	314
Turkey	70	70	117	138
Denmark	148	97	64	234
Portugal	2	8	18	27
Total	86,217	94,367	170,237	195,213
America :—				
United States of America ...	125,964	131,101	69,948	80,697
British America	3,953	3,863	1,002	1,217
Mexico	409	841	4	—
Peru	49	87	51	483
Chili	—	130	—	358
Total	130,376	136,023	71,007	82,757
Australia	4,225	4,793	4,128	7,818
Egypt	378	386	1,669	3,457
Hawaii	2,758	3,468	14	19
Other Countries	1,714	1,606	4,674	4,099
Unknown	—	—	1,215	1,006
Total Exports	423,754	432,412	418,784	494,467

Trade with China.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Cotton yarns	17,616	28,338	28,693	32,047	25,428
Cotton Tissues	1,065	2,983	4,606	8,161	7,449
Matches	2,852	3,294	5,624	4,894	4,250
Porcelain and Earthenware.	144	242	507	906	749
Towels, Turkish and Honeycomb	277	560	926	1,101	959
Umbrellas	537	802	962	1,126	836
Cigarettes	1,173	1,300	2,100	850	1,228
Tea	169	27	183	411	342
Rice	20	63	368	503	296
Cuttle-fish, dried	345	348	352	398	291
Sea-weeds, Cut sea-weeds ...	1,369	997	1,175	1,481	1,749
Coal	6,529	8,040	6,189	9,555	7,689
Copper	381	3,767	13,658	4,448	10,310
Mushroom, dried	222	309	224	393	262

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Imports from.

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Cotton, raw	6,873	16,158	16,863	18,286	23,465
Wool	443	324	1,043	1,245	1,764
Flax, Hemp	877	902	1,889	2,144	2,071
Sugar	1,470	1,040	519	468	320
Rice	867	2,044	1,471	270	421
Beans	2,808	5,503	7,337	5,240	5,422
Oil-cakes	6,927	8,528	10,647	14,881	19,622
Iron...	71	—	829	866	817

BRITISH INDIA.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk Tissues, *Habutae*	1,662	3,696	2,852	3,369	4,140
Silk Handkerchief	204	112	144	65	114
Matches	1,186	846	598	833	849
Porcelain	133	61	104	96	98
Camphor...	552	595	525	656	1,069
Coal...	3,443	311	352	100	368

Imports from.

Cotton, raw	38,118	38,588	53,553	41,383	57,574
Wool	155	50	523	208	229
Flax, Hemp	236	296	285	477	611
Leather	486	163	230	201	242
Rice...	876	27,427	32,959	15,131	13,204
Oil-cake	—	—	296	366	532

HONGKONG.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Habutae	8,265	384	173	19	21
Silk Handkerchief	396	201	74	9	26
Cotton yarn	2,232	1,891	938	833	1,084
Cotton Tissues	851	1,113	1,087	1,395	1,083
Matches	3,021	3,101	2,579	3,143	2,469
Towels	106	182	267	323	355
Porcelain	291	316	287	286	263
Lacquired ware	186	128	57	40	42
Straw-plaits	225	600	615	327	62
Umbrellas	242	164	169	173	155
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,476	1,717	1,757	1,757	1,980
Fish-oil	321	352	110	107	168
Mushroom, dried	573	554	688	761	610
Copper	9,667	5,630	1,439	6,578	4,782
Coal...	4,915	5,886	4,619	4,787	5,439
Vegetable wax	371	306	211	245	257

Imports from.

Sugar	10,869	1,539	617	293	358

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

DUTCH INDIA.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Coal...	616	554	404	56	430
Umbrellas	—	46	104	139	206

Imports from.

Sugar	2,744	9,557	11,879	19,990	16,691
Kerosene oil	1,222	—	1,800	2,284	4,519
Indigo	847	1,054	472	383	7
Cotton, raw	99	144	434	632	471

THE PHILIPPINES.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Cotton yarns	267	156	340	349	356
Cotton tissues	22	11	31	110	416
Coal...	1,384	592	201	32	19

Imports from.

Sugar	2,714	2,886	286	424	1,218

GREAT BRITAIN.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk, raw...	152	23	1	34	5
Silk, *noshi*	109	79	455	458	137
Habutae	2,472	6,587	3,897	7,291	6,298
Silk handkerchief	652	687	961	1,297	1,253
Porcelain	225	287	253	442	475
Lacquered ware	230	179	143	263	313
Straw-plaits	1,516	1,360	2,546	1,999	1,965
Rice	773	545	108	416	230
Camphor...	949	491	258	104	158
Copper	1,268	1,864	389	4,896	4,514
Vegetable	11	21	89	143	91

Imports from.

Cotton yarns...	4,861	737	1,659	4,588	1,893
Shirtings and Cotton Prints.	4,381	6,552	9,490	11,298	10,608
Cotton Satin	2,004	1,816	2,790	3,735	3,618
Wool	313	696	3,313	3,928	4,354
Woolen cloths	754	1,730	14,688	13,257	7,067
Machinery and Engines ...	6,459	4,009	8,368	9,880	15,496
Locomotive-Engines	1,701	1,548	1,695	1,373	884
Iron, bar, rod, etc.	666	547	8,779	9,702	14,856
Rail...	354	1,123	58	62	483
Steel Iron	796	629	1,043	1,154	1,764
Iron and Steel	4,392	6,102	3,877	2,361	2,667
Paper	480	582	808	791	1,269
Leather	112	157	342	450	628

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FRANCE.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Silk, raw	17,161	16,691	10,999	22,085	25,243
Silk, *noshi*	3,342	5,403	4,923	3,869	4,623
Habutae	4,951	9,653	7,952	8,569	6,684
Silk handkerchief	260	214	292	340	361
Porcelain	50	72	74	116	106
Lacquered ware	66	102	207	242	259
Straw-plaits	76	397	403	422	782
Rice...	307	125	95	58	14
Camphor...	183	360	573	1,069	604
Copper	3	245	403	2,144	2,364

Imports from.

Wool	339	148	289	668	1,600
Mouseline de Laine	1,235	2,315	1,175	610	478
Machinery Engines	197	197	239	262	410
Paper	115	216	231	135	102

GERMANY.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk Tissues *Habutae*	565	656	930	1,128	1,412
Silk Handkerchief	41	137	72	183	195
Porcelain	71	58	142	162	270
Lacquered ware	47	44	89	155	241
Straw-plaits	103	373	472	750	1,346
Rice...	1,030	347	181	35	—
Camphor	532	672	115	509	1,301
Copper	1,473	815	37	2,391	2,309
Vegetable wax	70	271	119	223	167
Fish-oil	417	342	229	585	1,154

Imports from.

Wool	739	2,270	1,281	855	303
Wool Cloths	462	562	1,107	1,673	1,163
Machinery Engines	1,830	808	2,281	2,059	3,213
Locomotive Engines	101	90	1,286	101	123
Iron, bar, rod...	1,297	1,238	2,592	3,258	3,176
Rail...	204	1,329	337	1,035	1,579
Iron Nails	661	686	1,454	1,235	2,426
Steel Iron, Pipes	2	36	91	57	288
Iron and Steel	834	720	333	265	126
Indigo	246	1,345	2,322	3,880	5,562
Paper	807	878	2,286	1,840	2,486
Leather	98	56	882	155	176
Sugar	8,811	2,773	304	1,904	478

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ITALY

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Silk, raw	11,446	9,678	6,843	9,094	11,378
Silk, *noshi*	462	594	463	841	877
Silk Handkerchief	4	11	141	16	26

BELGIUM.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Fish-oil	119	140	193	170	713

Imports from.

Wool	465	757	179	171	217
Machinery Engines	454	127	41	355	150
Locomotive Engines	—	5	34	109	18
Iron, bar, rod...	1,389	1,720	6,246	3,986	6,973
Rail...	54	298	130	281	379
Iron nails	17	27	41	27	53
Steel Iron	255	50	84	80	27
Iron and steel	632	898	—	—	—
Paper	159	501	910	1,004	1,147

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk, *noshi*	356	387	81	183	290
Rice	846	1,080	671	274	139

Imports from.

Woolen Cloths	18	44	113	99	53
Paper	422	645	1,205	1,385	1,340
Sugar	4,062	1,497	6	426	243

U. S. A.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk, raw	44,497	47,018	53,825	78,392	79,759
Habutae	4,859	5,270	10,179	6,836	7,945
Silk Handkerchief	1,747	979	1,953	2,190	2,008
Silk, *noshi, kikiso*	82	200	130	177	209
Kaiki	956	522	404	288	55
Cotton Tissues	23	63	122	79	93
Vegetable Wax	67	255	177	230	264
Mats and Matting floor ...	5,089	4,316	4,679	5,365	5,255
Porcelain and Earthenware.	1,025	1,375	2,826	4,332	3,816

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	1901.	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Camphor...	810	1,149	985	1,217	1,689
Lacquered ware	75	70	211	292	273
Coal	102	684	156	49	1,163
Straw-plaits	829	867	1,043	811	651
Tea	6,820	12,451	9,368	9,142	10,861
Rice	775	586	281	463	744
Imports from.					
Cotton, raw	12,986	10,910	35,166	19,604	28,723
Machinery and Engines ...	2,816	2,886	9,922	6,096	8,336
Locomotive-Engines, Cars &c.	852	1,128	1,327	1,321	1,905
Iron...	86	1	2,503	1,133	1,162
Rail...	997	—	403	829	1,371
Iron Nails	668	773	1,005	1,329	975
Steel Iron	526	763	932	817	1,327
Leathers...	541	758	11,090	1,695	2,466
Flour, wheat...	2,786	10,103	9,633	7,924	5,857
Kerosene Oil...	11,788	6,825	7,639	9,556	9,507

CANADA.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.					
Silk, raw	565	41	80	813	30
Habutae	269	232	433	607	391
Silk Handkerchief	110	162	440	280	183
Mats and Matting	63	49	61	67	81
Porcelain	49	84	184	195	207
Tea	1,676	1,289	898	909	1,203
Rice	178	250	240	288	532
Imports from.					
Flour, wheat...	31	190	104	163	253

AUSTRALIA.

(in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.					
Silk Tissues, *Habutae*	471	657	1,244	1,528	1,842
Silk Handkerchief	187	120	185	207	185
Mats and Matting	63	49	61	67	81
Porcelain	69	102	139	129	135
Lacquered ware	31	40	59	49	56
Straw-plaits	152	89	225	143	82
Rice...	846	1,080	671	274	139
Fish-oil	22	108	40	78	206
Imports from.					
Wool	692	562	1,530	2,005	5,719
Leather	86	1	560	21	8
Flax, Hemp, etc.	39	74	80	67	35

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Tons in thousand.)

Year	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Austro-Hungarian.
1895	63	—	1,741	61	333	55
1901	3,861	6	4,080	303	1,192	252
1902	4,309	7	4,126	249	1,186	163
1903	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118
1906	7,257	17	5,766	397	1,910	163
1907	8,770	57	6,267	398	1,840	154

Year	Russian.	Danish	Norwegian.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total
1895	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1901	455	34	240	404	47	10 879
1902	466	28	279	536	46	11,399
1903	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905	30	33	1,211	2,842	315	14,259
1906	310	115	602	2,093	321	18,956
1907	324	64	385	1,618	317	20,199

NOTE:—Prior to 1899 in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

TARIFF SYSTEM.

As a direct outcome of the revision of treaties the first revision of the tariff system of Japan was made and put in force on 2nd August 1899, to remain effective till 1911. The treaties with Great Britain, France and Germany contain provisions for conventional traiff, so that for goods coming from them and also others which are entitled to participate in the most favored clause Japan cannot impose statutory tariff. According to the revised system imports were divided into three main classes, dutiable goods, nondutiable goods, and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranged from 5 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and were divided into 16 grades. The schedule had as at standard rate, 20 per cent. for ordinary refined goods, to decrease in one direction but to rise in another. (1) Natural produce, (2) scientific instruments and apparatus and raw materials, (3) machinery, (4) half-manufactured materials, (5) articles of ordinary consumption occupied the descending scale, while articles of luxury and liquors and tobacco occupied the other extreme.

In 1899 tariff for manufactured tobacco was raised to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, alcohol to 250 per cent., Chinese liquor, *sake*, and other distilled liquor etc. to 80 to 100 per cent. In the same year raw materials required by the State monopolies and match industry were relieved from all duties as were also artificial and natural fertilizers. In 1901 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 150 per cent. and that on alcohol to 42 *sen* per litre, and at the same time rate on some other imports was also advanced more or less. Then coming to 1902 a law for putting a duty of 15 to 25 per cent on raw eggs was promulgated. The tariff was revised twice during the last four years, first at the time of the war, next in March 1907. The revised tariff was put in force from October '06.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

(*Official Translation.*)

ART. I.--Upon articles imported from foreign countries import duties shall be imporsed according to the annexed tariff.

ART II.—With regard to those articles in respect of which it is found advisable to replace the *ad valorem* duties by specific duties, such duties may be converted on the basis of the average values for a period of not less than six months and determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The rates of the specific duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be determined by subdividing the articles or by gross weight.

ART. III.—With regard to the productions of regions to which Conventional Tariff rates are not applicable, such regions and articles may, in case of necessity, be named by Imperial Ordinance and rates of duty fixed in respect thereof within limit not falling below the Conventional Tariff rates.

ART. IV.—With respect to the productions of a country in which Japanese vessels or productions are subjected to a more disadvantageous treatment than the vessels or productions of other countries, the articles may be named by Imperial Ordinance, whereby may be imposed on dutiable articles a surtax not exceeding in amount the rate of duty prescribed in the present Law and upon duty-free articles an import duty not exceeding fifty per cent. *ad valorem.*

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries a surtax of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. VI.—The dutiable value of an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be the actual cost thereof at the place of production or purchase with the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance and all other charges incurred up to its arrival at the port of importation; however, in case of doubt respecting the actual cost and the various charges, the balance after deducting the import duty from the price of the article at the port of importation shall be taken as the dutiable value thereof.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from duty:

1. Articles imported for Imperial use;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states visiting this country, their families and suite;
3. Arms, ammunitions, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Warship;
5. Articles intended for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country;
6. Orders or decorations, medals, and badges sent to persons resident in this country;
7. Records, documents, and other papers;
8. Articles imported as specimens or objects for the purpose of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, and other institutions;
9. Articles contributed for purposes of charity or relief;
10. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
11. Samples of merchandise which are only fit as such;
12. Traveller's effects and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, which the social status of such travellers and be recognised as suited thereto by the Customs;
13. Articles sent back by forces and warships abroad;

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

14. Personal effects in course of removal, which, however, must have already been used;
15. Exported articles which are imported within five years without any change in the character and from which they possessed at the time of exportation, with the exception, however, of alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which enjoyed exemption from import duty or a drawback thereof under Arts. VIII. and IX.;
16. Receptacles of exported goods named by ordinance when such receptacles re-imported;
17. Fish, shellfish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from this country and manufactures thereof which are simple in workmanship; they must, however, be imported by the said vessels or vessels attached thereto;
18. Articles for ship's use delivered in an open port to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
19. Wreckages and equipments of Japanese vessels which have been shipwrecked;
20. Exported goods shipped by vessels clearing ports in this country, which are brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
21. Horses, cattle, and swines for breeding imported by the State and prefectures, horses for breeding imported by horsebreeding associations, and cattle for breeding imported by cattle-breeding associations.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereto, which are named by Imperial Ordinance
2. Articles imported for repair;
3. Articles imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of trial;
5. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

ART. IX.—When articles named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

When manures named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be founded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or dishonest action the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium (excepting such as are imported by the Government);
2. Coins, bank-notes, and Imperial Government certificates, which are counterfeit, altered, or imitations;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, which are considered injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe patents, new devices for practical use, designs, trademarks, and copyrights;
5. Articles, the importation of which has been prohibited by laws and ordinances.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. XI.—The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. XII.—The provisions relating to import duties in Arts. II. and III. of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law and Law No. 85, of the Thirty-third Year of *Meiji* (1900), are abolished.

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 1st of October of the 39th year of *Meiji* (1906).

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS.

Yokohama Harbor-works.

The first plan completed '05 having proved inadequate, the second programme was started in '06, to be completed in 1912. By the first 1237 acres of safe moorage inside the newly made breakwaters and a foreshore reclamation of 39 acres were completed. A number of quay-walls aggregating 3,102 ft. and admitting 5 vessels with 23,500 tons were obtained. The second programme proposes to construct by reclaiming about 56 acres additional quay-walls aggregating 3,702 ft. to admit along side 13 vessels of 54,500 tons.

Landing-stages measured 942 ft. in the first programme and 570 in the second. The new programme proposes to construct or instal in the Custom House premises 12 iron sheds, over 381,200 sq. ft., 2 wooden sheds, 71,680 sq. ft. and 4 warehouses of 3 stories high, 110,250 sq. ft. several electric cranes, 30 tons capacity, basin will be made to maintain a depth of about 35 ft. below the low trade level.

Kobe Harbor-works.

Being naturally a comparatively good anchorage Kobe has thus far confined itself to minor affairs as construction of piers etc. The steady expansion of the trade made it necessary to carry out regular harbor-works, and in Sept. '07 the work was inaugurated, to be completed in seven years. The work comprises the reclamation of foreshore of total area 66 acres with the height of 11 ft. above the mean lowest spring tide quay-walls will aggregate of 9,480 ft. to admit alongside 19 steamers of about 134,000 tons. A breakwater over 2,100 ft. long will be projected from the eastern extremity of the reclaimed ground, and its one side will be used as quay. Sheds to be built on the quays will be 19 iron and 3 wooden structures covering in all 630 800 sq. ft. 59 cranes are to be installed, and over 50 capstans will be in operation. Both in Yokohama and Kobe railway connections with the sheds will be made complete.

Csaka Harbor-works.

The work was started and completed in 1905, but in practice the work was only half complete owing to faulty plan, and a second harbor-work programme is needed to make the harbor fully answer the original purposes. The work as concluded comprises 1,223 acres reclaimed, two breakwaters and an iron-pier.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXIII.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into private banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

NUMBER OF BANKS (March, 1908.)

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Special Banks	6	*yen* 91,500,000
"People's" Banks	46	„ 29,320,000
Savings Banks	453	„ 81,907,450
Ordinary Banks	1,635	„ 417,320,479
Total	2,140	„ 620,047,929

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN (March, 1908.)

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Savinges Banks...	1	*yen* 1,250,000
Ordinary Banks	13	„ 4,364,450
Total	14	„ 5,614,450

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SPECIAL BANKS.

The Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since been trebled, i.e. 30,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:—

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2 to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government."

In addition, the Bank undertakes on trust the management of the Treasury fund.

The Bank's statement for the last half-year of 1908 was as follows:—

Liabilities.

(June 30th, 1908.)

	yen.
Notes issued	302,707,121
Government Deposits	235,790,247
Deposits for the Payment of Principal and Interest of National Debts	59,803,283
Receipts connected with the issue of Public Bonds	9,797,775
Funds for the Payment of Mint Certificates	236,641
Current Accounts	8,486,314
Deposit Receipts	143,470
Bills, payable	118,610
Due to other banks	20,081
Suspense Receipts	13,096,073
Capital paid-up	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,250,000
Reserves against depreciation of Bank Property	250,000
Net Profit for the current half-year	3,099,305
Profit brought over from last half-year	1,254,823
Deposits	5,500
Total	687,059,246

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Assets.

	yen.
Loans to Government...	29,000,000
Loans	12,714,000
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,366,645
Bills discounted....	66,457,303
Foreign Bills discounted	12,309,000
Deposits	20,564,570
Government Bonds	75,598,776
Bullion	...111,555,761
Due from other Banks	563,179
Agencies Accounts	44,793,539
Sub-Agencies Accounts	2,752,352
Foreign Agencies Accounts	...245,075,940
Suspense Payments	19,201,466
Office Grounds	941,720
Buildings and Safes	1,796,231
Furniture	46,132
New Building Account	22,592
Cash on hand	41,300,031
Total	...687,059,246

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

Current Expenses, Taxes, Interest, etc.	8,401,283
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum	1,800,000
Amount carried to Reserve Fund	1,000,000
Bonus and Allowance	219,000
Balance carried forward to next Account	1,335,129
Total	12,755,412

Cr.

Gross Profit for the Current Half year	11,500,588
Balance brought over from last Account	1,254,823
Total	12,755,412

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Baron Shinzen Matsuo. *Vice-Gov.*—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Yamaguchi, Rio Sudo, Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii.
Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.
Branches.—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has subsequently been increased to 24,000,000 *yen* which has fully been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 *yen* a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5 discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

Liabilities.

On 30th, June, 1908.

	yen.
Capital (paid-up)	24,000,000
Reserve fund	14,600,000
Dividends remaining unclaimed	4,984
Deposits	129,949,702
Bills to be met Bills Payable Due to other banks }	71,542,267
Profit brought over from last half-year	1,961,953
Net profit for the current half-year...	1,091,552
Silver Depreciation fund	520,000
Bad Debts Reserve	320,128
Bank notes issued in Manchuria...	4,510,550
Total...	248,502,128

Assets.

Cash on hand...	15,937,918
Deposit to Banks	11,083,559
Bullion	1,611,892
Bonds...	22,338,840
Loans...	114,428,606
Bills to be collected Due from other Banks }	81,249,058
Property	1,852,252
Total...	248,502,128

Account.

To Ordinary Reserve	500,000
Dividend (at the rate of 12 per cent per annum).	1,440,000
Balance carried forward to next account	1,113,505
Total...	3,053,505

Board of Directors.

President.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi. *General Manager.*—Yuki Yamakawa.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Viscount Y. Mishima, Chunosuke Kawashima, Hyokichi Bekkey, Nagatané Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao.

Head Office.—Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches Abroad.—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii: Bombay; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang: Tairen (formely Dalny); Liaoyang.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902 under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was *yen* 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March 1906 it was increased to *yen* 17,500,000 of which *yen* 16,250,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust companies in Japan, is considered generally to be one of the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than *yen* 7,500,000 of its shares are held by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:—

"1. Loans on the security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies.

3. General Deposits and safe Deposits Business.

4. Business of a Trust Company.

5. Discount of Bills on security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations.

7. Any Banking and attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

Liabilities.

(On 30th, June 1908.)

	yen.
Capital	17,500,000
Reserve funds...	853,000
Debenture...	13,960,000
Deposits	12,402,722
Trust fund	470,631
Net profit for the current half-year (1908)	867,860
Others	732,413
Total	46,786,626

Assets.

Cash on hand...	383,062
Loans...	16,841,034

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Deposits to banks	2,766,508
Bonds	24,915,998
Capital remaining to be called...	1,250,000
Property &c.	144,367
Others	485,757
Total...	46,786,626

Account.

Reserves	130,000
Dividend (8 per cent per annum)	650,000
Bonus and allowance	25,000
Balance carried forward to next account	62,860

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Dr. Juichi Soyeda. *Vice-Gov.*—Kazumasa Tsukuda.
Directors.—Otoya Tomono, Tatsukuro Inouye, Naoshi Kaneko, Jun Saito.
Head Office.—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and developement of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "People's Banks"; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been make on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

Liabilities.

On 30th, June, 1908.

	Yen.
Debenture	31,831,140
Savings Debenture	19,675,920
Capital	10,000,000
Reserve fund	1,610,575
Net profit for current half year (1908)	370,930
Profit brought over from last half year	97,072
Others	2,580,144
Total...	66,165,831

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Assets.

Loans...	38,648,573
Bonds	387,280
Debenture of People's Banks	386,320
Deposits to the Treasury	19,676,470
Deposits to banks...	702,030
Agencies Accounts...	551,377
Capital remaining to be called...	5,000,000
Property	98,664
Cash on hand	14,149
Others	700,968
Total	66,165,831

Account.

Dividend (10 per cent per annum)	231,500
Reserves	102,186
Bonus and Allowance	37,000
Balance carried to next Account	97,317

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Shinkichi Takahashi.
Vice-Gov.—Gentaro Simla.
Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.
Head Office.—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

THE "PEOPLE'S" BANKS.

(*Noko Ginko*).

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in smaller scope.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (*Formosa*).

The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of five million *yen*, enjoying the privilege of issuing bank notes convertible in gold *yen* against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion and Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The amount of notes covered by specie reserve is limited to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Notes issued beyond this limit in case of emergency are subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged uot to tranfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

"1. To discount bills of exchange

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for other banks."

Liabilities.

(Existing on 30th June, 1908.)

	yen.
Bank Notes issued	8,405,890
Debts from Government	2,000,000
Deposits	11,247,205
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	980,000
Net profit for the current half year account	406,586
Profit brought over from last half year account	118,807
Others	1,056,586
Total	29,270,980

Assets.

Loans to Government	298,408
Loans	4,147,317
Bills	13,558,891
Deposits to banks	1,297,266
Bonds	4,011,636
Bullions	673,235
Cash on hand	4,229,510
Un-paid Capital	99,450
Property	678,009
Others	277,176
Total	29,270,980

Accounts.

Dividend (10 per cent per annum)	203,500
Reserve	160,000
Bonus	22,000
Balance carried on next account	239,893
Total	525,393

Board of Directors.

President.—Kazuyoshi Yagiu. *Vice-Pres.*—Totaro Shimosaka.
Directors.—Muneyoshi Tatsuno; Isotatsu Kajiwara.
Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaido. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen* to transact the following lines of business:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against the pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody of objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortage debenture to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 *yen* of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

Liabilities.

(30th June, '08.)

	yen.
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	455,000
Debentures	4,168,700
Deposits	3,596,947
Loans from	350,000
Net profit for the current half year, etc.	231,899
Others	132,941
Total	13,935,487

Assets.

Unpaid Capital	1,500,000
Loans	9,900,569
Deposit to banks	832,072
Bonds and Debentures	912,339
Property	270,303
Cash on hand	367,244
Others	152,960
Total	13,935,487

Accounts.

Dividend (9 per cent per annum excluding 2,000 shares owned by Government.)	112,400
Reserves	65,500
Balance carried forward to next account	53,998

President.—Shunkichi Minobe. *Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ORDINARY BANKS.

Leading Banks in Tokyo. (At end of June, 1908.)

(in 1,000 *yen.*)

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Latest dividend.
					%
1st Bank, the	9,981	3,600	45,537	52,099	10
3rd „ „	2,400	1,030	20,517	21,282	12
15th „ „	18,000	1,600	20,355	19,837	9
20th „ „	1,450	250	6,810	6,161	9
27th „ „	775	209	3,516	4,146	5
30th „ „	700	100	72	917	7
84th „ „	625	84	3,101	2,738	9
100th Bank, the	1,650	5,375	15,813	20,054	30
Higo Ginko	1,345	320	4,009	4,250	9
Imamura Ginko	700	70	572	1,567	5
Kamiki Ginko...	800	220	1,124	1,606	6
Kawasaki Ginko	1,000	1,010	14,674	12,791	4
Kimbara Ginko	100	21	467	500	9
Meiji-Shogyo Ginko ...	1,900	160	5,839	6,590	8
Mitsubishi Ginko	1,000	3,810	26,958	28,466	10
Mitsui Ginko	5,000	11,000	69,806	64,838	17
Morimura	500	300	3,656	4,347	5
Murai Ginko	1,000	410	4,044	4,215	Nil.
Nakai Ginko	1,000	530	5,758	5,856	5
Tanaka	500	653	1,124	4,574	8
Teiyu Gingo	1,000	77	3,614	4,122	6
Tokai Ginko	1,500	575	10,244	10,919	10
Tokyo Ginko	1,500	550	4,740	8,503	10
Toyokuni Ginko	2,500	—	5,303	7,001	5
Yasuda Ginko	2,000	2,195	20,247	23,279	5
Leading Banks in Osaka.					
34th Ginko	5,000	1,300	20,537	20,522	9
130th Ginko	1,625	Nil.	6,635	9,315	Nil.
58th Ginko	1,500	120	3,523	5,570	10
Kashima Ginko	800	500	8,965	8,366	6
Kitahama Ginko	4,750	650	16,018	16,866	9
Kono-ike Ginko	3,000	1,200	24,788	23,022	6
Naniwa Ginko...	4,000	1,420	20,145	20,581	10
O-mi Ginko	1,482	172	7,098	7,287	10
Sumitomo Ginko	1,000	3,650	34,965	27,599	10
Yamaguchi Ginko	1,000	880	12,224	9,187	5
Fujimoto Broker	440	11	4,468	9,879	8
Leading Banks in Yokohama.					
2nd Bank, the	1,500	640	4,508	8,320	8
74th „ „	1,400	420	5,121	6,156	9
Mogi Ginko	1,000	550	2,749	4,899	10
Sōda Ginko	300	320	4,198	3,519	7
Wakao Ginko	600	60	1,233	1,893	10
Yokohama Ginko	1,000	827	4,854	5,436	9

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1st Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Ichi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1873 by Baron Ei-ichi Shibusawa and is the pioneer bank in Japan. It is the banking organ for the Korean Government and is authorized to issue paper notes for circulation in the peninsula, the volume at end of June, 1908 amounting to about *yen* 8,353,000.

President.—Baron E. Shibusawa. *General Manager.*—Yūnosuke Sasaki.
Head Office.—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

3rd Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai San Ginko*).—Estab. in 1876, it is practically owned by the Yasuda family.

President.—Zenshiro Yasuda.
Head Office.—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

15th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Jugo Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877, enjoys the credit of commanding the largest amount of capital of all banks of ordinary kind; was formely called the Peers' Bank as it was created as the banking organ of the peerage circles.

President.—Kokichi Sonoda. *Manager.*—Masayasu Naruse.
Head Office.—Kobikicho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

20th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Niju Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

President.—Shinshiro Sasaki.
Head Office.—2 Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

27th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Niju-Shichi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

President.—Jiemon Watanabe.
Head Office.—Honzaimoku-gashi, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

100th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Hyaku Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877. One of the most prosperous banks with wide foreign connection. Its capital increased to Y. 2,000,000 in Feb. '07.

President.—Kojiro Takada. *General Manager.*—Kenzo Ikeda.
Head Office.—Yorozu-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Higo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1877 and may be regarded as the joint property of Marquis Hosokawa and the Yasuda family.

President.—Takeshi Shito.
Head Office.—Koami-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Imamura Ginko.—Estab. in 1893 by the late Seinosuke Imamura.

Proprietor.—Hanzo Imamura.
Head Office.—Minami-Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Kawasaki Ginko.—Estab. in 1880.

Proprietor.—Kawasaki family. *General Manager.*—Kinsaburo Kawasaki.
Head Office.—14, Himono-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Kimbara Ginko.—Estab. in 1885.

Proprietor.—Meizen Kimbara.
Head Office.—5 Kitazawa-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Meiji Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1896, and is practically run by the Yasuda family.

President.—Zensuke Yasuda.
Head Office.—19 Hombune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsu-bishi Ginko.—Founded in 1896. It constitutes the banking department in the manifold economic enterprises run by the great Mitsu-bishi (Barons Iwasaki) family.

Proprietor.—Iwasaki family. *Managing-Director.*—Ryohei Toyokawa.
Managers.—Kumpei Mimura and Shoichi Kirishima.
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Ginko.—Founded in 1876, it constitutes the banking department in the diverse economic enterprises carried on by the millionaire family of Mitsui.

Proprietor.—Mitsui Family.
General Managers.—Senkichiro Hayakawa, and Shogoro Hatano.
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Morimura Ginko.—Estab. in 1897 by Ichizaemon Morimura.

Manager.—Koyata Morokuzu.
Head Office.—Nihonbashi Tori-Itchome, Tokyo.

Murai Ginko.—Estab. in 1904 by Kichibei Murai.

General Manager.—Teinosuke Murai.
Head Office.—O-temma-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Nakai Ginko.—Estab. 1885, one of the family banks.

Proprietor.—Shin-emon Nakai.
Head Office.—Kane-buki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tanaka Ginko.—Estab. 1885, one of the family banks.

Proprietor.—Tanaka family.
Head Office,—1, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Teikoku Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1894.

President.—Seinosuke Go.
Head Office.—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Teiyu Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1897.

President.—Naonari Yamamoto.
Head Office.—Sojuro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Tokai Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1889.

President.—Choshiro Kikuchi.
Head Office.—Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Ginko, Ltd. – Estab. in 1896.

President.—Ginjiro Kobayashi.
Head Office.—17, Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Yasuda Ginko.—Estab. in 1880 by Zenjiro Yasuda. This is another of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda family.

Proprietor.—Yasuda Family.
Head Office.—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

2nd Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Ni Ginko*).—Estab. in 1874.

President.—Tomitaro Hara.
Head Office.—Honcho, Yokohama.

74th Bank, Ltd. (*The Shichiju-Shi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1878.

President.—Kahei Otani.
Head Office.—Minami-naka dori, Yokohama.

Mogi Ginko.—Estab. in 1895.

Proprietor.—Shohei Mogi.
Head Office.—Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Soda Ginko.—Estab. in 1895.

Proprietor.—Kinsaku Soda.
Head Office—Minami-naka-dori, Yokohama.

Wakao Ginko.—Estab. in 1899.

Proprietor.—Wakao Family.
Head Office.—Honcho, Yokohama.

Yokohama Ginko.—Estab. in 1893.

Proprietor.—Senzo Hiranuma.
Head Office.—Honda-machi, Yokohama.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

34th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Sanju-Shi Ginko*).—

President.—Kenzo Koyama.
Head Office.—Osaka.

130th Bank, Ltd. (*The Dai Hyaku Sanju Ginko*).—This was formerly conducted by Jutaro Matsumoto, but since his failure some years ago its control has passed to the hands of the Yasuda family which extended to it helping hands.

Head Office.—Osaka.

Fujimoto Broker.—Capital paid-up Y. 1,000,000.

Proprietor.—Seibei Fujimoto.
Head Office.—Osaka.

Kashima Ginko.—Capital paid-up Y. 300,000.

Proprietor.—Kyuemon Hiro-oka.
Head Office.—Osaka.

Kitahama Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1897.

President.—Seishu Iwashita.
Head Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Ko-noike Ginko.—Founded in 1900, it is conducted by the Ko-noike family, one of the oldest millionaire families of Japan. Capital increased to Y. 3,000,000 in 1907.

Proprietor.—Ko-noike Family. *General Manager.*—Junzaburo Ashida.
Head Office.—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Naniwa Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1878.

President.—Nisuke Nagata.
Head Office.—Awaji cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Sumitomo Ginko.—Founded in 1896, it is the bank run by the Sumitomo family, a millionaire house in Osaka.

Proprietor.—Kichizaemon Sumitomo. *General Manager.*—Tetsujiro Shidate.
Head Office.—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Yamaguchi Ginko.—Capital paid-up Y. 1,000,000.

General Manager.—Chuji Machida.
Head Office.—Osaka.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN.

Anglo-Japanese Bank, Ltd. the.—

	Name of Manager.	*Locality of Office.*
Yokohama.	J.W. Ross-Taylor. (Gen.-Man'er for the East)	
„	A.R. Carré. (Sub-Man'er)	

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the.—

	Name of Agent.	
Yokohama.	J. Williamson.	58, Main St., Yokohama.
Kobe.	J. Alston.	26, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.
Nagasaki Agency	Holme, Ringer & Co.	Nagasaki.

Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, the.—

	Name of Manager.	
Yokohama.	P. Sandberg.	180, Yokohama.
Kobe.	F.S. Decarli.	83, Kyomachi.
Nagasaki Agency	Kunst & Albers.	

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—

	Manager.	
Yokohama.	H. D. C. Jones.	
Kobe.	J. McLennan.	2, Kaigan-dori, Kobe.
Nagasaki.	John Scrymgeour.	42, Sagarimatsu, Nagasaki.

International Banking Corporation, the.—

	Manager.	
Yokohama.	H. T. S. Green.	74, Main St., Yokohama.
Kobe.	J. D. Longmire.	8, Maye-machi, Kobe.
Nagasaki Agency	Holme, Ringer & Co.	

Russo-Chinese Bank, the.—

	Manager.
Yokohama.	H. A. Stewart.
Nagasaki Agency	Holme, Ringer & Co.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SURVEY OF BANKING BUSINESS.

The Bank of Japan.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total Amount.	Deposits. Balance.	Advances. Loans. Total Amount.	Advances. Loans. Balance.	Advances. Bills discounted. Total Amount.	Advances. Bills discounted. Balance	Net Profits.	Dividends per annum. %
1896	22,500	9,100	1,376.244	195,117	518,811	114,243	247,271	49,354	3,849	13
1897	22,500	10,800	1,964,945	78,109	647,646	81,879	319,546	5,6307	13,578	13
1898	30,000	12,570	1,725 404	27,210	786,117	55,270	344,053	55,524	4,692	11
1899	30,000	13,570	1,823,219	74,671	724,058	38,731	474,730	108,141	5,030	12
1900	30,000	14,850	1,974,135	35,258	561,235	48,477	696,390	97,558	5,293	12
1901	30,000	15,950	2,001,102	20,157	418,780	71,348	505,>93	46,576	4,666	12
1902	30,000	16,600	2,295 162	18,887	373,280	55,323	274,635	50,763	4 447	12
1903	30,000	17,150	2,564,837	16,396	254,834	49,340	220,022	44,380	4,187	12
1904	30,000	17,600	3,516,861	43,823	553,350	125,221	338,699	69,595	4,746	12
1905	30,000	18,800	6,507,602	449,203	576,570	80,049	686,060	109,184	5,420	12
1906	30,000	20,100	8,67 3,066	401,499	378,543	31,573	806,759	106,001	5,689	12
1907	30,000	21,250	8,861,654	471,052	338,119	33,339	883,357	124,609	5,999	12

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

1896	6,000	6,118	556,037	10,186	139,582	8,096	52,158	6,033	1,448	15
1897	9,000	6,798	673,454	36,133	170,081	4.912	66,382	9,313	3,734	15
1898	10,500	7,403	835,505	40,612	271,882	20,668	84,862	12,726	2,489	15
1899	12,000	8,016	1,009,774	73.491	352,498	21,482	114,910	21,423	5,822	15
1900	18,000	8,678	887,534	52,978	282,461	26,506	160,597	18,305	2,519	13
1901	18,000	9,035	851,534	46,510	293,056	25,496	115,655	9,021	2,879	13
1902	18,000	9,837	987,035	58,461	359,412	31,693	73,028	8,305	2,861	12
1903	18,000	10,586	1,159,664	72,871	365,880	31,966	76,425	17,918	2,541	12
1904	18,000	10,405	1,722,377	70,545	390,155	41,499	102,210	12,340	2,862	12
1905	18,000	11,019	3,377,805	110,295	563,031	60,567	139,531	13,988	4,288	12
1906	21,000	13,934	2,929,453	120,303	623,669	87,676	109,420	9,663	4,903	12
1907	24,000	14,591	3,116,163	121,035	754,574	89,727	117,105	15,290	4,030	12

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ordinary Banks.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

At end of	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1895	925	98,753	24,901	1,942,539	159,251	917,262	181,068	488,306	—
1896	1,126	132,631	43,143	2,567,835	203,762	1,284,920	262,920	766,902	—
1897	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270,664	907,118	—
1898	1,448	189,829	20,306	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	—
1899	1,561	209,973	27,762	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,252	261,771
1900	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301,647
1901	1,867	251,700	38,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015
1902	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,031	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	310,947
1903	1,754	253,003	50,502	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,873	2,194,020	334,387
1904	1,708	248,776	54,477	7,916,282	605,316	2,232,258	390,464	2,315,239	329,489
1905	1,713	252,697	59,000	9,452,904	692,520	2,681,371	406,602	2,495,533	377,048
1906	1,678	256,523	68,183	13,663,514	1,033,762	3,508,809	443,207	3,890,340	649,839
1907	1,665	277,772	78,478	—	951,713	—	492,822	—	577,623

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Savings Banks.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Savings Deposits Balance.	Deposits. Common Deposits Balance.	Deposits. Deposits Balance.	Loans. Amount Transacted.	Loans. Balance.	Bills Discounted. Amount Transacted.	Bills Discounted. Balance.
1896	149 * 44	3,963 *1,075	303	18,214	2,459	20,673	25,162	8,038	31,870	—
1897	221 * 91	8,622 *2,075	812	25,393	7,651	33,044	50,699	16,569	40,468	5,790
1898	260 *158	11,638 *3,327	1,371	30,042	12,665	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,887	7,909
1899	333 *198	15,429 *4,549	2,188	44,748	22,892	67,641	106,226	30,201	97,285	17,669
1900	491 *262	21,040 *5,794	2,907	49,438	29,423	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024
1901	441 *273	23,370 *6,238	3,462	44,021	30,188	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542
1902	431 *270	22,412 *6,418	3,548	51,646	33,319	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	19,235
1903	469 *216	29,539 *5,394	5,404	60,692	46,014	106,701	178,973	54,555	169,894	26,937
1904	467 *207	32,187 *5,173	6,489	66,717	54,042	120,759	193,437	60,379	182,220	25,888
1905	485 *205	38,534	7,771	84,820	68,998	153,818	235,079	68,512	203,029	31,603
1906	488 *198	40,909	9,876	106,591	94,069	200,661	317,167	78,919	271,606	46,061
1907	519 *189	45,841	10,737	114,751	97,213	211,964	——	90,649	——	53,225

* Represant the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to their main business.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CLEARING HOUSES.

TOKYO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887 with more or less good result, but the subsequent development of the banking business necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, and in 1891 the new clearing-house, as it now stands, was established. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

OSAKA CLEARING-HOUSE.

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it now took also the lead in introducing the clearing-house. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

AMOUNT OF BILLS CLEARED AT VARIOUS CLEARING-HOUSES IN JAPAN.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1908 (Jan.–June.)	1,409,812	713,703	——	——	——	——	——
1907 ...	3,540,443	1,671,720	327,524	488,830	754,433	254,676	7,037,629
1906 ...	3,500,853	1,463,860	263,137	912,893	713,928	269,381	7,124,084
1905 ...	2,560,527	1,140,527	177,439	788,408	619,703	174,123	5,532,487
1904 ...	1,854,352	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	129,025	4,146,823
1903 ...	1,562,636	821,287	167,986	491,591	412,148	128,206	3,583,857
1902 ...	1,350,791	663,659	155,956	416,123	251,596	43,083	2,881,213
1901 ...	1,168,702	528,122	145,905	388,516	202,653	——	2,433,899
1900 ...	1,405,449	523,552	167,566	348,306	168,228	——	2,613,104
1899 ...	1,095,805	376,853	133,616	——	115,914	——	1,722,190
1898 ...	790,247	225,940	69,034	——	100,843	——	1,186,065
1897 ...	552,890	160,967	——	——	27,633	——	731,490
1896 ...	417,425	138.409	——	——	——	——	555,834
1895 ...	289,102	79,654	——	——	——	——	368,756

The volume of business transactions during the first half of 1908 was less by Y. 337,000,000 approximately in Tokyo and by Y. 140,000,000 in Osaka, compared with the corresponding period of '07.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie, but that reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins,	900 gold	& 100 copper.	
Silver „	800 silver	„ 200	„
Nickel „	250 nickel	„ 750	„
Copper „	950 copper	„ 40 tin and 10 zinc.	

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation.

(in *yen* 1,000.)

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1901	18,220	56,031	8,662	9,095	214,096	306,706
1902	17,378	59,177	8,782	9,139	232,094	326,572
1903	20,452	59,959	8,780	9,038	232,920	331,152
1904	20,346	64,343	8,880	9,037	286,625	389,233
1905	24,564	74,084	9,167	9,039	312,790	429,647
1906	34,588	82,386	9,163	9,038	341,766	476,943
1907	24,078	96,133	9,159	9,081	369,984	508,436

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LABOR AND LABOR MOVEMENT.

The year 1907 was memorable for outbreak of quite a large number of strikes which in several cases were so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this succes was mainly due to the magnimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country. Below is given a list of principal strikes that occurred during the year, the list being merely a tentative one.

January 15th.—500 workers engaged in sugar refining in Osaka struck to demand increase of wages.

February 1st.--400 cotton printing operatives in Tokyo demanded an increase of wages by 20%. Also 1,170 operations in the Müke spinning mill struck.

February 4th.—Serious outbreak at Ashio copper mine, the strikers rioting at pleasure for three years, wounding several officials, burning and wrecking buildings, and throwing dynamite, till on the fourth day order was at last restored by arrival of one battalion of troops. Damage of several million *yen* was inflicted.

February 6th.—800 operatives at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki.

February 21st.—The miners at the Horonai colliery struck.

March 3rd.—300 workers at the Shingu colliery in Ki-i struck.

„ 6th.—600 workers at the Ikushinbetsu colliery in Hokkaido abandoned work. About 1,000 men at a gold mine in Niigata prefecture also struck.

June 6th.—All the mine-workers at the Besshi Copper mine broke out into strike and repeated what had been done at Ashio, and inflicted damage estimated at some two million *yen*.

June 30th.—Over 1,000 workmen at Uraga dockyard struck and the agitation was barely qualled by arrival of a strong Police force from Yokohama. Workers at Obiye copper mine struck.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

July 4th.—Over 300 workers at Ikuno silver mines demanded increase of wages by 40% and of reducing the price of rice supplied them. No outbreak, and movement confined to determined attitude. The demand was acceeded to.

July 4th.—Over 500 operatives at the Kakogawa Woolen Factory struck.

„ 13th.—The operatives at the Oiwake Coke works of the Hokkaido Railway Co. struck.

July 16th.—Over 600 miners at the Yoshioka Copper mine in Okayama prefecture make peaceful demonstration for increase of wages etc. The demand was acceeded to.

July 21st.—300 makers of *Sake* casks struck, claiming increase of wages.

„ 29th.—About 2000 workers at the Yubari colliery, Hokkaido went on strike demanding 20% increase of wages.

August 2nd.—200 male operatives at the Nikko workshop of the Hokkaido Hemp Co. struck from dissatisfaction as to rewards.

September 12th.—200 *Yuzen* printing operatives in Osaka went on strike, and all its factories had to suspend operations; strikers demanded 30% increased.

September 26th.—Over 2,000 men engaged the hat and cap trade left the work, owing to the refusal by their employers of an increase of the wages.

The Pension System.

In almost all Government or private corporations on a large scale the pension system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following gives a brief description of mutual relief arrangement which is in force in the Government railways.

The pension system now in force for the benefit of the Government Railway employes is in the form of the Mutual Relief Corporation started in May, 1907, all the servants on duty at the Government Railways being under obligation to become members of the Corporation. These members are bound to pay in every month to the Corporation 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The state grants every year to the Corporation an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two items constitute the fund of the Corporation and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded standard, to the members of the

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Corporation, or after their death, to their families. The conditions and rate of grant are as follows:—

A. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.

1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.

2. Cost of medical treatment.

B. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing *yen* 10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is *yen* 193.

C. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, also, the rate varies according to the age when the recipient was enroled on the list of the Corporation, and his salary at the time the grant is made. Thus for one who entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of *yen* 30, the grant amounts to *yen* 900 approximately.

Data at end of March '08.

Members		77,804
		Yen.
Fund from beginning.....	State aid	170,836
	Members' contribution...	269,841
	Interest on deposit	3,154
	Donation	500
		444,331

		No.	*Yen.*
Payment from beginning.	For wounded	111	33,733
	For deceased	221	37,520
	Medical expenses	3,618	27,988
	Repayment	299	673
	Total	4,249	99,914

TYPE SETTERS' GUILD.

220 of foreign type-setters in Tokyo and 96 at Yokohama have organized their guild at some time of October, 1908. We belicve that the guild is the first of the kind in Japan.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OPERATIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT.

Employment.	Operatives.			Average Daily Wages.			
				Above 14 Years of Age.		Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
				sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*	*sen.*
Textile Factories	35,447	289,600	325,047	—	—	—	—
Raw Silk	7,142	143,484	150,626	30	20	13	12
Spinning...	15,654	70,376	86,030	—	—	—	—
Weaving...	11,398	72,917	84,315	—	—	—	—
Knitting & Braiding	1,253	2,823	4,076	—	—	—	—
Machine & Iron Factories ...	57,299	1,678	58,977	—	—	—	—
Machine-making	24,335	208	24,543	41	23	17	11
Ship-building	19,427	108	19,535	64	21	18	12
Tool-making	10,680	1,071	11,751	—	—	—	—
Founding	2,857	291	3,148	—	—	—	—
Chemical	38,731	23,977	62,708	—	—	—	—
Ceramic	16,676	3,656	20,332	—	—	—	—
Gas	432	—	432	58	15	20	—
Paper	3,776	2,479	6,255	—	—	—	—
Dyeing	4,065	1,674	5,739	—	—	—	—
Leather	529	44	573	41	23	18	—
Explosives	7,894	14,434	22,328	—	—	—	—
Artificial Manures...	1,417	147	1,564	47	25	—	—
Medicines, Chemicals, etc. ...	2,163	880	3,043	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,779	663	2,442	—	—	—	—
Food & Drink Factories... ...	28,275	20,985	49,260	—	—	—	—
Brewery	15,814	409	16,223	—	—	—	—
Sugar	1,141	179	1,320	48	24	18	—
Tobacco	5,792	17,958	23,750	45	17	11	9
Tea...	538	732	1,270	49	22	19	16
Grain-cleaning & Milling ...	2,464	206	2,670	39	22	23	16
Lemonade, Ice & Mineral Waters	105	95	200	42	17	—	12

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Employment.	Operatives.			Average Daily Wages.			
				Above 14 Years of Age.		Under 14 Years of Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
				sen.	sen.	sen.	sen.
Confectionary	694	219	913	32	18	19	12
Canning & Bottling	397	546	943	43	20	17	12
Miscellaneous	1,330	641	1,971	38	29	15	14
Miscellaneous Factories	26,244	23,932	50,176	—	—	—	—
Printing & Publishing... ...	10,529	1,678	12,207	36	20	13	11
Paper-ware	1,402	1,180	2,582	36	18	14	8
Wood & Bamboo ware... ...	6,257	2,942	9,199	—	—	—	—
Leather-ware...	863	168	1,031	63	23	18	13
Feather-ware...	999	1,284	2,288	56	25	16	12
Matting & Straw-braids ...	1,206	12,383	13,589	31	18	10	9
Stone-ware	345	21	366	68	21	30	—
Lacquer-ware...	290	32	322	43	19	16	12
Miscellaneous	4,353	4,244	8,597	—	—	—	—
Special Factories	56,948	9,061	66,061	—	—	—	—
Electrical Industry	974	2	976	47	30	—	—
Metal-refineries	49,925	8,686	58,611	45	22	16	12
Coal...	6,049	373	6,422	58	26	24	16
Total	242,944	369,233	612,177	—	—	—	—

SOCIALISM.

Socialism as a social force is practically nil in Japan. The so-called socialists consist of a score or so of both men and women, deserving nothing but contempt in their doing and practically devoid of any influence. They exist in public mind merely as disturbers of order and objects of unsparing persecution by the authorities. Socialism as principle is, on the other hand, far more respectable, men eminent in various walks of life being counted as its votaries. The Socialism Investigation Society was created last year by these men.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXIV.

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

SECTION I.

BUSINESS EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR.

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894–95 marked an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last war exerted even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. This wave of new enterprises has practically passed away and Japan has been suffering for more than a year from a severe reaction and heavy business depression. One point of marked contrast separating the two periods should be specially kept in view in making this parallel; in other words, whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of *yen* 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on *yen* 259,000,000, in the latter Japan got nothing against the disbursements aggregating no less than *yen* 1,800,000,000.

None the less the expansive influence of triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set in as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent to make a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. For more than a year beginning about October 1905 newspaper columns were filled every day with reports of creation of new companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed over the Exchanges to an extent unparalled in the history of Japanese economic development. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of '07. Even the Government seemed to have been affected by this spirit, and hastened to nationalize the leading railway lines, thereby incurring an aditional debt of over *y* 500 millions. 1907. Several newly organized companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises launched or expansion of old that appeared from October, 1905, to March, 1908, inclusive make this record, the figures being in unit of thousand *yen*:—

Nature of project.	Capital of new companies.	Expansion of exist'g companies.	Total.
Banking	57,120	100,364	357,484
Spinning	37,603	52,605	90,208
Electricity	138,580	37,860	176,440

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Nature of project.	Capital of new companies.	Expansion of exist'g companies.	Total.
Mining	92,220	20,100	112,320
Fishery.....	32,725	760	34,485
R'ly's (elec'c in'ded)	47,054	9,319	66,373
Industry	79,781	125,787	505,568
Navigation	3,750	8,400	52,150
Insurance.....	41,600	21,250	62,850
Trade & others	48,685	56,453	205,138
Total.....	1,319,118	543,900	863,019
The above may be distributed as follows as to periods:—			
In 2nd half, '05....	61,514	89,428	150,942
In 1906	781,103	220,473	1,001,576
In 1907	458,091	216,686	674,777
In 1st half, '08	43,723	32,300	76,022

Compared with record of business enterprises subsequent to the Japan-China war, some interesting difference may be shown. In the former period banking absorbed the largest share (259 million *yen*) of the investment, followed by railways with 139 millions, but in the present instance railways, especially electric railways, come at the head, closely followed by industries, with waterpower electricity coming third at a respectable distance. Another point of contrast is seen in the average amount of capitals. That average for the companies organized after the Japan-China war was generally in six figures, but that of the later period is one figure more. Another interesting comparison is that during the interval of 9 years after the close of the war with China, i.e., from 1895 to 1903, the new investments aggregated 1,700 million *yen* whereas the corresponding sum for the 19 months ending March, 1907, reached, nominally at least, 1,566 millions. Some idea of how much of the later period projects will stay and how much will suffer the fate of bubble companies may be formed hy comparing the nominal investments with actual payments during the 9 years in question. The latter amounted to 712 millions approximately, which correspond to about 42 per cent, of the total of nominal investments.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

Total Number of Companies.

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)
1896	4,549	619,223	398,510
1901	8,594	1,201,080	829,455
1902	8,612	1,226,731	878,763
1903	9,217	1,253,113	887,606
1904	8,912	1,262,687	631,292
1905	9,006	——	975,836
1906	9,329	——	1,069,706

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Number and Capital of Companies Classified by Nature of Enterprise.

(in 1,000 *yen.*)

At the End of Year.	Agricultural.		Industrial.		Commercial.		Transportation.		Total.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
1896	117	1,657	1,367	89,900	2,777	192,735	334	113,216	4,595	397,510
1897	148	2,229	1,881	105,381	3,630	260,227	454	164,684	6,113	532,522
1898	166	2,336	2,164	122,066	4,178	300,039	536	197,233	7,044	621,676
1899	179	2,303	2,253	147,783	4,619	335,586	583	198,146	7,631	683,820
1900	220	2,614	2,554	158,851	5,197	389,051	627	228,733	8,598	779,251
1901	206	2,645	2,477	166,293	5,323	417,292	596	243,224	8,602	829,455
1902	214	2,551	2,427	173,232	5,325	449,303	646	262,676	8,612	878,763
1903	249	3,196	2,441	170,346	5,855	451,680	702	262,382	9,247	887,606
1904	238	3,220	2,384	162,836	5,609	455,822	682	309,412	8,913	931,292
1905	231	3,368	2,449	189,144	5,630	466,404	696	316,649	9,006	975,836
1906	250	4,870	2,545	246,868	5,840	500,588	694	25,910	9,329	1,069,706

Note :—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING MERCANTILE CORPORATIONS.

(In Tokyo, Osaka, and Yokohama).

I. General.

Mitsu-bishi Firm.—Capital *Y.* 5,000,000 (paid-up); run by the Iwasaki family and divided into three departments, banking (Y. 1,000,000); mining (working *Ikuno* silver, *Sado* gold, *Takashima* coal, *Ozarusawa* copper, *Yoshioka* silver etc.); Nagasaki dockyard.

President.—Baron Hisaya Iwasaki. Vice-President.—Baron Koyata Iwasaki.
Managing Directors. Heigoro Shoda; Mining Department, Dr. Kyugo Nambu;
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Bussan Co.—Founded in 1876; Capital *Y.* 1,000,000 (paid-up) represents sales and purchase department of the great Mitsui Firm.
Managing Directors.—Gi-ichi Iida, Senjiro Watanabe (London Branch), Kenzo Iwahara, Sankichi Komuro, Jotaro Yamamoto.
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Firm. (Mitsui Dōzoku-Kwai).—
Managing Director.—Takashi Masuda.
Directors.—Yeiji Asabuki, Nagabumi Ariga. *Office.*—Suruga-cho, Tokyo.

Okura Co.—Engineering and electric, civil engineering and other machineries.
Proprietor.—Kihachiro Okura.
Directors.—Kokinji Takashima, Kumema Okura, Jukuro Kadono.
Head Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Takata & Co.—Chiefly Engineering and electric importators.
Proprietor.—Shinzo Takata.
Head Office.—Yuraku-cho, Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.

II. Brewery.

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co. Formed in Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries; Capital *Y.* 5,600,000 paid-up Capital 4,185,000. In '07 the company brewed 175,000 koku (about 706,000 gallons), dividend 15 % per annum.
President.—Kyohei Makoshi. *Managing Director.*—Chosaburo Uyemura.
Head Office.—Meguro near Tokyo.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co. (At first organized by foreigners in Japan but reorganized in '07 into ordinary joint stock company with Japanese and foreign shareholders.) Paid up Capital *Y.* 2,500,000; divident in '07, 8 % per annum.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

President.—Genjiro Yomei. *Sole Agent.*—Meidi-ya, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kabuto Beer Brewery Co. Ltd.—"Kabuto" Beer; Paid-up Capital *Y.* 1,087,500; dividend in '07, 8 % per annum.
President.—Kaichiro Nedzu. *Head Office.*—Ginza, Tokyo.

III. Dockyard.

Kawasaki Dockyard;—Estab. in '96. Capital *Y.* 10,000,000.
President.—Kojiro Matsukata; *Vice-Pres.*—Yoshitaro Kawasaki.
Head Office.—Kobe.

Yokohama Dockyard Co. Ltd.—Estab. in '91; Capital *Y.* 3,000,000.
President.—Matashichi Asada. *Managing-Director.*—Sobei Kurusu.
Head Office.—Iribune-cho, Yokohama.

IV. Dry Goods.

Dai-Maru Dry Goods Store.—One of the largest dry goods stores in Japan, having been established several centuries ago; has the stores in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, and Kobe. Reorganized as company in '08 with capital of *Y.* 500,000, the original proprietor holding largest shares.
President.—Shotaro Shimomura. *Manager.* Yoshio Sugiyama.
Head Office.—Tori-hatago-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Mitsu-koshi Department Store.—Capital *Y.* 1,000,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 625,000; originally the dry-goods department of the Mitsui Firm, but subsequently detached as independent concern in which the Mitsui holds a large share.
Managing Director.—O-suke Hibi.
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Takashima-ya.—Private firm run by Shinhichi Iida, one of the largest dry goods stores in Kyoto and also manufacture of high-grade fabrics, the proprietor himself being on that account an art Commissioner to the Court.
Head Office.—Karasumaru, Takatsuji, Kyoto.
Branches—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe.

V. Electric Light, Gas and Electric Railways.

Keihin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.—Electric Tramway between Tokyo and Yokohama; founded in '98: capital paid-up *Y.* 3,187,500; dividend in '07, 10 % per annum.
President.—Buyemon Kuryu.
Managing Directors-Kamenosuke Tanaka; Gorozo Uchino.
Head Office.—Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Osaka Dento Kwaisha. (Osaka Electric Light Co. Ltd.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital paid up *yen* 4,200,000; dividend rate in 1st half of '08, 16 % per annum.

President.—Michio Doi. *Managing Director.*—Osamu Watanabe.

Head Office.—Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Osaka Gas Co. Ltd.—Capital *Y.* 4,000,000; dividend in '07, 10 % per annum.

President.—Naoteru Kataoka. *Head Office.*—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Tokyo Dento Kwaisha (Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.)—Estab. in 1882; Capital *Y.* 15,519,255, paid-up; Dividend rate in 1st half of '08 10%; has announced to increase its capital to *Y.* 24,000,000 in order to instal water power electricity plan,

President.—Sakutaro Satake. *Head Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.—the only gas works in Tokyo, first started as municipal concern in 1874 and sold in 1885 at *Y.* 29,000. Capital was only *Y.* 35,000 till 1894 to be subsequently increased to 8,400,000 and in '07 to *Y.*17,000,000 of which *Y.*8,400,000 is paid-up. Dividend rate in '07 15 % per annum. At end June, 1908 the pipes aggregated 495 miles.

President.—Baron Shibusawa.

Managing Directors.—Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu; Ryosaku Kume.

Head Office.—Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Railway Co. Ltd.—Amalgamated in Sept. '06 of Tokyo *Densha*, Tokyo *Shigai Tetsudo* and Tokyo *Denki Tetsudo*, capital paid-up *Y.* 37,129,013; dividend rate in 1st half of '08, 7 % per annum.

President.—Gengaku Mudaguchi.

Managing Directors.—Keijiro Inouye, Yasutaro Andō, Taka Kawada.

Head Office.—Yuraku-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Yokohama Kyōdō Dento (Union Electric Light) **Co. Ltd.**—paid-up Capital Y. 1,412,000; dividend rate in the 1st half of '08, 14 % per annum.

President.—Riyemon Kimura. *Head Office.*—Yokohama.

VI. Mechanical and Engineering.

Meiji India-rubber Works.—Estab. in 1900.

Proprietor.—Eenjiro Yomei. *Office.*—Kita-shinagawa, Tokyo.

Nippon Denki (Electric) Co.—Estab. in 1899; Capital by the Northern Electric Co.'s capitalists (U. S. A.) and a number of Japanese capitalists *Y.* 500,000 (fully paid-up).

Directors.—K. Iwatare; R. C. Dodd.

Head Office.—Mita-shikoku-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Shiba-ura Engineering Works.—Run by the Mitsui Family with the Capital *Y.* 1,000,000 (*Y.* 820,000 paid-up); its daily employes number about 950.

Managing Director.—Jugoro O-taguro.

Head Office.—Shiba-ura, Tokyo.

Suzuki Iron Works.—Estab. in 1891; employs about 500 operatives per day.

Proprietor.—Tozuburo Suzuki. *Office.*—Sunamura near Tokyo.

Shinagawa Rengwa (Brick) Manufacturing Co. Ltd.—founded in 1875 by the late Katsuzo Nishimura and Capital paid-up *Y.* 1,000,000; dividend rate in '07, 15 % per annum; has factories at Osaka, Iwaki (Fukushima-ken), and Tokyo.

Managing Director.—Ryusaburo Go. *Head Office.*—Gotenyama, Tokyo.

VII. Mining.

Furukawa Copper Mining Co.—Late Ichibei Furukawa's Copper Works reorganized as such in 1905 with capital of *Y.* 5,000,000; works *Ashio* and six other copper mines besides *Innai* silver mine; also manufactures cokes. The Company has agreed to amalgamate with the Yokohama Telegraphic Wire Manufacturing Company with a capital of *yen* 600,000 registered.

President.—Toranosuke Furukawa.

Directors.—Choshichi Kimura; Koji Inouye.

Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita Firm.—Capital *Y.* 5,000,000. (paid-up); run by Mr. Denzaburo Fujita and undertakes engineering work, works *Kosaka* silver and *Zuiho* gold mines, also reclamation of foreshore at Kojima, Okayama-ken.

Proprietor.—Denzaburo Fujita. *Head Office.*—Do-jima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Hokkaido Tanko-Kisen Kwaisha (Colliery and Steamship Co.). The Company's Railways having been nationalized, it has changed its name to the present one, steamships taking the place of the railways. The Company has intered into contract with Messrs. Vicker and Sons and Armstrong Co. to start conjointly steel foundry with the capital of *Y.* 10,000,000. This undertaking is under control of Vice-Adm. Yamanouchi, Commander of Kure Admiralty, indicating its special connection with the Navy.

Managing Director.—Kakugoro Inouye.

Head Office.—Muroran, Hokkaido.

Tokyo Branch.—Tsukiji Tokyo.

Mitsu-bishi Mining Dept.—See Mitsu-bishi Firm.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Mitsui Mining Co.—*Y.* 2,000,000 (paid-up); undertakes working of *Miike*, and other several coals and sulphur deposits at Tsurugi-zan and Iwao.

Managing Directors.—Takuma Dan, Yoshio Takahashi.

Head Office.—Suruga-cho Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

VIII. Paper Mills.

Fuji Seishi Kwaisha. (Fuji Paper Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital paid-up *Y.* 6,345,000; Dividend rate in 1st half of 1908, 6 % per annum.

President.—Ichiro Murata. *Head Office.*—Sanjikken-bori, Tokyo.

O-ji Seishi Kwaisha. (O-ji Paper Mill)—Estab. in 1897; paid-up Capital *Y.* 3,583,950; dividend in 1907, 8% per annum.

Managing Director.—Umeshiro Suzuki. *Head Office.*—O-ji near Tokyo.

IX. Sugar Refining, etc.

Dai Nippon Seito Kwaisha. (Japan Sugar Refining Co. L'td.) Reorganized in '06 by amalgamating the Nippon Seiseto and Nippon Seito (Osaka), Capital *Y.* 12,000,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 7,500,000; dividend rate in '07 17·5% per annum; owes the present prosperity to effort of Mr. Tozaburo Suzuki. The Company amalgamated with the Dairi Seito (Sugar Refining) Co. early in '07.

Taiwan Seito Kwaisha. (Formosa Sugar Refining Co. L'td.)—Estab. in 1900; Capital paid-up *Y.* 5,500,000.

Managing-Director.—Teijiro Yamamoto. *Head Office.*—Hozan, Formosa.

Morinaga Confectionary Store.—one of the largest stores of Confectionary in Tokyo.

Pror.—Morinaga *Factory.*—Shiba-ura, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

X. Woolen and Hemp.

Teikoku Seima Kwaisha. (Hemp Mill)—Practically controlled by the Yasuda and Okura; paid-up Capital *Y.* 4,800,000; dividend rate in '07 and in 1st half of '08 12% per annum; possesses factories at Osaka, Nikko, Otsu, and Kanuma and Sapporo. Amalgamated in July '07 with the Hokkaido Hemp Co.

President.—Zensaburo Yasuda. *Manager.*—Nisaku Miyauchi.

Head Office.—Shinagawa-uragashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Seiju-Kwaisha. (Tokyo Woolen Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887 Capital *Y.* 1,400,000 (paid-up); dividend rate 10% per in '07 annum, but it decreased to 8% in 1st half of '08.

President.—Hisashi Miyabe. *Head Office.*—Oji near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SECTION II.

NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract and in 1900 the Law for Insurance Business and the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "mutual system." must have a capital of not less than 100,000 *yen*. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

I. Statistics.

Life Insurance Business.

	No. of Co.	Paid-up Capital. (*Y.* 1,000)	Reserves. (*Y.* 1,000)	Premiums etc. (*Y.* 1,000)	Payment. (*Y.* 1,000)
1881–2	1	40	8	12	—
1890–1	4	230	474	343	83
1901–2	40	2,801	15,259	6,993	2,491
1902–3	37	2,602	16,937	6,558	2,526
1903–4	38	2,699	19,695	7,508	2,941
1904–5	32 *1	2,617 75	22,328	8,054	3,603
1905–6	33 *1	2,602 75	27,540	8,733	4,120
1906–7	31 *1	2,653 75	34,309	10,582	3,602
1907–8	—	—	37,528	13,769	—

	New Contracts.		No. of Assured at End of Year.	
	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000).	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000).
1881–2	1,462	714	1,439	705
1890–1	12,091	3,946	23,445	9,287
1901–2	168,540	44,233	797,689	197,685
1902–3	137,674	39,157	668,735	181,651
1903–4	149,245	48,167	727,828	205,769
1904–5	135,860	44,798	741,275	213,376
1905–6	135,731	50,099	739,025	231,051
1906–7	177,181	74,037	818,779	275,769
1907–8	—	—	1,052,666	369,186

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fire Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

	No. of Companies	Capital. paid-up	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1895–6	4	1,799	161	42,132	796	325
1901–2	19	4,061	1,819	351,206	3,133	2,873
1902–3	20	4,137	6,835	427,852	4,365	3,325
1903–4	18	4,676	2,175	565,196	4,841	3,582
	*1	750				
1904–5	17	4,597	2,439	639,797	5,338	3,975
	*2	1,500				
1905–6	17	4,949	7,475	851,117	6,270	4,514
	*2	1,500				
1906–7	16	6,021	8,881	1,182,650	7,759	5,120
	*2	1,500				
1907 (End of Dec.)	—	—	—	1,612,406	5,711	7,942

Marine Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1895–6	3	2,100	362	283,504	2,425	2,237
1901–2	3	1,875	965	——	2,841	2,078
1902–3	3	1,875	1,246	17,071	3,602	2,983
1903–4	3	1,875	1,533	21,730	3,488	2,747
1904–5	3	1,875	2,658	30,907	5,411	3,843
1905–6	3	1,875	5,057	39,929	7,771	6,027
1906–7	3	2,250	6,761	44,235	7,809	6,003
	*4	4,090				

Carriage Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Re-ceipts.	Ex-penses.
1900–1	1	9	26	——	60	32
	*3	*3,000				
1901–2	1	53	9	——	333	285
	*3	*2,750				
1902–3	1	53	33	1,466	89	49
	*3	*2,750				
1903–4	1	53	49	1,658	90	44
	*3	*2,750				
1904–5	1	53	57	1,754	108	48
	*3	*2,750				
1905–6	1	53	66	2,036	122	60
	*3	*2,750				
1906–7	1	53	68	2,985	121	58
	*6	*5,590				

Notes :—*Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing in other insurance business.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

II. Leading Life Instrance Companies in 1906–7. (1)

(in *yen* 1,000)

Name of Co.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserve.	New contracts.	Amount of Policy at end of the fiscal year.
Aikoku Life Iusurance Co. ..	75	1,170	4,713	14,811
Banzai „ „ „	125	26	1,211	1,211
Chiyoda Mutual Insurance Co.	90	648	5,329	11,343
Daido Life Insurance Co.	135	783	5,386	12,992
Dai-ichi Mutual „ „	50	266	1,860	5,230
Kyo-iku Life „ „	75	386	502	2,382
Kyosai „ „ „	75	2,685	6,520	20,652
Jinju „ „ „	50	2,035	4,426	17,521
Meiji „ „ „	100	4,295	9,746	37,677
Nagoya „ „ „	30	464	3,626	7,214
Naikoku „ „ „	125	1,343	2,757	11,391
Nippon „ „ „	300	6,798	9,745	46,806
Nisshu „ „ „	75	526	3,830	9,616
Shinshu-Shinto Life Insurance Co	125	1,378	2,734	14,362
Teikoku „ „ „	250	5,357	5,933	40,562
Yurin „ „ „	110	1,165	2,374	12,720

Leading Life Insurance Companies. (2)

	Receipts. (in *y.* 1,000)		Expenses (in *y.* 1,000)		
	Pre-miums.	Interest, etc.	Claims Paid.	Business exp.	Others.
Aikoku Life	577	70	161	189	19
Banzai „	48	3	—	20	—
Chiyoda Mutual	612	45	56	133	1
Dai-do Life	504	43	139	216	47
Dai-ichi Mutual.....	205	15	29	43	—
Kyoiku Life	96	31	6	23	4
Kyosai „	828	201	270	220	64
Jinju „	610	178	198	223	23
Meiji „	1,205	508	319	371	46
Nagoya „	278	72	61	150	6
Naikoku „	368	72	140	170	17
Nippon „	2,031	449	494	473	65
Nisshu „	325	22	87	167	9
Teikoku „	1,523	310	531	355	70
Yurin „	493	49	199	164	44

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Leading Life Insurance Companies. (3)

Local of Head Office.	When estab.	Name of Pres. or Man'ing-Dir.	Locality of Head Office
Aikoku Life.....	'97.	{M. Inagaki. M. Nakano.}	Honzaimoku-cho Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Banzai „	'06.	Y. Fujimura.	Do.
Chiyoda Mutual Life ..	'04.	I. Kadono.	Shim-emon-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Daidŏ Life	'02.	K. Hiro-oka.	Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Dai-ichi Mutual Life .. (First Mutual)	'02.	T. Yano.	Nihombashi-dori, Tokyo.
Kyō-iku Life ..... (Educational)	—	{Baron M. Matsudaira}	
Kyosai Life	'94.	Z. Yasuda.	Kobune-cho, Tokyo.
Jinju „	'94.	S. Tsuji.	Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.
Meiji „	'81.	T. Abe.	Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.
Naikoku „	'93.	K. Ono.	Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Nippon „	'89.	C. Kataoka.	Imabashi, Osaka.
Nisshin „ ..... (Japan-China)	'07.	{Baron Mayejima.}	Shimbashi, Tokyo.
Nisshiu „	—	Y. Kawai.	Nihombashi-dori, Tokyo.
Teikoku „ ..... (Imperial)	'89.	A. Fukuwara.	Gofukucho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Yurin Life	'94.	Vis't K. Yuri.	Kayaba-cho, Nih., T'yo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

III. Leading Fire, Marine, and Carriage Insurance Companies in 1906–7. (1)

(in *Y.* 1,000)

Name.	Capital Paid-up	Liability Reserves.		
Kyōdo (union) Fire Insurance Co.	1,250	123	44,981	41,850
Meiji „ „ „	250	1,022	259,194	213,948
Nippon „ „ „	750	595	508,391	284,862
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)..	750	44	205,363	16,481
Do. (Marine Dep't).....		732	267,688	24,719
Do. (Tran'st Dep't)		15	41,786	312
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)..	750	151	1,609,928	139,453
Do. (Marine Dep't).....		196	145,279	5,824
Do. Trans't Dep't)		15	53,182	——
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't Insurance Co.....	1,250	712	324,530	228,760
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co..	750	4,105	678,852	13,408
Yokohama Fire Marine Trans't, Trust Ins Co. (Fire Dep't) ..	1,250	641	155,826	115,789
Do. (Trans't Dep't).....		30	104,685	2,328

Leading Fire, Marine, and Trans't Ins. Cos. (2)

Name of Company.	Receipts. (in *y.* 1,000)		Expenses. (in *y.* 1,000)		
	Premiums.	Interest, etc.	Claims Paid.	Business Exp.	Others.
Kyodō Fire.....	172	58	51	85	36
Meiji Fire	1,052	321	559	272	119
Nippon „	1,515	260	770	408	35
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire (Fire Pep't).....	89	——	49	13	7
Do. (Marine Dep't).....	1,501	788	1,003	189	782
Do. (Trans't Dep't).....	20	——	3	1	——
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire (Fire Dep't)	307	——	130	117	15
Do. (Marine Dep't)	837	325	464	78	367
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	27	——	6	3	4
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't ..	1,428	492	649	363	436
Tokyo Marine	3,091	1,264	1,300	247	1,579
Yokohama Fire, Marine Trans't Trust	1,653	232	316	199	89

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING FIRE, MARINE, AND TRANS'T INS. COS. (3).

Name of Ins. Co.	When estab.	Name of Pres. or Man'ing-Dir.	Locality of Head Office.
Kyōdo (Union) Fire	'06.	T. Tanabé.	Gofuku-cho, Tokyo.
Meiji Fire	'93.	T. Abé.	Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.
Nippon Fire	'92.	S. Fujita.	Ginza, Tokyo.
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire	'96.	G. Sakon.	Yedo-bori, Osaka.
Teikoku (Imp'al) Marine Trans't Fire....	'93.	Dr. H. Murasé.	Kayaba-cho. Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Tokyo Fire, Marine Tran't.	'87.	Baron Takei.	Nihombashi, Tokyo.
Tokyo Marine	'78.	M. Suyenobu.	Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.
Yokohama Fire Marine Trans't Trust..	'97.	Dr. K. Tsuchiko.	Ota-machi, Yoko'ma.

IV. FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

Life Insurance.

	No. of Co.	Deposits to Gov'ment.	Premiums. (*Y.* 1,000)	Expense (*Y.* 1,000)	No. persons.	Amounts of policy. (in *Y.* 1,000)
1904	4	600	1,382	260	10,155	24,243
1905	4	600	1,562	273	11,723	27,383
1906	4	600	1,834	256	14,338	32,393

Fire Insurance.

1904 .....*	16 4	1,600 400	905	478	11,787	110,582
1905 .....*	16 4	1,600 400	1,204	295	14,712	155,686
1905 .....*	22 1	2,200 100	1,024	722	17,062	185,745

Marine Insurance.

1904	11	1,100	518	160	—	—
1905	11	1,100	700	473	659	7,881
1906 .....*	7 3	700 300	709	537	2,538	14,489

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LEADING FOREIGN LIFE INSTRANCE COS. IN JAPAN. (1906).

Name.	Deposit of Gov't.	Amount of Premium. (in *Y.* 1,000)
The Equitable Life Ass. Society of U.S.A.	150	7,264
The New York Life Ins. Co.	150	16,162
The Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada	150	5,972
The Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	150	2,993
The Union Ass. Society	100	6,305
The Royal Exchange Ass. Corporation	100	2,732
The Liverpool and London, and Globe Ins. Co.	100	2,723
The Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co.	100	7,872
The Guardian Ass. Co.	100	4,695
The Alliance Ass. Co.	100	2,228
The Phoenix Ass. Co.	100	18,320
The North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	100	4,872
Aachener und munchener feuer Versicherungs gesellschaft	100	2,732
The Yorkshire Fire and Life Ins. Co.	100	1,996
The Northern Ass. Co.	100	3,168
The Royal Ins. Co.	100	14,894
The Sun Ins.	100	6,873
L'union Fire Ins. Co.	100	31,093
The Commercial Union Asso. Co.	100	45,279
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100	2,601
The New Zealand Ins. Co.	100	6,070
The Netherland Fire Ass. Co.	100	3,120
The London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.	100	6,583
The Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.	100	3,273
The London Ass. Corporation	100	7,193
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100	678
The Canton Ins.	100	2,790
The South-China Ins. Co.	100	10,317

SOME FOREIGN INSURANCE COS.

Union Assurance Society, the

Agents.—Cornes & Co., Yokohama 50; Bernard & Co., Yokohama 210.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Guardian Assurance Co.—
Agents.—Hutchison & Co. Yokohama.

North British and Mercantile, Insurance Co. the.—
Agents.—Tait & Co., Yokohama, 75—G.

Phoenix Assurance Co.—
General Agents for Japan.—Hutchison & Co., Yokohama, 183.
Agents.—The China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd., Yokohama, 89-c.

Yorkshire Insurance Co.—
Agents.—Dodwell & Co., Yokohama and Kobe.
General Agents for Japan.—Berigny & Co., Kobe.

Sun Fire Insurance Co.—
Agents.—Carlowitz & Co., Yokohama, 3. Vivanti Bros., Yokohama, 168-B.
Tokyo Agents.—The Tokyo Trading Co., Ginza Nichome.

Scottish Union and National Ins. Co. the.—
General Agents for Japan.—China & Japan Trading Co., Yokohama. 89-c.
Agents.—C. Weinberger & Co., Yokohama, 46.

Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.—

Alliance Assurance Co.—

Canton Insurance.—
Agents.—Jardine Matheson & Co., Yokohama.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXV.

ARMY AND THE NAVY.

SECTION I.—ARMY.

For about seven centuries extending to the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and the complete overhauling of national organizations, in consequence, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan has adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Marquis Katsura, Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Marquis Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, —it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, Marquis Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclimatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

Administrative Organization of the Army.

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely ; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superflous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as :—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.
2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.
3.—The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates.
4.—The Staff College gives the finish-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are :—

The Artillery and Engineering School where sub-lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyoma Gakko where non-commissioned officers receive from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, and Band School.

Expansion Programme after the War.

While the late War was yet in progress, the number of Army Divisions was increased from 12 to 16 exclusive of the Guards Division, and now the number will further be increased to 18 in the course of next few years. In consequence of this expansion and also of the adoption of the two year conscription system which will increase reserve force, Japan will be able to put a million soldiers into the field in time of war. The outlay involved in this expansion programme is by no means small, it amounting to 170 million *yen* in round figures spread over 11 years. As the continuing outlay for the Navy aggregates 252 million *yen*, the two items, 422 millions, absorb about two-thirds of the total continuing expenditure amounting to 652 millions in round figures.

Development of Special Corps.

This is an undertaking of special importance, as it embodies a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War. Special corps to be expanded or reorganized consist of (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps.

1. *Siege Artillery.*

This is the new term under which the Fortress Artillery in the old system is to be designated in future. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the last 14 years, in the Japan-China War and the late War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The present terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation will be adopted for this branch of the service. For instance, the organization of trtillery corps will be made uniform, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the effciency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns will be attached, to be made use of when quick work is required The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have to be provided. The Siege Artillery Corps will consist as follows according to the new system :—

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.		
Tokyo Bay.....	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait).....	„ „	„ „
Hakodate	one battlion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait.....	„ „	„ „
Maizuru	„ „	„ „
Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.		
Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	„ „
Sasebo	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki.....	„ „	„ „
Tsushima.....	„ „	„ „

Besides the above one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Chimhai Gulf, south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho.

At Tokyo Bay and Shimonoseki there was only one regiment stationed heretofore, but this comprised a number of parks sufficient to form a brigade. That regiment was therefore split up into two, and a Brigade headquarters was established at the two places. As to horses, Tokyo Bay, Shimonoseki and Hiroshima already possess the number required, being the relic of the late War, and only the Yura regiment has to be provided with horses. For the remaining six minor places horses are judged unneccessary.

Guns to be equipped will be of three patterns, namely, 12 cent., 15 cent. howitzers, and 10½ cent. canet. Most of the stations already possess the required complement of the ordnance.

2. *Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.*

Taught by the experience of the late War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only for Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions, the latter two of which to be created several years hence. This particular corps will be reconstructed as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The field artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as this organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades will be stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade	13th regiment.....	at	Setagaya,	near	Tokyo.
	14th „	„	„	„	„
2nd Brigade	15th „	„	Konodai,	„	„
	16th „	„	„	„	„
3rd Brigade	17th „	„	„	„	„
	18th „	„	Shimo-Shizu,	„	„

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late War by those of Russia, will be superseded by a new type to be designated the "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year. The new weapons are being cast at the Osaka Arsenal and their distribution began '07. The improved weapon possesses 7,800 metres against 6,200 of the old type, and the gun, limber and ammunition wagon are said to cost about *yen* 20,000.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

3. *Communication Brigade.*

This Brigade will be formed by expanding the existing special corps and organizing some new corps. Thus the existing Railway Battalion will be expanded into a regiment, the existing Telegraph Battalion will be reorganized on an expanded scale, and the Military Balloon corps will also be made independent, while an Electric Light corps will be newly organized. The Brigade Headquarters will be located at Tsuda-numa, Chiba-ken, not far from Tokyo.

4. *Other Changes.*

Among other innovations to be adopted may be mentioned the machine-gun investigation office, which is to carry on at time of peace special investigations with the primary object of organizing Machine-gun corps in time of eventualities. The office will be attached to the Military Education Board, and the investigations will be conducted at the Toyama Military School and also at the Mounting School, the former to take charge of infantry machine-gun matters and the other mounted machine-gun matters.

Conscription Service.

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, *landwehr* service, and depot service and extends 16 years 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first the two year system was adopted from last year for foot soldiers, the second 4 years 4 months and the last 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

The regulation stature is not less than 5.3 feet approximately for A. grade qualification, 5 2 for the auxiliary transport service and 5.1 for medical corps.

Number of Enlistment.

It is hardly possible for outsiders to know accurately the actual condition of the service, especially in view of several new innovations adopted from '07, so that only approximate data can be given here. The actual enrolment for 1907 was somewhere 120,000 of all arms, of which infantry claimed about 68,000, owing to the reduction of the term of service with colors from three to two years and the extra enrolment, in consequence, of about 50 percent. more than it was before. About 10,000 more was reserved for drafting purpose of the active service. For the two regiments of cavalry about 3,900 were taken, for artillery proper of the Guards and Divisions the enrolment numbered about 7,500; for siege artillery, about 3,000; for mountain artillery, about 600. Then there are 2,600 for engineering corps; 2,000 for commissariat corps; 700 for railway and telegraph corps; and 20,000 men for auxiliary transport service. When to the above some allowances are made for draft to the special corps, the actual enlistment reached about 120,000. Against this the adults eligible for the service numbered roughly 500,000, and of these one half was discarded. It will thus be seen that for the adults of A grade qualification chance of ex-

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

emption as result of drawing lot is minimized, and even those of 1st class B grade may be enroled for purpose of draft. It must also be remembered that the Navy, which obtains the complement of men by means of both volunteer service and conscription, requires about 10,000 conscripts.

Exemption from the Service.

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 30. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

Education of Young Men Examined by Conscription Officers.

The educational standing of able-bodied lads in the jurisdiction of th First to Twelfth Divisions who were examined by enlisting officers is tabulated below :—

	1905.	'04.	'03.	'02.
Graduated High Schools higher schools	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.06
Judged to possess equal education as above..	0.05	0.03	0.02	—
Finished Middle Schools	1.15	1.24	1.23	0.77
Possessing equal education as above	1.98	1.77	1.60	1.32
Finished higer grade primary school.....	14.14	12.36	10.61	9.15
Possessing equal education as above	8.46	7.73	6.83	6.70
Finished or'nary grade primary school.....	40.00	36.28	35.91	34.07
Possessing equal education as above....	8.69	8.28	8.48	8.82
Fair knowledge of reading and counting....	14.59	18.02	19.39	22.35
Illiterate	10.88	14.19	15.85	16.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The One-Year Volunteer.

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of higher circles living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the *landwehr* service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks.

The Six-Week Service.

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded as soldiers on the *landwehr* service. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport corps, this being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR 1907–8 AND FOR 1908-9.

Ordinary.	1907–8. *Yen.*	1908–9. *Yen.*
Department proper	331,643	330,407
Military expenses	52,584,174	68,035,523
Gendarmes	740,422	1,836,299
The Yasukuni Shrine	7,550	7,550
Total	53,663,788	70,209,779
Extraordinary.		
Forts	1,662,300	562,300
Surveying	316,173	316,173
Construction and Repairs	2,037,996	317,521
Expense for new Army Divisions, &c.	33,294,117	31,794,543
Maintenance of Troops in Manchuria, Korea, Karafuto (included in or'nary account from '8-'9)	11,825,730	—
Repairs	8,710,184	4,091,843
Others	106,880	124,614
Total	57,953,380	37,206,994
Grand total	111,671,168	107,416,773

NOTE.—For continuing outlays, see Chapter, Finance.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Supreme Military Council.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being :—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Prince Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.
Marshal Marquis Nodzu.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.

The Supreme Council of War.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late War, and may be regarded as the Emperor s advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are *ex-officis* members.

At present the Council is composed as follows :—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Marshal Prince Oyama.
Marshal Marquis Nodzu.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.
General Visc. Terauchi, War Min.
Vice-Adm. Baron Saito, Min. of the Navy.
Admiral Count Togo, Chief, the Naval Staff Board.
General Count Kuroki.
„ Count Oku.
Admiral Visc. Inouye.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.
„ Admiral Prince Arisugawa.
Admiral Count Yamamoto.
General Count Nogi.

List of Full Generals on Active Service.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Prince Aritomo Yamagata (Marshal)	June, 1890.
„ Iwao Oyama (Marshal)	May, 1891.
Marquis Michitsura Nodzu (Marshal)	March, 1895.
Count Samata Sakuma	Sept. 1898.
Marquis Taro Katsura	„ „
Count Itei Kuroki	Nov. 1903.
„ Hokyo Oku	„ „
Viscount Yoshimichi Hasegawa	June, 1904.
„ Kwanjiro Nishi	„ „
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi	„ „
Viscount Sei Okazawa	„
Count Kiten Nogi	„ „
Viscount Kageaki Kawamura	Jan. 1905.
„ Yoshimasa Oshima	Oct. „
„ Hisanao Oshima	May, 1906.
„ Seiki Tera-uchi	Nov. „
Baron Hikaru Inouye	Aug. 1908.
„ Shunya Okubo	„ „

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Distribution of the Standing Army.

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.		Infantry. Brigade.	Infantry. Regiment.	Cavalry. Brigade.	Cavalry. Regiment.	Field Artillery. Brigade.	Field Artillery. Regiment.	Engineer'g Battalion.	Commissariat Bat.	Locality of Garrison of Various Corps.
Imperial Body Guards.	Tokyo	No. 1	No. 1	—	Imperial Bodyg'rd	No. 1	No. 13	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Tokyo.
			„ 2				„ 14			„
		„ 2	„ 3	No. 1	No. 13	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
			„ 4		„ 14					
1st Division.	Tokyo	„ 1	„ 1	—	—	—	—	No. 1	No. 1	Tokyo.
			„ 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kofu.
		„ 2	„ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
			„ 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sakura.
		—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
					„ 15	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
					„ 16	—	—	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	Tokyo.
		—	—	—	—		„ 15	—	—	Konodai.
		—	—	—	—		„ 16	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—	„ 3	„ 17	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 18	—	—	Shimo-shizu.
2nd Division.	Sendai	„ 3	„ 29	—	„ 2	—	„ 2	„ 2	„ 2	Sendai.
			„ 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wakamatsu,
		„ 25	„ 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sendai.
			„ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamagata.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

3rd Division.	Nagoya	No.	5	No.	6	—	No.	3	—	No.	3	No.	3	No. 3	Nagoya.
				„	68										Gifu.
		„	30	„	33	—		—	—		—		—	—	Nagoya.
				„	51	—		—	—		—		—	—	Tsu.
4th Division.	Osaka	„	7	„	8	—	„	4	—	„	4	„	4	„ 4	Osaka.
				„	70										Sasayama.
		„	32	„	37	—		—	—		—		—	—	Osaka.
				„	61	—		—	—		—		—	—	Wakayama.
5th Division.	Hiroshima	„	9	„	11	—	„	5	—	„	5	„	5	„ 5	Hiroshima.
				„	22			—	—		—		—	—	Matsuyama.
		„	21	„	42	—		—	—		—		—	—	Yamaguchi.
				„	71	—		—	—		—		—	—	Hiroshima.
6th Division.	Kumamoto	„	11	„	13	—	„	6	—	„	6	„	6	„ 6	Kumamoto.
				„	23										Kumamoto.
		„	36	„	45	—		—	—		—		—	—	Kagoshima.
				„	64	—		—	—		—		—	—	Tsushiro.
7th Division.	Asahigawa (Hokkaido.)	„	13	„	25	—		—	—		—		—	—	Sapporo.
				„	26	—		—	—		—		—	—	Asahigawa.
		„	14	„	27	—									
				„	28	—	„	7	—	„	7	„	7	„ 7	
8th Division.	Hirosaki	„	4	„	5	—	„	8	—	„	8	„	8	„ 8	Aomori.
				„	31										Hirosaki.
		„	16	„	17	—		—	—		—		—	—	Akita.
				„	52	—		—	—		—		—	—	Hirosaki.
9th Division.	Kanazawa	„	6	„	7	—	„	9	—	„	9	„	9	„ 9	Kanazawa.
				„	36										Sabaye.
		„	31	„	35	—		—	—		—		—	—	Kanazawa.
				„	69	—		—	—		—		—	—	Toyama.
10th Division.	Himeji	„	8	„	10	—	„	10	—	„	10	„	10	„ 10	Himeji.
				„	40	—		—	—		—		—	—	Tottori.
		„	20	„	20	—		—	—		—		—	—	Fukuchiyama.
				„	39	—		—	—		—		—	—	Himeji.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

11th Division.	Marugame	No.	10	No.	12	—		—	—		—		—		Marugame.
				„	62	—		—	—		—		—		Tokushima.
		„	22	„	43	—	No.	11	—	No.	11	No.	11	No.	11 Marugame.
				„	44	—		—	—		—		—		Kochi.
12th Division.	Kokura	„	12	„	72	—		—	—		—		—		—
				„	47	—	„	12	—	„	12	„	12	„	12 Oita.
		„	35	„	14	—		—	—		—		—		— Kokura.
				„	24	—		—	—		—		—		— Fukuoka.
13th Division.	Takata	„	15	„	16	—		—	—		—		—		— Shibata.
				„	30	—		—	—		—		—		— Muramatsu.
		„	26	„	50	—		—	—		—		—		— Matsumoto.
				„	58	—	„	17	—	„	19	„	13	„	13 Takata.
14th Division.	Utsunomiya	„	27	„	2	—		—	—		—	„	14		— Mito.
				„	59	—		—	—		—		-		— Utsunomiya.
		„	28	„	15	—		—	—		—		—		— Takasaki.
				„	66	—	„	18	—	„	20		—	„	14 Utsunomiya.
15th Division.	Toyohashi	„	17	„	18	—	„	19	—	„	21	„	15	„	15 Toyohashi.
				„	60	—		—	—		—		—		—
		„	29	„	35	—		—	—		—		—		— Shizuoka.
				„	67	—		—	—		—		—		— Hamamatsu.
16th Division.	Kyoto	„	18	„	9	—		—	—		—		—		— Otsu.
				„	19	—		—	—		—		—		— Tsuruga.
		„	19	„	38	—	„	20	—	„	22	„	16	„	16 Kyoto.
				„	53	—		—	—		—		—		— Nara.
17th Division.	Okayama	„	33	„	41	—		—	—		—		—		— Fukuyama.
				„	54	—	„	21	—	„	23	„	17	„	17 Okayama.
		„	34	„	21	—		—	—		—		—		— Hamada.
				„	63	—		—	—		—		—		— Matsuye.
18th Division.	Kurume	„	24	„	48	—	„	22	—	„	24	„	18	„	18 Kurume.
				„	56	—		—	—		—		—		—
		„	23	„	46	—		—	—		—		—		— Omura.
				„	55	—		—	—		—		—		— Saga.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

General Staff Office.

	Name.
Chief,	Gen. Count Oku.
Vice-Chief,	Lieut.-Gen. Baron Yasumasa Fukushima.
Chief of General Affairs,	Maj.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.
Sectional Chiefs,	Maj.-Gen's. K. Oshima; K. Osawa; T. Matsukawa.

Military Inspection Board.

Chief,		Gen. Visc. Kwanjiro Nishi.
Chief of the Staff,		Maj.-Gen. Kikuzo Otani.
Chief of Engineering Section,		Lieut.-Gen. Baron Yusaku Uyehara.
Chief of Commissariat „	„	Ariaki Shibuya.
Chief of Fortress Artil'ery Section,	„	Yozo Toyoshima.
Chief of Cavalry Section,	„	Yoshifuru Akiyama.
Chief of Field Artillery Section	„	S. Oseko.

List of Divisional and Brigade Commanders.

List of Divisional Commanders.

Imp. Body Guards,		Gen. Visc. Hisanao Oshima.
1st Army Division,		H. I. H. Lieut.-Gen. Prince Kan-in.
2nd „ „	Lieut.-Gen.	Baron Masatoshi Matsunaga.
3rd „ „	General	Baron Shunya Okubo.
4th „ „	„	Baron Hikaru Inouye.
5th „ „	Lieut.-Gen.	Baron Yasutsuna Kikoshi.
6th „ „	„	Baron Sukeyoshi Nishijima.
7th „ „	„	Baron Yutaku Uyeda.
8th „ „	„	Baron Akira Watanabe.
9th „ „	„	Baron Katsuyoshi Tsukamoto.
10th „ „	„	Baron Sadayoshi Ando.
11th „ „	„	Baron Mitsuharu Tsuchiya.
12th „ „	„	Baron Nobuoki Asada.
13th „ „	„	Baron Seizo Okazaki.
14th „ „	„	Baron Shigeo Samejima.
15th „ „	„	Baron Kaku Nakamura.
16th „ „	„	Baron Nobuyoshi Yamanaka.
17th „ „	Lieut.-Gen.	Hyoye Ichinohe.
18th „ „	„	Aritsune Kimura.

List of Infantry Brigade Commanders.

1st Brigade (Imp. Body Guards)	Maj.-Gen.	Mitsuomi Kamio.
2nd „ („)	„	Michiharu Umezawa.
1st „ (1st Div.)	„	Hirotaro Yoda.
2nd „ („)	„	Gwaishi Nagaoka.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

3rd Brigade	(2nd Div.)	Maj.-Gen. Kenzo Ishibashi.
25th „	(„)	„ Masatsugu Marui.
5th „	(3rd Div.)	„ Genzaburo Kurosawa.
30th „	(„)	„ Yoshijiro Obara.
7th „	(4th Div.)	„ Shigeyuki Nitahara.
32nd „	(„)	„ Ryoki Isaki.
9th „	(5th Div.)	„ Tameyoshi Saji.
21st „	(„)	„ Kunihiko Murayama.
11th „	(6th Div.)	„ Koshi Noguchi.
24th „	(„)	„ Shojo Inokuchi.
13th „	(7th Div.)	„ Seiyei Hirai.
14th „	(„)	„ Shin-ichiro Naito.
4th „	(8th Div.)	„ Kanyu Shimamura.
16th „	(„)	„ Sogoro Kawamura.
6th „	(9th Div.)	„ Masayasu Koizumi.
31st „	(„)	„ Sukejiro Aoki.
8th „	(10th Div.)	„ Kenko Tsugawa.
20th „	(„)	„ Taro Fujimoto.
10th „	(11th Div.)	„ Yeijiro Ota.
22nd „	(„)	„ Bunyei Tanida.
12th „	(12th Div.)	„ Tadamichi Tsuneyoshi.
35th „	(„)	„ Tomitaro Kagawa.
15th „	(13th Div.)	„ Hachijiro Kojima.
26th „	(„)	„ Minoru Onodera.
27th „	(14th Div.)	„ Suisai Watanabe.
28th „	(„)	„ Gunta Kodama.
29th „	(15th Div.)	„ Taichiro Hayashi.
17th „	(„)	„ Ryochi Niiyama.
18th „	(16th Div.)	„ Taro Senba.
19th „	(„)	„ Juroji Kukimura.
33rd „	(17th Div.)	„ Taro Hayashi.
34th „	(„)	„ Kijuro Watanabe.
23rd „	(18th Div.)	„ Sinkei Imamura.
24th „	(„)	„ Shojo Iguchi.
Formosan Garrisons		„ Shizuo Surizawa.
1st Brigade of Cavalry		„ Michizumi Honda.
2nd „ „ „		„ Masatsugu Kumamoto.
1st Brigade of Artillery		„ Torasuke Kurata.
2nd „ „ „		„ Kanaye Matsumoto.
Com. of Communication Corps		Lieut.-Gen. Toyosaburo Ochiai.
1st Fort Artillery Corps		Maj.-Gen. Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi.
2nd „ „ „		„ Hayata Ishi-i.

Commanders of Forts.

Commander of	Tokyo Bay Forts	Lieut.-Gen. Baron Kosuke Ijichi.
„ „	Hiroshima Bay Forts	„ Yasuhisa Kato.
„ „	Maizuru Forts	„ Hisashi Nagata.
„ „	Shimonoseki Forts	Lieut.-Gen. Buryo Yamane.
„ „	Sasebo „	Maj.-Gen. Fusayuki Toda.
„ „	Tsushima „	„ Masunao Kawamura.
„ „	Yura „	Lieut.-Gen. Kojiro Uchiyama.
„ „	Keelung	Maj.-Gen. M. Hyodo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SECTION II.—THE NAVY.

Absence of stimulation at first and later, during the Tokugawa period, enforcement of seclusion policy caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Gen and Hei in the 12th century, next the encounters between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000. On the occasion of outbreak of the Japan-China War in 1894 our fleet was composed of 33 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 61,000 approximately, but with no battleship to compare in strength with the two possessed by China, as the only battleship Japan had was of about one half in displacement. It was only after the two were torpedoed and sank at Wei-hai-wei that the heavy weight of anxiety was relieved of the minds of the whole nation.

In no other service of state was the expansion more conspicuous after that war than the Imperial fleet. The two expansion programmes involving the outlay of over *Yen* 211 million were voted by the Diet and had been carried to completion by 1901. And at the end of 1903 Japan had 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 258,000 tons.

The three continuing programmes are now in progress, namely the 3rd expansion programme of *yen* 115 millions spread over ten years beginning with 1903-4 year and which was passed by the Diet in the extraordinary session held in summer of 1903. The programme comprised of 3 1st class battleships of 15,000 tons each, 3 1st class armored cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 2 2nd class cruisers of 5,000 tons each, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers. The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* built at Elswick, England, formed part of this programme. There are thus still left a number of warships to be built to complete the programme.

The pragramme elaborated in the course of the late War, with the object of replenishing the battleships *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* and the number of cruisers and smaller craft lost was almost similar in scope to the preceding one and was designed to build two battleships, four armored cruisers and 29 auxiliary vessels and destroyers. Several of the ships in this programme have already been launched or even put on commission (the armored cruiser *Tsukuba*). This second programme comprises the following:—

Battleship *Aki*, 19,000 tons, building at Kure and launched in Apr. '07.

Battleship *Satsuma*, 18,000 tons, built at Yokosuka and launched in October, '06.

First class armored cruiser *Tsukuba* (14,000), built at Kure and put on commission.

First-class armored cruiser *Ikoma* (14,000), built at Kure and launched in Apr. '06.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

First-class armored cruiser *Kurama* (14,000), building at Yokosuka and launched Oct. '07.

First-class armored cruiser *Ibuki* (14,000), building at Kure and launched in Nov. '07.

Cruiser *Mogami* (2,300), building at the Mitsu-Bishi Docks and to be launched in July, '08.

Cruiser *Yodo* (1,300), building at the Kawasaki Docks and launched in Nov. '07.

Cruiser *Tone* (4,150), building at same and launched in Oct. '07.

The outlay for this programme is *Yen* 175 millions spread over seven years ending the 1913–'4 fiscal year with yearly instalment of *Yen* 25 millions.

The last naval programme is that voted for by the Diet in its '06–'07 session, and amounts to *Yen* 76,577,102 spread over the same period as above and with the equal yearly outlay of *Yen* 10,939,586.

The outlays for the three programmes mentioned above may be tabulated below in some details.

The 3rd Programme	*Yen*	10,401,094
1. Construction of Ships	„	5,725,497
2. Construction of Weapons	„	3,120,872
3. Buildings	„	1,554,725
The Emergency Outlay	„	25,000,000
1. Replenishing Ships and Boats	„	12,547,028
2. Repair	„	9,382,973
3. Buildings	„	3,070,000
Maintenance of the Fleet	„	10,939,586
1. Construction of Ships	„	6,871,321
2. Construction of Weapons	„	4,156,265

The 3rd programme outlay is, as its term denotes, used for carrying this programme to completion; the Emergency outlay is to complete the programme adopted at the time of the late War. Item 2 is set apart for repairing and refitting the Japanese vessels that suffered damage and the captured warships. The refitting of the battleship *Mikasa* alone required *Yen* 3,900,000. The maintenance of the Fleet fund is needed for maintaining the strength of the fleet up to a certain level within the next seven years.

Appropriations for the Navy (1908–9).

Ordinary Expenses.

	Yen.
Department proper	164,797
Naval Expense	34,645,940
Total	34,810,737

Extraordinary Expenses.

	Yen.
Construction of Warships, Weapons, etc.	8,173,682
Naval Arsenal	1,534,465
Coal-mining	201,030
Post-bellum Restoration Outlay	23,745,479
Maintenance of the Fleet	10,939,586
Others	1,543,882
Total	46,138,124
Grand total	80,948,861

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Expansion of the Naval Education.

The post-bellum Naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Engineering and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy are practically left in the original form.

The Naval Staff College.

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective course. The length of terms is respectively 1 year 6 months and 6 months, for A & B grade, Navigation, and 1 year for Engineering as regards Special course, 1 year 6 months for Engineering and 1 year for Elective courses. The complement of students will be considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students. The full complement will be completed in two or three years.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants must of course undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo Schools.

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades, is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular term, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School.

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadet Academy.

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Etajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago. The following table shows the numbers admitted, of applicants for admission etc. since the time of the Japan-China War :—

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1901.....	200	400	1,084	1,703
1902.....	173	408	1,158	1,917
1903..... ..	183	315	1,117	1,917
1904.....	176	245	1,168	2,325
1905.....	200	423	1,222	2,615
1906	174	588	1,290	2,972
1907.....	150			

As explained elsewhere the normal average of number of graduates will be fixed at about 150 a year in future.

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

The Naval Engineering School.

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1901.....	60	78	509	776
1902.....	36	50	475	815
1903.....	43	122	419	922
1904.....	48	53	573	1,108
1905.....	58	218	745	1,416
1906.....	64	173	715	1,935
1907.....	62			

The normal yearly graduates will be fixed at 50 in future.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Volunteer and Conscription Service.

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former always supplying larger number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, a larger number from the latter class of men than from the former. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

Year.	Conscripts.	Volunteers.	Total.
1900	2,244	2,646	4,890
1901	2,664	2,968	5,632
1902	2,094	2,214	4,308
1903	2,009	2,185	4,194
1904	1,698	2,997	4,694
1905	4,469	5,114	9,583
1906	2,668	3,171	5,839

Officers and Bluejackets on Active Service.

(Compiled at the end of the year.)

In general the service admits every year on an average 150 cadets and 50 engineers.

	Admirals and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Officers and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1900	40	1,813	5,207	20,495	751	28,306
1902	51	2,257	7,123	23,369	822	33,622
1903	55	2,494	7,394	23,731	789	34,463
1906	77	2,867	9,075	29,667	721	42,407

Admirals on Active Service.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Count Yukyo Ito (Fleet Adm.)	Sept., 1898.
Viscount Ryokei Inouye (Fleet Adm.)	Dec., 1901.
Count Gombei Yamamoto (Adm.)	June, 1904.
Count Heihachiro Togo („)	„ „
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa („)	„ „
Baron Sōnojo Hidaka („)	Aug., 1908.

Naval Department.

Minister	Vice-Admiral Baron M. Saito.
Vice-Minister	Rear-Admiral T. Kato.
Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs	Rear-Admiral T. Nakamizo.
„ „ „ „ *Personnel*	Rear-Admiral H. Kogura.
„ „ „ „ *Medical Affairs*	Sōsuke Kimura.
Director of the Bureau of General Accounts and Supplies	K. Fukunaga.
Chief of Construction Board	Vice-Admiral Baron S. Kataoka.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Naval Staff Board and Admiralties.

Naval Staff Board.

Chief	Admiral Count H. Togo.
Vice-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron S. Misu.

Yokosuka Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron H. Kamimura.
Chief of Staff	Capt. Koizumi.
Harbor-master	Captain R. Idê.
Chief of Construction Section	Rear-Adm. K. Matsumoto.
Com. of Torpedo Corps	Rear-Adm. K. Okubo.

Kure Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron M. Yamanouchi.
Chief of Staff	Rear-Adm. H. Takeuchi.
Chief of Construction Section	Rear-Adm. S. Uyehara.
Harbor-master	Capt. I. Mori.

Sasebo Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu.
Chief of Staff	Captain Baron S. Nishi.
Com. of Torpedo Corps	Rear-Adm. S. Nakamura.
Harbor-master	Rear-Adm. Y. Nakao.

Maizuru Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Adm. Baron S. Hidaka.
Chief of Staff	Capt. T. Kato.
Com. of Torpedo Corps	Rear-Adm. I. Teragaki.
Harbor-master	Rear-Adm. H. Yamada.
Chief of Construction Section	Rear-Adm. T. Kitakoga.

Port Arthur Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Masa-akira Hashimoto.
Chief of Staff	Rear-Adm. K. Takikawa.
Harbor-master	Capt. N. Matsumura.

Takeshiki Naval Station.

Commander	Vice-Adm. S. Tomioka.
Chief of Staff	Capt. K. Oda.

Mekong Naval Station (Pescadores).

Commander	Vice-Adm. Y. Kano.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ominato Naval Station.

Commander	Rear-Adm. T. Taketomi.
Chief of Staff	Capt. J. Yajima.

Chimhai Naval Station (Southern Korea).

Commander	Rear-Adm. N. Tomioka.

1ST SQUADRON.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron G. Ijuin.
Commander	Rear-Adm. K. Fujii.
Chief of Staff	Capt. G. Yamashita.

2ND SQUADRON.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa.
Commander	Rear-Adm. T. Nomoto.
Chief Staff	Captain R. Arima.

SOUTH-CHINA SQUADRON.

Commander	Rear-Adm. C. Tamari.

TRAINING SQUADRON.

Commander	Rear-Adm. S. Yoshimatsu.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THOSE IN COMMISSION OR LAUNCHED.

Battleships.

Name.	Displacement (tons.)	Launched.	Nominal speed (knots.)
Asahi	15,443	'98	18
Fuji	12,649	'95	18
Hizen (late *Retvizan*)	12,902	'99	18
Iwami (late *Orel*)..	13,516	'01	18
Kashima	16,400	'05	18
Katori	15,950	'05	18
Mikasa	15,362	'00	18
Sagami (late *Peresviet*)..	12,674	'97	18
Satsuma	19,200	'06	21
Shikishima	15,088	'97	18
Suwo (late *Pobieda*)	12,674	'97	18
Tango (late *Poltava*)	10,960	'93	16
Total member ..12..	172,818		

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Armored Cruisers.

Asama	9,855	'97	21.5
Aso (late *Bayan*)	7,726	'99	20
Azuma	9,455	'98	21
Idzumo	9,906	'98	24.7
Ikoma	13,750	'06	
Iwate	9,906	'99	24.7
Kasuga	7,700	'02	20
Nisshin	7,700	'02	20
Tokiwa	9,855	'97	21.5
Tsukuba	13,750	'05	
Yakumo	9,800	'98	20
Total number.. 11	107,397		

Protected Cruisers.

Akashi	2,800	'96	20
Akitsushima	3,150	'92	19
Chitose	4,336	'97	22.5
Chiyoda	2,439	'90	19
Hashidate	4,278	'91	16.7
Idzumi	2,967	'83	18
Itsukushima	4,278	'89	19.7
Kasagi	4,978	'96	22.5
Naniwa	3,706	'85	17.3
Niitaka	3,420	'02	20
Otowa	3,000	'03	21
Soya (late *Varyag*)	6,500	'99	23
Suma	2,700	'94	20
Takachiho	3,709	'85	17.3
Tsugaru (late *Pallada*)..	6,731	'98	19
Tsushima	3,420	'02	20
Total number.. 16	62,372		

Armored Coast Defence Ships.

Chinyen	7,335	'81	15
Iki (late *Nicolai*)	9,594	'88	14
Minoshima (late *Seniavin*)..	4,960	'94	16
Okinoshima (late *Apraxine*)	4,126	'96	15
Total number.. 4	25,715		

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

	Displacement.	Launched.
Akebono	311	'98
Arare	227	'04
Ariake	227	'04
Asagiri	381	'03
Asakaze (late *Vsadnik*)	375	'06
Asashio	373	'98
Asatsuyu	375	'06
Fubuki	227	'04
Fumizuki	400	'92
Harukaze	375	'06
Harusame	381	'03
Hatsuharu	375	'06
Hatsushimo	381	'05
Hatsuyuki	375	'05
Hayakaze	375	'06
Hibiki	375	'06
Ikazuchi	311	'97
Inazuma	311	'98
Kagero	279	'98
Kamikaze	381	'05
Kasumi	364	'98
Kisaragi (late *Silni*)	381	'05
Makigumo	400	'92
Matsukaze	381	
Mikazuki	375	'05
Minazuki	381	
Murakumo	279	'97
Murasame	381	'03
Nagatsuki	381	
Nenohi	381	'05
Nowake	357	'06
Oboro	311	'98
Oikaze	381	
Satsuki (late *Bielovi*)	350	'02
Sazanami	381	
Shigure	375	'06
Shikinami	400	'92
Shinonome	279	'97
Shirakumo	373	'98
Shiranui	279	'98
Shirotaye	375	'06
Shiratsuyu	375	'06
Shirayuki	375	'05
Ushio	381	'05
Usugumo	381	'99
Uzuki	381	
Wakaba	381	'05
Yamabiko (late *Reshitelnui*)	240	'97
Yayoi	381	'05
Yudachi	375	'06
Yugiri	279	'98
Yugure	381	'06
Yunagi	375	'06

There are besides five despatch-boats as follows:—

Anegawa (late *Angara*)	7,020	——
Suzuya (late *Novik*)	3,080	'99
Tatsuta	894	'93
Yayeyama	1,609	'89

Then there are four gunboats (Chihaya, 1,240 tons: Uji, 610 tons, 1903; Sumida, 126, 1903; Fushimi, 126, 1903), and two torpedo-boat tenders.

Lastly torpedo-boats in commission number 78 and submarines 7.

Future Addition to the Fleet.

Apart from the battleships and lesser vessels now being built at home, as mentioned in the preceding part of this chapter, nothing definite is known to outsiders as to the warships which the authorities contemplate to build with the funds they have at their disposal. Nor is it clear whether they will all be built at home or whether some of them to be ordered abroad. The authorities are said not in a hurry about their programme and to proceed upon it deliberately, and after carrying out minute inquiries into the lessons they have lately learned and also designs and plans of buildings adopted abroad.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Standing Squadron.

The Standing Squadrons in commission at present are as follows :—

1st squadron (under Vice-Adm. Baron G. Ijuin), *Mikasa*, *Iwate*, *Izumo*, *Nisshin*, *Kasuga*, *Iwami*, *Otowa*, and some destroyers.

2nd squadron (under Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa), *Azuma*, *Ikoma*, *Akashi*, *Chiyoda*, *Chihaya*.

South China Squadron (under Rear-Adm. C. Tamari), *Naniwa*, *Izumo*, *Fushimi*, *Uji*, *Sumida*.

Training Ships (under Rear-Adm. Tomioka), *Hashidate* (flagship), *Itsukushima*.

The rest of the ships are allotted among the various Admiralties.

Building Warships at Home.

One serious obstacle that remains in the shipbuilding work of Japan is the necessity to depend on foreign countries for the supply, at least in part, of steel, the Government Steel Foundry in Wakamatsu being still unable to supply all of the raw materials required. It is in view of this defect that the Naval authorities have taken so much pains to promote and encourage the internal undertaking between the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Company and Messrs. Vickers & Sons and Messrs. Armstrong of England to start a steel foundry with the capital of *Yen* 10 millions. In other respects Japan may be regarded as being self-dependent for shipbuilding. Both Yokosuka and Kure Dockyards possess two cradles each, and Sasebo and Maizuru one each, in all six, capable to build armored cruisers and battleships. Then there are two private dockyards capable to build cruisers, of at least 2nd class, and these are the Mitsubishi Shipyard in Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Shipyard in Kobe. According to the statement made by the Minister of the Navy to the Diet in the last session the two yards are quite up-to-date in all equipment, and that the Mitsubishi may be a trifle imperfect in casting work as compared with the other.

As to the cost of building, it does not differ much between Japanese and foreign yards, being roughly *Yen* 1.000 per ton for the battleship and *Yen* 900 to 950 for the cruiser. On this subject interesting details have been supplied by the Naval Constructor Mr. Sakurai, of the Yokosuka Admiralty. According to the experience of the Admiralty, especially in regard to the building of an unarmored cruiser, wages (average daily rate 58 *sen*) occupy about 42% and the materials the remaining 58%, of the total cost. In foreign countries the relative rate is probably reversed. Therefore if Japan can get the supply of the materials at the same rate as elsewhere, ships built at home will be about 18% cheaper than built in a foreign country. Another thing to be taken into consideration in ordering warships from foreign shipyards is the necessity of paying no small amount on account of superintending and bringing the ships home when completed. Three superintendents and three assistants have to be sent abroad, involving an outlay of about *Yen* 105,000. Then on account of bringing home the completed ship about *Yen* 450,000 is required for the battleship, the two items totalling *Yen* 555,000, which amounts to a little over *Yen* 39 per ton. For the cruiser the average expense per ton will amount to a little over *Yen* 47. The following data showing the relative cost of building at home and abroad are thus stated by the Naval constructor :—

Battleships Built in England.

4 ships with average displacement of 14,096 tons; hull, *Yen* 8,752,100; equipment, *Yen* 4,334,823; total, *Yen* 13,086,925.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Armored Cruisers Built Abroad.

5 ships with average displacement of 9,569 tons; hull, *Yen* 6,083,423; equipment, *Yen* 2,618,042; total *Yen* 8,700,465. Of the 5, 3 were built in England and 1 each in France and Germany; equipment mostly supplied in England; cost calculated at the current rate of the time of building, this being somewhat higher in the two other countries than in England.

Protected Cruiser Chitose Built in America.

Tonnage, 4, 948; hull, *Yen* 2,671,-013; equipment, *Yen* 1,444,455; total 4,115,468. This cost about same as the Takasago built in England.

Cruisers, Gunboats, etc. Built at Home or Abroad.

Protected Cruiser Tsushima (3,366, tons).

The first warship built at home was the gunboat *Seiki* of 897 tons displacement. She was launched at Yokosuka in 1875. From that time to end of 1906 twenty-eight warships were built, as follows:—

Hull, *Yen* 1,750,204; equipment, 784,701; total, *Yen* 2,534,905.

Gunboat Chihaya (1.240 tons).

Hull, 748,895; equipment, *Yen* 438,527; total, *Yen* 1,187,422.

Gunboat Uji (610 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 267,828; equipment, *Yen* 95,230; total, *Yen* 363,058.

Destroyer (average 350 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 543,437; equipment, *Yen* 170,053; total, *Yen* 713,490.

1st Class Torpedo-boat (150 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 266,000; equipment, *Yen* 104,745; total, *Yen* 370,745.

2nd Class Torpedo-boat (110 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 135,000; equipment, *Yen* 60,785; total, 195,785.

3rd Class Torpedo-boat (54 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 77,883; equipment, *Yen* 40,523; total, 118,406.

Of the above only the destroyer was that built in England. A destroyer now built at home at the outlay of about *Yen* 370,000.

WARSHIPS BUILT AT KURE.

	Displacement.	Launched.
Miyako (Despatch-boat)	1,772	Oct. 1898
Tsushima (Cruiser)	3,366	Dec. '02
Uji (Gunboat)	620	Mar. '03
Tsukuba (Ar. Cruiser)	13,750	Dec. '05
Ikoma („)	13,750	Apr. '06
Aki (Battleship)	19,000	Apr. '07
Ibuki (Ar. Cruiser)	14,700	Nov. '07

WARSHIPS BUILT AT YOKOSUKA.

Seiki (Gunboat)	897	Sept. 1876
Akagi („)	622	Sept. '77
Banjo (Coast-defence)	667	Sept. '77
Kaimon („)	1,500	Aug. '82
Tenryu („)	1,525	Aug. '82
Katsuragi („)	1,502	Aug. '86
Musashi („)	1,502	Aug. '85
Yamato („)	1,480	Aug. '85
Maya (Gunboat)	622	Aug. '86
Atago („)	622	Aug. '88
Takao (Coast-defence)	1,750	Jan. '88
Yayeyama (Despatch-boat)	1,548	Mar. '89
Hashidate (Cruiser)	4,210	Mar. '90
Akitsushima (Cruiser)	3,126	July, '92

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Suma (Cruiser)	2,657	Mar. '95
Akashi („)	2,855	Nov. '97
Chihaya (Despatch-boat)	1,250	May, '00
Niitaka (Cruiser)	3,366	Nov. '02
Otowa („)	3,200	Nov. '03
Satsuma (Battleship)	19,000	Nov. '06
Kurama („)	19,000	Nov. '07

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

The relative figures before the late War and now as to the strength of the fleet stand as follows:—

BEFORE.

	Number.	Displacement in Tons.
Battleships	6	84,652
Armoured cruisers	8	73,982
Other cruisers	44	111,470
Destroyers	19	6,519
Torpedo-boats	80	7,119
Total	157	283,742

Lost during the course of the hostilities:—

Battleships	2	27,300
Cruisers	8	18,009
Destroyers	2	705
Torpedo-boats	7	557
Total	19	46,571

NOW.

Battleships	13	191,380
Armoured cruisers	12	130,683
Other cruisers	47	165,253
Destroyers	55	20,508
Torpedo-boats	77	7,258
Total	204	515,082

CAPTURED OR BUILT.

Built.

Battleships	4	71,500
Ar. cruisers	4	56,700
Other cruisers	5	7,006
Destroyers	33	12,573
Torpedo-boats	5	760
Total	51	148,539

Captured.

Battleships	5	62,524
Cruisers	11	71,276
Destroyers	5	1,740
Total	21	135,530

NOTE.—The reason why the total at present does not tally with the computation of the other columns is due to the fact that some old vessels have been struck out of the list since the conclusion of the War.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXVI.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST.

The postal service based on the Western model was first adopted in March, 1871, by the establishment of the letter-post service between Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Yokohama. And six years after, i.e. in 1877 Japan joined the Universal Postal Union. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France which had its office at Yokohama. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE RULES IN OPERATION.

Domestic Postage Rates.

Letters :—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

Letter-cards :—3 *sen*.

Post-cards :—single, 1½ *sen*; with reply paid, 3 *sen*.

Newspapers and Periodicals (published at least once in a month.) :—(When registered at the post office concerned.

For each 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen*.

Books, Printed matters, Photographs, Commerical papers, Pictures, Specimens, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Specimens of Natural History :—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

Seeds of Agricultural Products :—For each 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any of the following special treatments may be accorded in respect of mail matters :—

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value) a special fee of 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 sen is further charged for every 1 *ri* or fraction. If the mail matter is addressed to a person living on the water, as in a ship, the expense actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the addresses or from the senders.
2. Information of "poste restante;" a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. Certificate of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters; 15 sen is charged per article
4. Certificate of delivery : fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters): fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc, must be "insured." Registered articles are not allowed to be insured.): charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction.

7. Collection of Trade Charge: fee of 5 *sen* is charged for a request. Besides this, fee is charged, for forwarding, to the sender, of the collected sum.

8. Collection of bills and drafts: fee of 5 sen is payable per article. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

"*Mail matters under contract.*"

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all the mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. Thus this system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc., by saving the double trouble of affixing, on the sender's part, the postage stamps on each individual mail matter and of obliterating, on the side of the post office, the same with the date-stamp.

"*Advertisement post.*"

This includes all sorts of advertisements destined to no particular addresses and to be distributed, by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are: within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 sen per 100 pieces or fraction; outside of such locality, 30 sen per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *momme* a piece.

PARCEL POST.

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan proper may weigh up to 1,600 *momme* while for that exchanged between a place in Japan proper, and Formosa and Saghalin the weight may not exceed 1,500 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth; or 3 *shaku* in length and 5 *sun* in breadth and depth.

Rates of Postage:—

(1) Domestic parcel post charges:—

Within the locality under the control of one and the same post office:—

Ordinary parcel, 4 sen.
Registered parcel, 8 sen.

Outside of each locality:—

Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
200 *momme*	8 sen	12 sen
400 " "	12 sen	18 sen
600 " "	16 sen	24 sen
800 " "	20 sen	30 sen

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
1,000 *momme*	24 sen	34 sen
1,200 "	28 sen	42 sen
1,400 "	32 sen	48 sen
1,600 "	36 sen	54 sen

(2) Charges for postal parcels* exchanged between Japan proper, on one side, and Formosa and Saghalien, on the other.

Up to	
200 *momme*	30 sen
400 "	35 sen
600 "	40 sen
900 "	50 sen
1,200 "	60 sen
1,500 "	70 sen

* Only registered postal parcels (except those marked "Declared Value") are exchanged between those places.

The rules and regulations in force in Japan proper are generally applicable, with necessary exceptions, to the post offices in Korea, and to the Japanese post offices established at various treaty ports in China.

Money Orders.

Postal Money Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*; Fee, 3 *sen*.
Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.
Fees:—

6	*sen*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10	*yen*;
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	" ;
15	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	" ;
18	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	" ;
22	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	" ;

Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.
Fees:—

30	*sen*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10	*yen*;
35	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	" ;
40	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	" ;
45	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	" ;
50	"	"	"	"	"	"	50	" ;

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage Rates and Fees.

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 20 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Post-cards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers: for the first 50 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of Merchandise: for the first 50 grammes or fraction; 4 *sen*, for each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of Delivery, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered article. Express delivery; 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges. 4 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction of the collected sum.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions.

Printed Matters and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise;—Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

In the following list only the cheapest rate route out of the several available is given.

Germany.

	Max. rate. (1,333 *Momme.*) *yen*
Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	1.30

Austria.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	1.50

France.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	1.30
Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50

Hungary.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	1.50
Via England.—Japan, Canadian boat, England, English boat, Germany	2.50

British India.

(Including Aden.)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	1.20

Dutch East India.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat..	1.20

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SIAM.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat..		1.36
Via Hongkong.—Japan, mail boat, Hongkong, mail boat..	..	120 *mo'me* or its fraction, 30 *sen*; and each additional 120 *momme* or its fraction, 25 *sen*, and maximum weight 600 *momme*.

SWITZERLAND.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat	
Up to 360 *m'me*, *yen* 0.88; up to 840 *m'me*, *yen* 1.68; up to 1,320 *m'me*. *yen* 2.10	

BELGIUM.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	1.50
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France	1.50

DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	1.50

SPAIN.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy, France	1.80
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France	1.60

HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany..	1.50

ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat..	1.40

CANADA.

Direct Exchange...Japan, Canadian boat	each 120 *momme* or its fraction, 40 *sen* (Maximum weight 840 *momme*).

HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.-Japan, mail boat	each 120 *momme* or its fraction 20 *sen* (Maximum weight 600 *momme*).

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The United States of America.

Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii and Port Rico.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 24 *sen*—not over 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.)

Russia.

Direct Exchange; via Siberia 1.50

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany 1.80

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

Maximum Amounts.

Union Orders.—1,000 francs. Principal Union countries are: Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. The amount is, however, limited to 500 francs for Bulgaria, 800 marks, Germany and German possessions and protectorates. Holland—480 florins. Dutch East Indies—500 florins. Austria-Hungary—1,000 Kroners.

Italy and its Through Orders—1,000 francs.

Great Britain and its Through Orders—10 pounds.

U.S. Orders—100 dollars, U.S. gold.

Canadian Orders—100 dollars, U. S. gold.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—Issuing 400 dollars, silver. Payment 460 *yen*, Japanese currency.

Fees.

Union Orders—For 50 francs, 10 *sen*. For the orders to Austria and Hungary, per 50 kroners or fraction, 10 *sen*. German orders, per 40 marks or fraction, 10 *sen*. Dutch orders, per 15 florins or fraction, 10 *sen*.

British and Through Orders—10 *sen* per 1 pound.

U. S. Orders—10 *sen* per 10 dollars.

Canadian orders—10 *sen*, 5 Canadian dollars or fraction.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—10 *sen* per 10 dollars.

STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 post office. sq. *Ri.*	Average area per 1 telegraph office. sq. *Ri.*	Average pop. per 1 post office.	Average pop. per 1 telegraph office.
1901	5,682	4.9	13.4	8,873	24,408
1902	6,311	4.5	11.3	8,346	20,875
1903	6,856	4.2	9.9	8,196	19,383
1904	9,918	4.1	9.7	7,777	18,561
1905	6,981	4.0	9.5	7,704	18,418
1906	7,280	3.9	8.8	7,553	17,241

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN KOREA AND CHINA.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1901 (in China and Korea)	26
1902 („)	43
1903 („)	56
1904 („)	106
1905 (in China)..	20
1906 („)..	21

ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS TRANSMITTED.

Fiscal year.	Grand Total	Average per *capita*.	Letters.	Average per *capita*.
1894	392,518,462	9.4	97,899,192	2.3
1901	806,826,798	17.8	190,951,188	4.2
1902	889,542,239	19.4	208,563,145	4.6
1903	905,076,837	18.7	212,102,469	4.4
1904 1,075,165,415		22.8	258,081,604	—
1905 1,236,334,356		26.1	302,863,739	—
1906 1,212,857,902		—	282,954,469	—

Fiscal year.	Post-cards.	Average per *capita*.	Newspapers, magazines, etc.	Average. per *capita*.
1894	190,692,558	4.6	80,415,635	1.9
1901	436,673,345	9.7	139,116,263	3.1
1902	483,986,374	10.6	148,770,343	3.3
1903	488,808,895	10.1	151,052,500	3.1
1904	562,880,205	—	183,021,002	—
1905	656,844,789	—	197,574,958	—
1906	667,869,666	—	172,184,295	—

PARCEL POST.

Fiscal year.	Total. number.	Average per 100 pop.
1894	1,207,039	2.9
1901	9,272,781	20.5
1902	10,298,501	22.5
1903	10,284,647	21.3
1904	11,865,185	25.1
1905	13,695,644	27.8
1906	14,929,200	30.8

MAIL MATTERS AND PARCELS DEALT WITH AT OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

		Ord. mail matters.	Parcels.
1894..	transmitted.	1,467,817	—
	delivered.	1,343,243	—
1901..	transmitted.	3,106,996	11,630
	delivered.	4,097,931	34,727
1902..	transmitted.	2,883,408	16,927
	delivered.	4,355,534	46,540

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fiscal year.		Ord. mail matters.	Parcels.
1903	transmitted.	4,034,680	22,582
	delivered.	5,614,951	67,917
1906	transmitted.	5,098,034	46,335
	delivered.	5,570,239	116,833

FOREIGN ORD. MAIL MATTERS AND PARCELS DEALT WITH.

(Exclusive of those dealt with by Offices established abroad.)

(in 1,000.)

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.	Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1901	6,527	7,150	1904	10,568	11,972
1902	6,827	7,029	1905	15,246	12,454
1903	8,207	7,875	1906	24,988	—

MAIL MATTERS EXCHANGED WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN 1906 FISCAL YEAR.

(in 1,000.)

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Total with Asiatic countries	20,043	12,709
China	4,409	2,866
Korea	14,864	8,752
Total with European countries	1,484	3,102
Great Britain	693	2,151
Germany	321	518
France	178	200
Total with North & South America	2,687	2,923
U. S.	2,519	2,745
Canada	126	145

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT HOME.

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the late War should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors. (in 1,000.)	Amount. (in 1,000 *yen*.)	Amount per 1 depositor. *yen*.	No. of depositors per 1,000 pop.
1894	1,107	25,865	23.35	26.6
1901	2,363	27,196	11.51	52.3
1902	2,859	29,554	10.34	62.5
1903	3,501	31,643	9.04	75.1
1904	4,929	41,801	8.48	104.3
1905	5,848	54,248	9.28	122.1
1906	7,282	76,717	10.19	150.0
1908 (June)	8,217	100,163		

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT OFFICES STATIONED IN CHINA.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount.	Amount per. 1 depositor.
		yen.	*yen.*
1901	5,151	118,497	23.00
1902	6,611	137,677	20.83
1903	9,655	202,771	21.00
1904	20,160	484,536	24.03
1905	6,062	505,321	83.36
1906	8,064	671,233	83.23

TELEGRAPH.

DOMESTIC RATES.

For telegrams composed of Japanese —20 *sen* for first 15 letters with sender's address included, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 letters or fraction (for telegrams within the same city or village, the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

For telegrams composed of European languages:—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same *shi*, *ku*, *cho* or *son*, the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code languages) are assimilated to the code words and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling.

Telegrams for places where there is no telegraph station will be despatched from the nearest office by registered post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

Thesender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express" fee for the distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, the prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

For Formosa (via Lochoo) urgent telegrams or other high class telegrams only accepted.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

International Rates.

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows (subject to occasional alteration) :—

Asia. (Excluding Korea.)

	Via Shanghai.	
	Ordinary Telegrams.	Press Telegrams.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Amoy	.780	.300
Annam. via C. St. James	2.100	—
Canton	1.040	.430
Ceylon	2.066	—
Chefoo	.960	.360
Chinkiang	.960	.360
Foochow	.780	.300
Hanchow	.960	.360
Hankow	.960	.360
Hongkong	.940	.340
India	2.020	.780
Macao	1.040	—
Newchwang	.960	.360
Ningpo	.960	.360
Peking	.960	.360
Penang	2.020	.780
Shanghai	.480	.180
Siam	2.040	.730
Siberia (Russia in Asia)	.720	(via Vladivostock.)
Soochow	.960	.360
Swatow	1.140	.480
Tientsin, Taku	.960	.360
Tonking, via C. St. James	2.100	.670
Wuhu	.960	.360

Korea. (via Fusan.)

All offices in Korea	.300	.120

South Manchuria. (via Tairen.)

All Japanese offices stationed	.300	.120

Europe.

	Via Vladivostock.	Via Shanghai.
All offices in Europe (ex't Russia).	2.420	2.420
Press Telegrams :—¥ 0.792, via Shanghai only.		
Russia in Europe	1.400	2.420

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

North America.

	Via Bonin or Manila.	
	Ordinary.	Press.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Boston	2.660	.912
California (ex't San Francisco)	2.50	—
Canada (Ontario)	2.500	—
Chicago	2.600	.882
Mexico, city	2.900	—
Minneapolis	2.600	.882
Montreal	2.740	.952
New Orleans	2.600	.882
New York, city	2.660	.912
San Francisco	2.420	.792
Seattle	2.500	.832
St. Louis	2.600	.882
St. Paul	2.600	.882
Philadelphia	2.660	.912
Portland	2.500	.832
Tacoma	2.500	.832
Texas, district	2.600	—
Vancouver	2.580	.872
Washington (city)	2.660	.912

Oceania.

	Via Shanghai.	
	Ordinary.	Press
Brisbane	—	—
Honolulu (Hawaii)	2.640	.940
Do., via Bonin	1.920	.640
Java	2.180	.820
Manila	1.560	.580
New South Wales	2.070	.806
New Zealand	2.230	.886
Queensland	2.070	.806
Tasmania	2.070	.806
Victoria	2.070	.806

South America.

	Ordinary Telegrams.	
	Via Vladivostock.	Via Shanghai
Argentine Republic	5.100	4.500
Brazil.		
Chili	5.900	5.020
Peru	5.900	5.020

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rates for ordinary telegrams.

The rates for Central America are subject to frequent alteration.

Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word used with its ordinary meaning in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i. e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.

Extension of Telegraph.

At end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires. *Ri.*	Submarine cables. Knot.
1894	11,503	344
1901	29,898	2,657
1902	32,296	2,717
1903	32,822	2,853
1904	34,555	2,893
1905	35,717	2,965
1906	35,507	4,497

Number of Domestic Telegrams Transacted.

Fiscal year.	Domestic. No. of telegrams.	Foreign. Transmitted.	Foreign. Arrived.	No. of messages per 100 pop.
1894	8,120,962	47,133	100,256	19.7
1901	15,874 276	243,604	267,339	35.6
1902	17,212,350	290,037	312,715	38.2
1903	18,427,789	325,873	353,391	40.2
1904	19,865,629	373.519	422,153	42.8
1905	22,098,141	491,742	569,593	47.2
1906	23,030,150	633,759	750,057	48.8

Foreign Telegrams in 1906.

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Asia	430,459	500,443
China	45,788	.54,636
Korea	347,368	406,028
India	7,398	8,133
Hongkong	12,384	15,699
Singapore	1,660	2,389
Asiatic Russia	7,568	1,595
Europe	56,666	54,978
Great Britain	30,896	32,930
Germany	13,758	11,967
France	5,348	4,184

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Russia	1,025	1,264
America	24,652	26,828
United States	23,794	25,532
Canada	636	981
Australia	6,119	7,073

TELEPHONE.

Number of Telephone Subscribers.

At end of fiscal year.		At end of fiscal year.	
1894	2,843	1903	35,013
1900	18,668	1904	35,528
1901	24,887	1905	36,694
1902	29,941	1906	43,266

Number of Telephone Apparatus.

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others.	
		Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Automatic apparatus.
1894	27	2,933	—
1901	265	26,083	81
1902	322	31,630	143
1903	342	36,963	151
1904	351	37,648	154
1905	376	39,645	160
1906	466	47,598	188

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(in 1,000 *yen.*)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total.
1894	4,730	195	260	1	2,185	132	7,504
1901	10,677	1,540	687	2	5,660	1,810	20,379
1902	11,609	1,684	816	3	5,678	2,263	22,055
1903	12,127	1,774	883	4	6,732	2,671	24,193
1904	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	8,431	2,913	28,391
1905	16,285	2,430	1,216	31	8,783	3,111	31,859
1906	15,156	2,556	1,321	116	8,480	3,111	30,985

Post and Telegraph Service Expense.

(in 1,000 *yen.*)

Fiscal year	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total.
1894	2,875	298	295	193	1,196	75	4,934
1901	7,286	1,800	826	515	5,988	1,175	17,592
1902	7,840	1,690	837	549	5,848	1,278	18,045
1903	8,001	1,853	883	561	5,816	1,282	18,999
1904	7,738	1,801	862	635	6,205	1,477	18,721
1905	7,767	2,090	673	849	5,985	1,179	18,545
1906	7,962	2,402	672	958	5,801	1,319	19,118

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXVII.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marked the advent of marime business in Japan. The amalgamation in 1885 after a desperate competition of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha under the title of Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), constituted a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage shipbuilding of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

		20–500 tons.	500–1,000 tons.	1,000–3,000 tons.	3,000–6,000 tons.	Above 6,000 tons.	Total number.	Gross tonnage.
1901	Steamers	733	66	130	22	18	969	577,660
	Sailers	3,563	2	—	—	—	3,565	326,619
1902	,,	785	66	141	23	18	1,033	605,122
	,,	3,589	2	—	—	—	3,591	329,839
1903	,,	814	77	152	26	19	1,088	657,269
	,,	3,512	2	—	—	—	3,514	322,154
1904	,,	895	88	174	49	18	1,224	791,057
	,,	3,520	2	1	—	—	3,523	322,689
1905	,,	980	88	174	49	18	1,224	791,057
	,,	3,696	2	1	—	—	3,523	322,634
1906	,,	980	118	218	55	19	1,390	932,740
	,,	3,696	2	1	—	—	3,699	329,806
1907	,,	1,037	134	239	61	21	1,492	1,034,456
	,,	4,042	1	1	—	—	4,044	346,261

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY AGE

(END, DEC. '06.)

Age.	1,000–3,000.	3,000–5,000.	5,000–7,000.	Above 7,000.	Total No. inc. steamers of 20 tons and over.	Gross tonnage.
Under 5 years	25	—	3	1	365	119,627
5–10 „	22	8	9	—	317	171,755
10—15 „	19	10	11	—	300	170,160
15—20 „	34	20	1	—	194	181,273
20—25 „	52	11	—	—	133	166,705
25—30 „	44	1	—	—	87	96,080
Over 30 „	22	—	—	—	42	52,460
Unknown	21	5	2	—	54	75,682
Total.....	289	55	26	1	1,492	1,033,742

REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS. (DEC. '06).

Wood	3	—	—	—	960	112,966
Iron	108	6	—	—	169	263,781
Iron and Steel	2	1	—	—	8	11,593
Wood and Steel.....	—	—	—	—	4	1,166
Steel	126	48	26	1	338	639,468
Total	239	55	26	1	1,479	1,028,974

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (DEC. '06.)

Speed.						
Up to 10 knots	40	5	—	—	1,004	219,420
10—11 „	76	15	—	—	194	230,720
11—12 „	52	14	1	—	113	186,043
12—13 „	43	7	2	—	67	133,183
13—14 „	16	6	—	—	22	53,939
14—15 „	8	6	11	—	25	107,029
15—16 „	2	—	6	1	9	50,536
16—17 „	—	2	1	—	3	12,711
17—18 „	—	—	3	—	3	17,875
Above 18 „	—	—	1	—	1	6,307
Unknown „	2	—	1	—	319	18,560
Total.....	239	55	26	1	2,103	1,040,554

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF SERVICE. (DEC. '06.)

	Steamers.	Gross tonnage.
Open sea	104	381,543
Near sea	463	540,117
Coasting	485	64,854
Smooth water	901	49,368
Unknown	149	4,672
Total	2,102	1,040,554

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha heralded the present activity. The same yard has built for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha two steamships, *Tenyo Maru* and *Chiyo Maru*, of over 13,000 tons.

The number and tonnage of the warships and merchant vessels built and launched during 1907 at the Arsenals and various private shipbuilding yards are as follows:—

Naval Arsenals.

Name.	Tonnage.
Kurama (armoured cruiser) ..	14,000
Ibuki ,, ..	14,600
Aki (battleship)	19,000
Tone (2nd-class cruiser)	4,500
Total 4	52,100

Mitsubishi Dockyard.

Name.	
Mogami (dispatch boat)	1,250
Matsukaze (destroyer)	380
Ten-yo Maru (Toyo Kisen str.)	13,500
Chiyo Maru (Toyo Kisen str.)	13,500
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K. str.)	8,700
Momiji (yacht)	198
Total 6	37,628

Kawasaki Dockyard.

Name.	
Yodo (dispatch boat)	1,350
6 steamers	12,194
6 Chinese gunboats	3,795
2 Chinese torpedo boats	178
Total 15	17,517

	vessels.	tons.
Osaka Iron Works	17	6,727
Ishikawajima Dockyards	6	1,364

Besides these the Uraga Dock Company constructed the tug boat *Akebono Maru* (43 tons) and another tugboat *Azuma Maru* (46 tons). In addition to these there were built altogether 100 vessels of every description and of various sizes at shipbuilding dockyards throughout the country, their total tonnage aggregating 11,355 tons. Altogether 148 vessels of all descriptions representing 127,752 tons were built in 1907.

Shipbuilding returns since 1902 have been recorded as follows:—

BUILT AT HOME.

	No. of Shipyards.	Steamers built. No.	Steamers built. Tonnage.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tonnage.
1906	214	119	32,302	440	25,633
1905	216	122	33,039	308	16,457
1904	205	200	23,264	143	12,171
1903	200	128	37,314	151	10,181
1902	186	73	15,541	165	13,013

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

HOME BUILT STEAMERS CLASSIFIED AS TO CAPACITY AND MATERIAL. (1906).

Tons.		Wood.	Steel.	Total.
Under 20	No.	30	44	74
	Gross ton.	305	751	1,056
20—100	"	44	2	46
	"	1,783	185	1,968
100—200	"	17	3	20
	"	2,970	570	3,540
200—300	"	2	—	2
	"	595	—	595
300—500	"	2	2	4
	"	828	828	1,656
500—1,000	"	3	5	8
	"	2,115	3,882	5,997
1,000—2,000	"	—	7	7
	"	—	9,382	9,382
2,000—3,000	"	—	1	1
	"	—	2,142	2,142
Over 6,000	"	—	1	1
	"	—	6,715	6,715

BOUNTY.

The Law grants bounty to Japanese builders who build steel-framed steamers of not less than 700 tons. It is at the rate, for hull, ¥.12 per ton for a vessel of 700—1000 tons, and ¥.20 for one of higher tonnage, while another bounty at the rate of ¥.5 per horse power is granted for the engine for both classes. The 1908–9 year's appropriation on account of this bounty amounts to ¥.1,995,440.

Ships Built in Compliance with the Law.

Ships that have been built since the Law was issued total are 137, 374 tons.

SHIPBUILDING RECORDS AT THE LEADING YARDS.

Vessels built or launched at the leading shipyards from the commencement of the Encouragement Law to May '08 are as follows :—

	No.
Mitsubishi Dockyard	29
Kawasaki „	19
Osaka Iron Work	18
Ishikawajima Dockyard	1
Total	67

Besides there are 11 vessels representing 78,240 tons displacement for which official approval according to the Encouragement Law has been obtained and which are to be launched between Aug. '08 and Apr. 10.

The most important addition to the Naval Arsenals is No. 4 dock at Yokosuka opened in Feb. '08. It measures 165 metres with maximum breadth of 26 metres and is capable to receive a vessel of 9.5 metre draught. It cost over *yen* 800,000.

PRINCIPAL DOCKS AND YARDS.

Docks and slips at present existing number over 214 including those of minor scope. Of that number the leading ones are as follows ;—

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Locality.	Name.		Length. Ft.	Breadth Ft.	Width of Entrance Ft.		Depth of Water. Ft.
Hakodate	Hakodate Dock Co.	Upper part	531.27	96.65	81.69	High	30.51
		Lower „	508.88	72.50	71.85	Low	27.72
Uraga	Uraga Dock Co.	„ „	497.11	75.59	69.59	„	27.60
		„ „	494.71	65.65	59.65	„	20.60
		„ „	456.00	78.00	65.00	„	25.00
		„ „	448.00	56.00	53.00	„	19.00
Yokohama	Yokohama Dock Co.	„ „	552.10	121.00	95.00	„	29.00
		„ „	516.04	75.08	75.08	„	21.06
		„ „	422.07	90.00	61.00	„	27.00
		„ „	377.10	48.00	46.03	„	19.00
Osaka	Osaka Iron Works	„ „	250.00	40.00	37.30	„	12.60
		„ „	247.70	35.10	34.11	„	8.60
Kobe	Kawasaki Shipyard	„ „	428.00	73.60	60.40	„	24.80
		„ „	420.00	57.00	52.00	„	20.80
Nagasaki	Mitsubishi a.	„ „	526.60	101.10	89.00	„	27.60
		„ „	517.60	33.00	76.00	„	23.60
	b.	„ „	375.00	78.00	66.00	„	24.80
		„ „	366.00	32.00	53.20	„	19.20
	Shipyard c.	„ „	728.00	121.00	99.90	„	34.10
		„ „	722.00	88.00	88.60	„	29.70

They are all constructed of stone.

SUBSIDIES AND BOUNTY TO NAVIGATION.

According to the Navigation Encouragement Law now in force a Japanese steamer of not less than 1,000 tons in displacement of at least 10 knots in speed and engaged in open sea service is entitled to receive the prescribed rate of bounty according to the distance covered and the tonnage of such vessels. The bounty for a steamer of 1,000 tons, is at the rate of 25 *sen* per ton, per 10 knots covered the rate to be increased by 10 per cent. for every addition of 500 tons and 20 per cent. for every addition in maximum speed of 1 knot per hour. For a ship of not less than 6,500 tons and 18 knots speed the maximum limit shall correspond to the rate allowed to a ship of 6,000 tons with 17 knots speed. The full rate is granted for a steamer of not more than five years old, and for one above that the subsidy is lessened 5 per cent. each year. A foreign-built steamer registered after Oct. 1st '99 half rate is granted. The Bounty fund set apart in the current year's, 1908-9, Budget is ¥.11,170,255. Then special subsidy is granted to certain routs, as follows:—

Subsidies and Bounty Granted to Different Companies.

The amount granted for the current year ('8-'9) to different companies is as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Subsidized Routes.

	Yen.
to N'p'n Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.) ..	4,283,707
„ Toyo Kisen Kaisha	1,013,880
„ Japan China S.S. Co.	800,000
„ Osaka Shosen Kaisha	491,000
„ Others	297,713
Total	6,886,300

Bounty to encourage Navigation.

to Nippon Yusen Kaisha .....(about)	220,000
„ Toyo Kisen Kaisha	750,000
„ Osaka Shosen Kaisha	200,000
„ Mitsui Bussan Shipping Dep't	230,000
„ Others	2,083,955
Total	3,483,955

To the above the following two items are to be added.

Shipbuilding bounty	1,995,140
Seamen education	25,000
Grand total	13,190,695

(See also Chapter on Finance).

Service.	Term of contract.	Annual grant (*yen*).
Australian	2 years from '06	473,092
Yangtzekiang { Shanghai-Hankow.	10 „ „ '98 }	 800,000
Yangtzekiang { Shanghai-Ichang..	9 „ „ '98 }	
European	10 „ „ 1900	2,673,895
Seattle	Nov., '01–Dec., '09	654,030
San Francisco	10 years from '00	1,013,880
Far Eastern Near Sea Route :		530,000
North China	Oct., '06–Sept., '07	
Korea–North China	„ „ „	
Vladivostock	„ „ „	
Japan Sea Coasting	1 year from '06	351,000
Tairen	1 „ „ „	140,000
Minor local lines	————	66,160

THE SITUATION OF THE CARRYING TRADE AND ITS SPHERE CF OPERATION.

The increase of the number of steamers and of their tonnage as compared with the respective figures prior to the late war is shown elsewhere in the present chapter. The situation of Japan's carrying trade and its sphere of operation may be gathered from the figures mentioned below.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ships Classified According to Service.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Service	214	392,278	1,833
On Irregular Service	1,209	558,774	462
Total	1,423	951,052	668

Regular Service Ships Classified by Routes.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Foreign Lines	32	179,026	5,594
On China, Korea & Vl'stock Lines ..	82	96,180	1,172
On Coasting-Trade	100	117,067	1,170
Total	214	392,273	7,936

Foreign Lines.

Name of Line.	Route.	No.	Tonnage.	Run by
European....	Y'hama-London-Antwerp	13	83,272	N.Y.K.
European....	Hongkong-Fra'sco	5	45,444	T.K.K.
	Hongkong-Seattle	6	38,739	N.Y.K.
Australian ...	Y'hama-Melbourne	3	14,430	Do.
Bombay	Y'hama-Bombay	6	30,789	Do.
Vladivostock .	Tsuruga-Vladivostock	1	2,509	O. S.S. K.
Total		13	215,183	

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha opened in '05 a six-month service to South America, but this was not a regular service, and has since been abandoned.

Subsidized Ship-Owners in regard to Foreign Services.

Name.	Subsidized Lines.	No. of Service.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.)	Europe	fortnightly.
	Seattle	once in four weeks
	Australia	" "
	Bombay	two or three trips a month.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.)	San Francisco	at least once in 4 weeks. (14 trips a year).
Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka S.S. Co.)	Korea China	almost every day.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Tsuruga to Vl'stock.	five trips a month.
Do.	Tientsin	four trips a month.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE.

The number of licensed captains and mates in 1903 (Dec.), 1904 (Dec.), 1905 (Oct.) and 1906 (Dec.) was as follows, showing the rate of increase since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Class of License.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1st Class Captains.....	452 f. 166	475 f. 169	556 f. 174	650 f. 176
„ Chief mates.....	226 f. 27	259 f. 39	317 f. 35	344 f. 34
„ Second mates	329 f. 10	362 f. 11	378 f. 12	402 f. 12
2nd Class Captains.....	362	378	407	450
„ Chief mates.....	577	577	661 f. 1	833 f. 1
„ Second mates	1,815 f. 3	1,909 f. 3	2,186 f. 2	2,402 f. 2
3rd Class Captains	71	71	72	76
„ Mates	9,540 f. 1	9,598 f. 1	9,655 f. 1	9,853 f. 1
Chief Engineers	352 f. 80	381 f. 80	450 f. 80	581 f. 81
1st Class „	749 f. 40	838 f. 44	943 f. 44	1,015 f. 43
2nd Class „	517 f. 2	549 f. 2	607 f. 2	798 f. 2
3rd Class „	1,558	1,635	1,939	2,154

Remark.—(f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

SHIPWRECKS.

	Steamers.		Sailing-ships & Junks.			Total.			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total.
1906.....	31	490	185	197	—	216	687	—	903
1905.....	60	465	267	324	—	327	789	—	1,116
1904.....	33	355	194	240	—	227	595	1	822
1903.....	16	235	215	189	1	231	424	1	656
1902.....	21	164	331	215	4	352	379	4	735

No. of Lives Lost and Injured.

	Deaths.	Injured.	Missing.	Total.	No. of Lives Rescued.
1906.....	78	14	105	197	600
1905.....	437	28	1,109	1,574	1,929
1904.....	31	22	94	147	679
1903.....	112	18	60	190	789
1902.....	96	4	41	141	826

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NO. OF PILOTS.

	1902.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.
Japanese	8	11	17	20	22
Foreigners	18	17	19	16	15
Total	26	28	36	36	37

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP.

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather startling, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with it decades ago and her officers and seamen have attained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till quite recently. This comparative backwardness of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation rightly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of foreign captains and engineers and afte- decades of practical experience, efficir ency sufficient to handle successfully oceangoing steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically owns ninetenths of the ocean-going steamers flying Japanese flag, has never been slow to turn the opportunity to its advantage, and lately began to give the post to thoroughly qualified Japanese captains whenever the foreign captains have retired on account of age or any other cause. This noteworthy innovation was first made in June, 1897, when a Japanese captain was placed in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Only the Australian liners are still absolutely run under foreign captains. At present eight ocean steamers are navigated by Japanese captains.

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha *(Japan Mail Steamship Company)*.

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Japan.-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

1895 the company was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

For those four regular lines, the company is granted subsidy by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtsze The total length of the company's regular services is 44,418 miles.

Its service on the Yangtszchiang was fused in the newly organized Japan-China S.S. Co. Besides its own steamers the company was entrusted by the Imperial Navy in Feb. '07 with seven steamers, Russian transports captured by Japan during the war, with aggregate tonnage of 25,403 tons, on condition, among other things, to run regular services to Formosa' Northern Korea and Port Arthur, and to offer always to the use of the Navy and at a certain rate freight capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 tons. The company was similarly entrusted by the Imperial Steel Works with the maintenance and use of its two steamers aggregating 7,530 tons. At present the company has the fleet of 95 vessels (about 350,000 Tons).

The company is going to build new ships to be placed on the European line. The Kamo-maru, the foremost of it, started on the maiden trip in July, is a two-masted schooner rigged ship, built of steel, net tonnage 5,285 and gross 8,524; is 483 ft. long with beam of 56 ft., depth 34 ½ ft. and drawing 27 ft. of water. The passenger accommodations are 83 1st class, 36 2nd, 12 intermediate, and 140 steerage, and the estimated speed is 16½ knots. She was built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works at Nagasaki and was launched in Dec. 1907.

Balance Sheet for Half Year Ended 31st March, 1908.

Liabilities.

	yen.
Capital	22,000,000
Debentures	300,000
Insurance Fund	4,429,280
Ships' Repair Fund	5,062,221
Reserve Fund	2,504,938
Dividend Equalivation Fund	3,300,000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	3,500,000
Pension Fund for Employees	1,705,645
Sundry Creditors	2,921,016
Amount brought forward from last account	307,882
Net profit for the Half-year	1,467,396
	47,548,382

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Assets.

Reduced Book Value of the Fleet	23,502,783
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c.	326,527
Payments on account of new Ships	4,234,939
Buildings and Land	5,033,178
Yokohama Stores Dep't, &c.	1,119,938
Public Loans and other Securities	6,027,663
Cash Money	3,702,556
Sundry Debtors	3,600,795
Total	47,548,382

Accounts.

To Depreciation of fleet and property	816,641
To Insurance Fund	403,028
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund	530,915
To Reserve Fund	73,369
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	71,358
To Dividend (10 per cent Per annum)	1,100,000
To Special Dividend (2 per cent)	220,000
To Balance carried forward to next account	310,551
	3,525,865

Board of Directors.

Pres.—R. Kondo. *Vice-Pres.*—M. Kato.
Managing-Dirs.—S. Iwanaga. S.Ogawa.

Head-Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.)

The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan and Korean and Chinese ports and also Vladivostock. At present the company has the fleet of 120 vessels (160,000 Tons.)

It has announced that in June, 1909, a regular fortnightly service will be opened between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, six steamers, of 6,000 tons displacement each, being employed.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

(On June 30th, 1908.)

Liabilities.

	yen.
Capital	16,500,000
Debentures	3,500,000
Insurance fund	840,627
Reserve fund	414,600
Ships' repair fund	301,736
Bonds to be redeemed	1,149,775
Amount brought from last account	429,808
Net profit for the current half-year	451,034
Others	720,096
Total	24,307,676

Assets.

Ships	13,583,450
Launches	841,616
Land and buildings	1,948,034
Bonds and shares	4,395,374
Cash on hand	336,623
Payment on account of new ships	702,080
Others	2,500,499
Total	24,307,676

Accounts.

To depreciation of ships	166,000
To ships' repair fund	401,000
To insurance fund	267,000
To next account	339,843
Dividend (6% per aunum)	495,000

Board of Directors.

Pres.—Tokugoro Nakabashi.
Head-Office.—Tomishima-cho, Kita-ku Osaka.

Tokyo Branch.—Owaricho, Ginza, Tokyo.

The Toyō Kisen Kaisha (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)

The Toyō Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus and is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 tons each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America, but this has been discontinued.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—S. Asano. *Manr'g-Dir.*—M. Shiroishi. *Head-Office.*—Kita shimbori-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

BALANCE SHEET ON 31ST DEC. 1907.

Liabilities.

	Yen.
Capital	6,500,000
Debentures	3,900,000
Loans	348,900
Bills payable	1,604,886
Ships' repair fund	164,303
Reserve fund	292,474
Net profit for the half-year	203,084
Brought from last account	5,562
Others	158,457
Total	13,177,666

Assets.

Capital to be called	16,330
Ships	2,031,922
Launches	272,108
New ships	7,980,819
Cash on hand and deposit to banks	210,250
Others	2,666,237
Total	13,177,666

Accounts.

Reserves	10,000
Dividend (12% per annum)	289,900
To next account	8,547

The Japan-China Steamship Campany.

The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co., the Daito S.S. Co., (both of which exclusively carrying on island service along the Yangtsz), and the inland service departments of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The share which the four companies took in the common enterprise is as follows ;—

	Share (*Yen*).
Hunan, 3 steamers totalling 3,370 tons	750,000
Osaka, 6 steamers and accomodations	4,000,000
Yusen, 2 steamers ,, ,,	3,290,000
Daito, 15 tug-boats, etc.	100,000
Total	8,140,000

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The original programme was to start with the capital of *Yen* 12,000,000 of which *Yen* 8,000,000 to be represented by the properties of the four constituent companies and *Yen* 4,000,000 to be collected from general public. In view of the unfavorable economic situation at the time, it was decided to limit the capital to *Yen* 8,000,000 for the present, and it was on this basis that the company opened business in April '07. The Government has agreed to grant subsidy of *Yen* 800,000a year for the five years beginning with '07. The Board of Directors comprises the names of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo Rempei (Pres. Yusen Kaisha), Mr. Nakabashi Tokugoro (Pres. Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Mr. Tosa Kotarō, Mr. Shira-iwa Ryuhei, Mr. Takenouchi Naoya, and Mr. Ishiwatari Kuninojo. The last named gentleman, who specially left Government service, was elected President, and Mr. Shiraiwa, Managing Director.

Head-Office.—Honzaimoku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

ON 31ST MARCH, 1908.

Liabilities.

	Yen.
Capital	8,100,000
Loans	215,000
Insurance fund	35,956
Reserve fund	6,923
Net profit current account	1,232
Brought from last account	10,040
Others	68,308
Total	8,437,460

Assets.

Ships	4,134,767
Launches	550,431
Land and buildings	2,256,791
Good-will for service transferred	960,000
Others	535,471
Total	8,437,460

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RAILWAYS.

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extension has steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, to be succeded by rapid organization of similar others. In 1905 the private lines extended longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation was soon reversed in the following year when several important private lines were converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	Mileage open to traffic.			Rolling stocks.		
At the End of	State. m.	Private. m.	Total. m.	Locomotives.	Pass'ger Cars.	Wagons.
1901	949	2,905	3,855	1,279	4,416	18,337
1902	1,059	2,966	4,026	1,350	4,529	19,820
1903	1,226	3,150	4,237	1,427	4,864	21,505
1904	1,344	3,232	4,495	1,544	5,102	22,781
1905	1,461	3,251	4,693	1,644	5,242	24,408
1906	1,531	3,252	4,783	1,717	5,340	27,183
1907	3,116	1,691	4,807	1,927	5,495	30,432

	State Railways.	Rrivate R'ly Co's.	
Ending Mar.	Cost of Cons'tion. (in Y. 1,000)	Paid up capital. (in Y. 1,000)	Reserve fund. (in Y. 1,000)
1901	85,573	181,267	3,635
1902	100,590	192,811	4,401
1903	125,714	202,603	5,155
1904	139,366	208,285	6,038
1905	152,103	215,921	6,804
1906	159,918	223,336	8,057
1907	168,286	125,948	3,651

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

VOLUME OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Freights.
1874	2,716,001	20,542
1884	4,785,556	352,407
1894	36,323,307	4,283,702
1900	114,433,748	14,530,006
1901	111,664,290	14,560,832
1902	100,811,372	16,278,510
1903	114,868,551	18,036,594
1904	105,251,836	19,619,766
1905	113,675,403	21,530,064
1906	125,795,388	24,745,142

NET PROFIT OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Net Profit (in *Y.* 1,000.)			Profit per *Y.* 100 cost of con'tion.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Average.
				Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1895	5,052	6,267	11,320	12.9	9.1	10.5
1900	8,774	15,391	24,166	10.3	8.0	8.7
1901	8,229	16,547	24,776	8.2	8.2	8.2
1902	9,270	17,140	26,411	7.4	8.0	7.8
1903	10,212	19,097	29,309	7.3	8.4	8.0
1904	11,942	20,363	32,305	7.9	8.4	8.2
1905	12,926	23,951	36,877			
1906	17,230	21,166	38,397			

STATE RAILWAYS IN 1906–7.

Name of R'ly lines.	Open Mileage.	Cost of Cons'tion.	Average Cost of Cons'tion per mile.	
			Gross Exp'se.	Expense. excl'ing those for rolling.
	M.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Tōkaido lines.....	410	60,733,050	150,399	115,339
*Sanyo „	404	35,835,847	88,257	72,628
*Nippon „	859	53,364,042	62,020	44,604
*Kwansai „	275	27,593,077	98,324	87,202
*Kyoto „	22	3,451,429	155,470	141,506
*Hankaku „	94	6,534,177	93,162	81,293
*Nishinari „	4			
*Sangu „	26	1,877,707	71,874	56,967

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Name of R'ly lines.	Open Mileage.	Cost of Cons'tion.	Average Cost of Cons'tion per mile.	
			Gross Exp'se.	Expense excl'ing those for rolling.
	M.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Shin-Yetsu lines.....	118	7,730,909	65,613	53,667
Hokuriku „	154	12,563,549	81,502	72,411
*Bōsō „	39	2,055,555	52,171	44,871
*Sobu „	73	5,372,121	73,390	59,630
*Ganyetsu „	50	2,586,956	52,315	46,678
*Nanno „	34	1,532,347	44,626	38,938
Ō-u „	303	27,438,085	90,768	81,687
*Kōbu „	27	3,494,133	125,632	99,826
Chū-o „	251	33,644,165	161,295	149,243
San-in „	47	4,959,221	91,162	79,114
Kure „	15	2,150,429	172,899	132,944
Maizuru „	24	3,511,290	145,697	137,105
*Hokkaido Colliery line.	208	11,513,793	55,451	44,814
*Hokkaido line	159	10,769,615	67,712	60,412
Hokkaido „	217	10,826,068	46,932	39,231
*Kyushu „	455	53,620,712	120,331	89,824
Kagoshima „	41	4,671,464	115,274	99,660
Tokushima „	22	1,289,407	60,007	52,122
*Hokuyetsu „	86	7,129,947	83,088	73,162

* Denotes the nationalized railway lines.

Remarks :—The Tokaido line is double, except some bridges. The work for O-u line was started in 1893 and completed in 1905 : the Chuo line started in 1895, to be completed in 1912 ; the Kagoshima line started in 1897, to be completed in 1909 ; the In-yo line started in 1900 to be completed in 1911 ; the Maizuru line started in 1902 was completed in 1905. The Kure line was leased to the Sanyo Railways which they worked before nationalization.

Earnings and Expenses per Day per Mile.

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Expense per Y. 100 of earning.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
State lines	45.21	23.25	21.96	51.43
Sanyo „	45.72	24.11	21.61	52.73
Nippon „	51.90	26.73	25.17	51.50
Kwansai „	38.44	17.64	20.80	45.88

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Expense per Y. 100 of earning.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Kyoto lines	28.46	14.75	13.71	51.80
Hankaku „	30.61	14.14	16.47	46.20
Sangu „	41.18	14.60	26.58	35.45
Hokuyetsu „	25.15	10.57	14.58	42.03
Boso „	16.37	8.40	7.97	51.31
Sobu „	41.46	19.82	21.64	47.81
Ganyetsu „	16.89	9.08	7.81	70.07
Nanao „	12.40	6.19	6.21	49.96
Kobu „	88.64	50.98	37.66	57.51
Hokkaido Colliery lines	43.59	30.54	13.05	70.07
Hokkaido „	15.53	10.40	5.13	66.97
Kyushu „	60.61	27.81	32.80	45.88
Tokushima „	16.77	8.33	8.44	49.67

Earnings Classified by Lines.

Name of line.	Passenger car receipts.		Wagon receipts.	
	Total receipts.	Rec'pt. per day per mile.	Total receipts.	Rec'pt per day per mile.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Tokaido lines	11,329,756	76.04	5,426,858	36.42
Sanyo „	2,994,558	30.42	1,322,897	13.44
Nippon „	4,933,651	18.80	6,595,875	24.14
Kwansai „	2,564,830	25.09	913,620	8.94
Kyoto „	147,512	18.20	61,186	7.55
Hankaku „	533,575	15.51	406,256	11.81
Sangu „	342,474	35.91	35,302	3 70
Shinyetsu „	1,011,772	23.53	743,460	17.29
Hokuyetsu „	444,408	14.19	298,324	9.52
Hokuriku „	1,138,543	20.24	672,058	11.94
Boso „	147,466	10.25	73,026	5.08
Sobu „	746,339	27.93	299,379	11.21
Ganyetsu „	85,185	5.67	87,782	5.84
Nanao „	107,443	8.57	45,916	3.66
Ō-u „	937,961	8.50	879,634	7.97
Kobu „	221,308	43.46	164,408	32.29
Chū-o (East) „	1,022,641	16.53	750,868	12.14
Chū-o (West) „	203,402	11.22	125,099	6.90
Hokkaido Colliery „	522,205	9.21	1,863,171	32.87
Hokkaido „	569,192	9.192	311,559	5.37
Hokkaido „	766,218	6.28	1,681,169	13.78
Kyushu „	3,502,663	21.55	5,909,730	36.35
Kagoshima „	145,956	9.87	61,015	4.12
Tokushima „	90,351	11.52	36,032	4.59

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Latest Receipts of Nationalized Lines.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Receipts in 1st half of 1908.			Increase over cor'ding period '07.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
Jan.	2,828	2,888	5,717	188	415	604
Feb.	3,004	2,662	5,667	400	407	808
March	3,509	2,911	6,421	* 44	153	108
Apr.	4,426	3,019	7,445	*189	284	94
May	3,852	3,199	7,052	*370	238	*132
June	2,922	3,019	5,942	*161	227	65

* Denotes decrease.

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the 22nd Session (1905–'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it, with some modification. The Programme as issued in the form of law on 30th Mar. '06 provides that the seventeen private railways to be mentioned below shall be purchased within 10 years. the purchase to be made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest to be issued for the purpose, but transfer of the bonds to be made within five years from date of purchase. This railway unification is expected to economize expense by over *Y.* 1¼ million. The price is to be determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms (1st half of 1902, 1st and 2nd half terms of '3 and '4 and 1st half term of '5) is to be obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase produce the purchasing price plus the cost price of stores that may exist at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction does not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, that cost will be made as purchasing price, and this arrangement will be used for those railways which have not yet passed six business terms since their opening. In practice the purchase was effected within one year, as follows :—

Hokkaido Colliery. Kobu.	....Oct. 1st, '06.
Nippon. Ganyetsu.	....Nov. 1st, '06.
Sanyo. Nishinari.	....Dec. 1st, '06.
Kyushu. Hokkaido.	....July 1st, '07.
Kyoto. Hokuyetsu. Hankaku.	....Aug. 1st, '07.
Sobu. Boso. Nanao. Tokushima.	....Sept. 1st, '07.
Kwansai. Sangu.	....Oct. 1st, '07.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Lines Nationalized.

Name of Line.	Paid up capital (in Y. 1,000)	Paid up per share.	Cost of Cons'tion (in Y. 1,000)	Purchasing price (in Y. 1,000)	Loans (in Y. 1,000)	Reserves (in Y. 1,000)	Bonds to be given per share.
		yen.					*yen.*
Bōsō	1,040	40	2,070	2,070	1,018	23	33.412
Ganyetsu	2,640	22	2,584	2,584	19	26	19.437
Hankaku	4,000	50	6,429	6,429	2,585	32	40.417
Hokkaido	6,340	50	10,924	10,924	4,150	74	45.403
Hok'do Colliery.	11,150	50	11,704	29,168	1,786	455	111.750
Hokuyetsu	3,700	50	7,206	7,209	3,282	34	43.749
Kobu	2,665	45	3,318	9,729	1,420	172	126.742
Kwansai.....	24,181	50	27,463	31,308	1,810	517	55.590
Kyoto.....	3,420	38	3,471	3,417	—	77	35.580
Kyushu	48,740	50	51,397	97,654	1,500	2,628	98.320
Nanao	1,100	50	1,515	1,515	408	5	43.698
Nippon.....	50,400	50	54,479	130,532	51	4,402	120.689
Nishinari	1,650	50	1,956	1,956	350	—	42.753
Sangu..... ...	1,850	50	1,894	3,773	—	100	94.523
Sanyo.....	30,849	50	36,727	74,042	4,630	1,943	104.089
Sobu.....	4,200	50	5,194	10,326	760	256	104.648
Tokushima	746	50	1,303	1,303	596	3	38.808
Total	198,763		229,641	423,997	24,097	10,755	

The Purchase and handing of bonds therefor have been effected for the following lines.

	Price of purchase. *yen.*	Bonds to be given. *yen.*
Ganyetsu	2,240,000	2,140,500
Hankaku.....	6,663.265	3,749,800
Hokkaido Colliery	30,997,088	30,997,100
Kobu	13,665,858	13,665,900
Kwansai	33,974,629	28,639,000
Kyoto	3,341,039	3,296,400
Kyushu.....	118,856,447	118,508,150
Nanao	1,491,355	994,300
Nippon	142,523,531	14,523,600
Nishinari	2,184,059	1,846,900
Sangu	5,626,062	5,626,100
Sanyo	80,416,946	76,639,200
Sobu	12,871,154	12,406,050
Tokushima..	1,341,430	697,200
Seoul-Fusan	22,023,352	20,123,800

Note :—Several of the above railways possess shares of different denominations as to amount paid up, but in the above table only the standard paid up shares are given.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Purchase of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made. Thus the Government had been guaranteeing for the line 6% profit against its paid-up capital *Y.* 15,000,000, and the purchasing price was fixed at twenty times the 6 per cent of that sum. This corresponds to *Y.* 18,000,000. The Seoul-Ninsen line was at first an independent concern and subsequently united to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and its price was determined in a similar way as that for railways at home. Calculated in that way, it amounted to *Y.* 4,107,940. The two lines therefore aggregated *Y.*22,107,930. The Seoul-Fusan line had been debtor to the Government to the extent of *Y.* 1,570,500 while the Seoul-Ninsen line, before its absorption into the other, had borrowed a certain sum from it. By taking these transactions into account the purchasing price for the two lines became *Y.* 20,084,537. On that basis the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 and the railways were at once transferred to the Residency-General.

The Redemption Plan.

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways at the estimated price of *Y.* 471,000,000 approximately. Fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company were also separated and left out as unpurchasable, so that the estimated outlay on account of nationalization has decreased, as shown before, to *Y.* 423,997,000. The redemption programme originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised programme, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *Y.* 1,000 :—

Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan.

(in *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Profit against Cost of Construction. (%)	Profit.			Interest on the Loan.	Balance of Profit.	Balance of Profit distributed.		Amount of Loan.
			Against cost of Construction.	Expense saved through unification.	Total.			Redeeming Loan.	For imp'ment.	
1st ..	208,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	−40	—	—	470,986
10th ..	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,491
15th ..	268,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,288	446,318
20th ..	380,643	11.07	30,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th ..	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	18,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th ..	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
35th ..	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
40th ..	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579	13,916 (bal. pro).

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN 1906–7.

Name of Company.	Open Mileage.	Capital Paid-up. (in Y. 1,000)	Cost of Cons'tion. (in Y. 1,000)	Locality of Head Office.
Bisei	15	600	44,562	Tsushima, Aichi-ken.
Chugoku	48	4,087	81,196	Okayama.
Chu-yetsu	23	700	39,444	Shimoseki, Toyama.
Hakata-wan	15	1,286	81,767	Fukuoka-ken.
Iyo	26	645	26,049	Matsuyama.
Jōbu	24	601	40,137	Saitama-ken.
Kanan	10	300	34,852	Osaka-fu.
Kawagoye	18	360	21,569	Kawagoye, Saitama.
Kōtsuke	21	400	26,568	Takasaki city.
Kōya	17	1,500	96,404	Mukai, Osaka-fu.
Mito	12	230	25,424	Mito.
Nankai	42	5,204	121,071	Osaka.
Narita	45	2,425	53,563	Narita, Chiba-ken.
Ōme	13	215	14,599	Ōme, near Tokyo.
Ōmi	26	1,099	64,066	Shiga-ken.
Ryugasaki	2	65	27,819	Ryugasaki, Ibaraki.
Sano	9	150	17,966	Tochigi-ken.
Tōbu	42	2,650	74,212	Tokyo.
Toyokawa	17	1,500	62,066	Toyohashi city.
Zusō	10	400	44,626	Tokyo.

Receipts and Expenses in 1906–7.

	Passenger receipts.		Wagon receipts.	
	Total receipts. *yen.*	Re'pts. per day. per mile. *yen.*	Total receipts. *yen.*	Re'pts per day per mile. *yen.*
Bisei	51,871	9.12	22,068	3.88
Chugoku	202,759	11.39	80,629	4.53
Chu-yetsu	74,549	8.88	38,847	4.61
Hakata-wan	16,081	2.87	73,335	13.07
Iyo	142,856	14.51	18,020	1.83
Jōbu	27,211	5.26	16,110	3.11
Kanan	30,433	8.12	5,252	1.40
Kawagoye	67,730	10.06	35,098	5.21
Kōtsuke	45,427	5.93	23,154	3.02
Kōya	104,073	16.40	18,513	2.92
Mito	28,034	6.33	19,439	4.39
Nankai	743,049	48.26	96,934	6.30
Narita	211,641	12.86	35,538	2.16
Ōme	21,996	4 64	35,098	5.21
Ōmi	67,920	7.15	28,775	3.03
Ryugasaki	4,440	4.34	1,382	1.35
Sano	12,665	3.50	22,383	6.18
Tobu	206,423	13.15	46,986	4.46
Toyokawa	81,727	12.14	15,800	2.35
Zusō	43,103	11.10	5,387	1.39

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

All the Government railways cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz. Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other rail-way materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yen*. Approved makers for locomotive engines are as follows for Government railways,—

A. Boursig, Tegel N. Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works.
Berliner Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Cooke Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Schenectady Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Hanoverische Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft, Linden near Hanover.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Krauss & Co., München.
I. A. Maffei, Munchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works.
La Sociétié John Cockerill, Belgium.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.
Loco.-werke der K. K. priv. Oesten & Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges' ft, Vienna.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

Passenger Tariff Rates per Mile.

Name of Railways.		3rd class. *sen.*	2nd class. *sen.*	1st class. *sen.*
Government	Up to 50 m.	1.65		
	„ „ 100 „	1.40	1.75 times	3 times.
	„ „ 200 „	1.10	3rd class	3rd class.
	„ „ 300 „	0.90		
	Above 300 „	0.89		

Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton.

Name of Railway.		1st kind. *rin.*	2nd kind. *rin.*	3rd kind. *rin.*	Trea-sure. *rin.*	Terminal rate. *rin.*
Government....	Ord. consignment.	3	4.0	5.4	7.0	15.0
	Car load „ (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Former Kwansai.	„ „	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
	„	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0
Former Kyushu.	„	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	„	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Luggage and Parcels.

	Free limit for 1st class.	Free limit for 2nd class.	Free limit for 3rd class
Government, Former Nippon, etc.	100 *kin.*	60 *kin.*	30 *kin.*

Delivery of Luggage. 5 *sen* per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.

	Up to 50 m.	150 m.	500 m.	700 m. & over.
	sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*	*sen.*
„ Parcel rate 1 *kin.*	7	7	7	8
10 „	13	22	42	53
20 „	23	41	81	1.03
Every add. 5 *kin.*	4	7	15	20

Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines.

(per Ton per Mile.)

	Above 50 m.	Above 100 m.	Above 200 m.	Above. 300 m.
	sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*	*sen.*
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges	—	2.0	1.0	1.3
Charcoal	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes	—	1.5	—	—

	Ordinary consignment. (per 100 *kin* per m.)	Car-load rate. (per ton per m.)
Raw cocoons.....	48	3.0
Dried „	—	2.5

TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN.

Electric tramways are very much n evidence both in cities and the country, and there are even places, as Tokyo–Yokohama and Kyoto–Osaka–Kobe, where tramways are running side by side with regular railways. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways and railways for some sections, as is the case in a section of the Kobu line. Especially noticeable has been the electric tramway projects during these few years. At present eight tramway companies, each with a capital of over Y. 500,000, are running, and the paid up capital of these companies aggregates Y. 37,075,000. Then there are smaller companies with a capital under Y. 500,000, so that the total amount of capital in these enterprises reaches Y. 40,143,110. Of the companies not yet opened to service those with capital of over Y. 500,000 number 29, with aggregate capital of Y. 44,870,000 ; smaller companies under Y.500,000 represent about Y. 15,000,000. The total mileage, both in service and not yet in service, reaches 545 miles.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Lines Opened for Service.

	Paid-up Capital.
Tokyo Electric Railway	Y.27,000,000
Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama)	2,500,000
Yokohama	1,000,000
Odawara	875,000
Hanshin	3,000,000
Kyoto	1,200,000
Nagoya	1,000,000
Ise	500,000
Total	Y. 37,075,000

Lines Not Yet Opened.

Kobe Electric Railway	Y. 6,000,000
Kei-Sei (Tokyo-Narita)	3,000,000
Keihan (Kyoto-Osaka)	3,000,000
Kei-so	2,300,000
Oji	1,500,000
Gan-han	1,450,000
Musashi	1,200,000
Mito	1,000,000
Mino-o	3,500,000
Buso	3,000,000
Nara	3,000,000
Awaji	2,000,000
Niigata	1,500,000
Bakan (Shimonoseki)	1,400,000
Hachiman (Kyoto)	1,200,000
Mino	1,000,000
Ina	1,000,000
Yawata (Fukuoka-ken)	900,000
Horinouchi Automobile R'y	770,000
Shingu Electric Railway	600,000
Kei-shin (Kyoto-Otsu)	500,000
Jomo	500,000
Shintatsu	500,000
Okayama	1,000,000
Shiobara	850,000
Moji	700,000
Maizuru	500,000
Tobau	500,000
Otsu	500,000
Total	Y. 44,870,000
Grand Total	Y. 81,945,000

The companies having lines 10 miles or more in length are as follows:—

	Mileage.
Tokyo Electric Railway	45
Kumamoto Light Railway	22
Hanshin Electric Railway	19
Utsunomiya Stone Tramway	18
Keihin Electric Tramway	17
Atami Electric Tramway	15
Kyoto Electric Tramway	15
Yamanashi Light Railway	15
Chikugo Omnibus Tramway	15
Waka Light Railway	15
Gumma Tramway	12

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRESS.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when the late Mr. Kishida, in conjunction with a certain Englishman, started a fortnightly sheet. It enjoyed, however, only an ephemeral existence. The second fortnightly journal started in '68 by the same gentleman only fared a similar fate and existed only for a few months. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '70,—the present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun* —, and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hochi* in '72, the *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th imparted a strong impetus to the activity of journalism while the inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. Prior to those events the daily circulation of even the most popular papers did not exceed four figures, but subsequently, and especially after the war in question, the level of five figures was soon reached and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 1,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. As to the dummy editors or publishers, and almost all our vernacular papers use this expedient, this peculiar method is a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary rêgime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightened spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons.

The 13th article of Press Law provides for the protection of private interests, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in the place in its columns as was accorded to the incriminated assertion. The contradition must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual rates. Failure to comply with this requirements involves a penalty of from *Y.* 50 to 1,000.

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and I *sen*, there being only

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, there being only one which is issuing evening edition. Advertisement charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at end of the five latest years available :—

1900	
1901	
1902	
1903	1,499
1904	1,590
1905	1,775

LEADING DAILIES.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper.
Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '92)—friendly to *Seiyu-kai*.
Prop.—I. Ooka, M.P. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Kochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.
Pres.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—S. Eto.
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Koji-machi-ku Tokyo.

Japan Times (est. Feb., '97)—only English paper edited and pub. by Japanese.
Ed.—K. Takahashi. Man.—T. Ihara.
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.
Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa.
Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '90.)
Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Dempo (est. Nov., 1903)—formerly *Dempo Simbun*, Tokyo branch of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Shimbun, Tokyo, (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainich Shimbun")—independent.
Ed.—S. Shimada, M.P. Man.—M. Nomura.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept, '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc.
Man.—K. Ashi. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Nippon (est. Feb., '89.)
Prop. and Ed.—K. Ito. Office.—Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

oku Shimbun (est. Oct., '93).
Prop.—S. Akiyama. Ed.—W. Fukuda. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.
rop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Seki.
fice.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji (est. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo).
Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.
Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii.
Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '00)—independent.
Prop.—K. Hara, M. P., ex-Home Minister. Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka. Tokyo Office.—Hachikan-cho.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent.
Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe.
Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb, '72)—purchased in 1904 by Mr. T. Kato, ex-Foreign Minister.
Prop.—T. Kato. Ed.—S. Honda.
Office.—Owari-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun.—independent.
Prop.—G. Matsushita, M.P. Office.—Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent.
Prop.—M. Motono. Ed.—Y. Takekoshi, M.P.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent.
Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPERS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of Japanese journalism. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, compartively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (est. '95).
Ed.—E. J. Harrison. Office.—Y. Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).
Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).
Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (est. '67).
Ed.—T. Satchell. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Mail (est. '65).
Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)
Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).
Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '87).
Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO.

Title.	Feature.	Kind of pub'tion.	Price per No.	Published by
Bun-gei Club	Lit. & social	monthly.	25 *sen.*	Hakubun-kwan.
Jitsugyo no Nippon	Eco. & business	fortnightly	11 „	Jitsugyo no Nippon sha.
Nippon Keizai Shinshi	Eco. & pol.	fortnightly	13 „	Nippon Shinshi-sha.
Nippon & Nippon-jin	Poli. & lit.	fortnightly	15 „	
Oriental Economist	Pol. & eco.	tri-monthly.	12 „	Toyo Keisai-zasshi Office.
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit. & social	monthly.	25 „	Shunyodo.
Taiyo	Pol., eco., & lit.	monthly.	30 „	Hakubun-kwan.
Tai-hei-yo	Eco. & business	fortnightly	12 „	Hakubun-kwan.
Tokyo Economist	Eco.	weekly.	10 „	Tokyo Eco. Office.
Teikoku Bungaku	Lit.	monthly.	15 „	Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ.
Waseda Bungaku	Lit.	monthly.	20 „	Waseda Univ.
Tokyo Puck	Caricature	tri-monthly.	15 „	Yuraku-sha.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest, branch of journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).

Office.--Takiyama-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).

Office.—Moto-Sukiya cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Meiji Tsushin (est. '00).

Office.—Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (est. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).

Office.—Yamashiro-cho Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin (est. '85).

Office.—Uneme cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXX.

FORMOSA.

FINANCE.

The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for 1905–'6 year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.

REVENUES. (in *yen* 1,000)

	'04–5.	'05–6.	'06–7.	'07–8.	'08–9.
Ordinary :—					
Inland Taxes	4,129	5,651	5,382	5,889	6,983
Customs Duties	1,434	1,718	1,541	1,819	1,649
Tonnage Dues	15	15	13	14	11
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	10,386	13,929	18,273	18,253	17,984
Stamp Receipts	94	267	407	575	569
Various Licenses and Fees ..	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous Receipts	106	115	99	104	103
Total Ordinary	16,170	21,699	25,721	26,660	27,307
Extraordinary :—					
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	45	54	405	441	56
Subsidies from Central Government	700	——	——	2,000	1,766
Proceeds of Loans transferred from General Account	4,489	215	——	——	2,000
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred	928	3,443	——	155	2,740
Total Extraordinary	6,162	3,714	405	2,596	6,563
Total Revenue	22,333	25,414	26,127	29,257	33,871

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

EXPENDITURES. (in *yen* 1,000)

	'04–5.	'05–6.	'06–7.	'07–8.	'08–9.
Ordinary :—					
Communications	910	1,104	1,233	1,197	1,265
Expenses for Government Railways	943	1,240	1,347	1,467	1,483
Administration Office	637	620	849	815	859
Judicial Courts	276	334	374	394	407
Local Governments	703	530	568	636	678
Police	1,681	268	341	363	424
Prisons	491	468	460	465	474
Hospitals	252	256	275	293	341
Custom-houses	269	284	289	289	304
Monopoly Bureau	4,878	6,837	8,901	8,967	9,061
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account	1,709	1,742	2,044	2,411	2,677
Other Expenses	484	2,264	3,112	3,269	4,400
Total Ordinary	13,238	15,952	19,798	20,571	22,377
Extraordinary :—					
Expenses for Special Undertakings ..	3,499	1,752	3,000	2,585	4,000
Subsidies	660	793	783	783	868
Expenses for Public Works ..	469	972	1,630	4,207	5,400
Other Expenses	1,022	972	915	1,109	1,225
Total Extraordinary ..	5,651	4,490	6,329	8,685	11,493
Total Expenditure ..	18,889	20,442	26,127	29,257	33,871

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STAFF.

Governor-General.....General Count S. Sakuma.
Chief Civil Affa'rs.....Oshima, Kumaji.
Dir. of Police Bureau.....Otsu, Rimpei.
„ „ *Finance Bureau*.....Kobayashi, Ushisaburo.
„ „ *Industrial Bureau*.....Miyao, Shunji.
„ „ *Civil Engeering*.....Nagao, Hampei.
„ „ *Railways Bureau*.....Hasegawa, Kinsuke.
Chief Army Staff.....Maj.-Gen. T. Miyamoto.
Chief Naval Staff.....Capitain T. Tsuchiyama.

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Adm. Count Sukenori Kabayama.....	May, '95	June, '96
Gen. Marquis Taro Katsura	June, '96	Oct., '96
Gen. Count Kiten Nogi	Oct., '96	Feb., '98
Late Gen. Count Gentaro Kodama	Feb., '98	Apr., '06
Gen. Count Samata Sakuma.....	Apr., '06	—

AGRICULTURE.

Area of Tillage of Land.

At end of year.	Rice-paddy.	Upland field.	Total.
1902 ("ko")	252,999	188,033	451,032
1903 („)	286,818	263.905	550,722
1904 („)	312,599	332,092	644,691
1905 („)	314,363	329,504	643,868

"ko" = 2,934 "tsubo" or about $2^1/_2$ acres.

Agricultural products. (in 1,000.)

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Rice (*Koku*)	5,642	7,354	8,319	8,707	7,937
Tea (*Kin*)	12,764	14,035	11.061	12,309	11,371
Sugar (*Kin*)	91,436	59,478	82,800	81,252	128,401
Sweet-potatoes (*Kin*) ..	501,160	897,954	1,135,115	1,140,395	1,137,437
Ramie (*Kin*)	1,658	2.608	2,815	2,638	2,947
Jute (*Kin*)	1,564	2,737	3,228	2,497	3,512
Barley & Wheat (*Koku*).	23	42	48	44	
Beans & Peas (*Koku*) ..	55	105	135	94	
Pea-nuts (*Koku*)	108	170	238	216	
Sesame (*Koku*).....	25	50	47	35	
Millet (*Koku*).....	59	62			
Mountain Indigo (*Kin*).	2,541	4,333	5,080	5,930	
Tree Indigo (*Kin*).....	16,659	20,326	19,106	17,531	
Indigo balls (*Kin*)	3,866	3,464			

MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Raw.		Cured.	
	Quantity. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*	Quantity. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*
1901	8,391,484	459,879	2,675,946	184,019
1902	10,265,845	538,010	3,160,396	143,699
1903	—	586,085	—	165.273
1904	—	675,645	—	226,248
1905	—	643,647		230,515
1906	—	756,650	—	197,595

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

	Gold. *Momme.*	Gold dust. *Momme.*	Coal. *Kin.*	Sulphur. *Kin.*
1901	155,422	127,785	110,357,520	2,732,860
1902	239,678	161,082	162,252,813	2,722,300
1903	245,945	76,248	125,075,917	2,250,680
1904	400,967	42,516	136,431,414	5,262,709
1905	394,506	25,494	158,283,205	1,958,944
1906	363,262	12,980	171,990,693	1,334,410

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Textile Fabrics.

	No. of weaving works.	No. of looms.	Value. *yen.*	No. of persons engaged.
1904	877	904	28,951	1,346
1905	1,015	1,014	24,074	1,439

Camphor, etc.

	Camphor. *Kin.*	Camphor oil, *Kin.*
1901	3,667,887	2,587,186
1902	3,148,742	2,388,135
1903	3,595,814	2,678,794
1904	3,540,953	2,805,809
1905	2,865,117	2,373,788
1906	3,252,408	2,986,023

Amount of Opium Manufactured.

Fiscal year.	*Momme.*	Fiscal year.	*Momme.*
1900	55,960,110	1903	40,656,850
1901	34,994,400	1904	39,168,700
1902	28,852,600	1905	44,690,600

Opium-smokers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of smokers per 100 pop.
1900–1	152,011	12,752	164,763	6.07
1901–2	138,299	13,745	152,044	5.47
1902–3	128,096	13,216	141,312	4.87
1903–4	117,625	12,776	130,401	4.46
1904–5	123,231	14,721	137,952	4.69
1905–6	115,462	15,014	130,476	4.38

TRADE.

Foreign Trade. (in *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1900	10,571	13,570	25,141
1901	8,298	12,809	21,108
1902	13,817	10,100	23,917
1903	11,098	10,772	21,850
1904	12,391	12,838	25,229
1905	10,705	10,963	21,668
1906	9,386	12,366	21,753
1907	9,741	11,220	20,962

Trade with Japan Proper.

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1900	4,248	8,439	4,036
1901	7,163	8,782	1,435
1902	7,196	9,235	1,827
1903	9,478	11,152	1,464
1904	10,130	10,156	26
1905	13,661	13,483	* 177
1906	18,259	15,634	*2,625
1907	17,634	19,750	*2,116

Note.—*denotes excess of exports.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Chief Commodities Exported.

Value (*Y.* 1,000)

	Oolong tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Camphor.	Tur-meric.	Flax, Hemp, & Jute.
1900.....	4,817	2,276	469	1,385	128	368
1901.....	3,501	1,132	1,031	789	91	382
1902.....	6,513	1,915	1,059	2,849	61	389
1903.....	5,963	854	220	2,518	19	485
1904.....	5,770	2,536	223	2,199	9	458
1905.....	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	502
1906.....	5,029	278	153	2,222	39	622
1907.....	5,152	159	13	2,919		562

Chief Commodities Imported.

Value (*Y.* 1,000.)

	Opium.	Petroleum.	Flour.	Hogs.	Chinese Cotton Tissues.	Cotton Satins.
1900.....	3,392	1,199	335	562	689	157
1901.....	2,310	841	339	408	685	197
1902.....	1,476	810	326	380	579	168
1903.....	1,121	805	388	358	285	279
1904.....	2,866	1,028	296	210	154	306
1905.....	1,927	670	223	231	133	345
1906.....	3,371	633	99	242	129	335
1907.....	2,275	549	186	15	36	264

RAILWAYS.

The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was began in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800,000 and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in Spring of '08, and at less than 3,750,000 *yen* than the estimate owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions and slight modification of the original route. The construction of Tamsui (13 miles) and Hozan (10 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, comprise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record is given belows:—

	Mileage.	Earning. carringes	Earning. wagous	Earning. Total	Average Per Mile.
	mls.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1902	150	418,090	302,917	729,377	4,905
1903	173	512,077	449,507	971,694	5,593
1904	203	580,028	538,870	1,131,678	5,550
1905	256	822,482	886,930	1,706,422	6,840
1906	260	———	1,066,521	2,054,041	7,892
1907	269	———	———	2,293,239	8,530

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXXI.

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN).

Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. That half covers roughly 2,000 square *ri*, or about twice as large as Shikoku in Japan proper. The delimitation Committees of the two Powers had been at work in setting up the actual boundary line, and some time ago this work has been definitely concluded. The Civil Administration Office was opened at Vladimirofka on June 15th 1907.

FINANCE.

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the 1908–9 fiscal year are as follows :—

Expenditures.	*yen.*
Civil Adm'tive expenses	705,608
Roads, building and repairing &c.	511,421
Forestry &c.	194,301
Railways	236,536
Reserves	30,000
Total	1,677,866
Revenues.	
Taxes	30,000
Receipt from State Undertakings and Property	254,060
Fees and Charges	610,200
Sundries	154,100
Subsidies from Treasury	629,406
Total	1,677,866

Besides the garrison requires some 600,000 *yen*.

Civil Administration Office.

Civil Governor .. .. Hiraoka, Teitaro.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER.

The number of people who crossed over during 1906 to the new dominion totalled 17,729 (14,616 males and 3,113 females) against the preceding year's figures, 3,792 (3,413 males and 379 females). The above returns are ex-

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

clusive of Government officials, troops, fishermen and men who were engaged by the Government to undertake various public works. The comparative number of those who wintered during the two last years in the island made this record :—

At end of	Male.	Female.	Total.
1905	1,633	357	1,990
1906	7,175	3,631	10,806
Increase in 1906	5,542	3,274	8,816

As returned at the end of 1906 the distribution of settlers between the urban districts (Korsakof, Vladimirofka, Poroantomali and Mauka) and rural districts was as follows :—

	No. of Family.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban population.....	1,606	5,087	2,694	7,781
Rural „	777	2,088	937	3,025
	2,383	7,175	3,631	10,806

Building of houses in the urban districts has been quite active in 1906. The newly erected houses numbered 1,285, of which 534 were built in Poroantomali, 254 in Korsakof, 438 in Mauka and 59 in Vladimirofka. Business as carried on in the four districts by the new settlers is still of a transitory nature inseparable from a newly acquired and opened territory, and cheap restaurants and small traders catering to the wants of the people are overshadowing pursuits of more permanent and productive character. At the end of 1905 there were in the four districts 319 business establishments, and these increased to 1,639 in the following year.

Foreigners, Aborigines, etc.

The Southern Saghalien contained roughly 10,000 Russians of all descriptions before the outbreak of the war, and of these only 300 remain, these being mostly poor people who were devoid of means of leaving the place and removing to Russian territory. Besides the above, there are about 1,291 aborigines consisting of five tribes, as Ainus, Gilyak, Orochon, Tonguz and Yanguz.

Sanitary, Education, Religion.

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1906 totalled 196 consisting of 151 males and 45 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Provision to give education to children of the settlers has already been made in some places. The first elementary school established was that in Vladimirofka, where it was opened in August, 1906, to be followed by those in Korsakoff and Mauka in October of the same year. In January 1907 the three schools had 533 attendants, and it was already found necessary to expand the scope to admit new pupils.

In matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, visiting the place in 1906.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Fishery.

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. There are two distinct conditions under which the pursuit of this business is allowed, one under special license and the other under ordinary license. The former is issued to those who have obtained permission to carry out for a certain number of years fishery at special grounds while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. For the current year special license was granted on four applicants for ten grounds with license due aggregating *Yen* 9,103; ordinary license on 21 bidders for 25 grounds with due aggregating *Yen* 383,529. Then there were licenses as continuation of the preceding year's permit granted on 99 leasees for 210 grounds with due aggregating *Yen* 455,942. The three items amount to *Yen* 848,574.

The Government has set apart *Yen* 137,000 odd in 1907–8 year's estimates as fund to start a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first.

Farming and Stock-breeding.

As a result of surveying it has been ascertained that in the plains existing in the southern half 36,437 *cho* (91,092 acres) are available for tillage and 44,413 *cho* (111,032 acres) for pasturage. Supposing 7 $^1/_2$ *cho* (about 19 acres) is to be allotted for one family and 3 *cho* (about 8 acres) is required to raise one head of cattle or horse, the southern Karafuto can maintain 4,857 farming families and 14,804 head of cattle and horses. In compliance with the special inducement offered by the Island authorities 266 farming families had settled by the end of 1906. To each of them the land cultivated by the Russian settlers who formed about 60 communities and who deserted on their own will after the conclusion of peace, this land was allotted to those settlers at the rate of about 5 acres per family. The Government intended to have 400 families settled in 1907.

Forests.

Various kinds of pine-trees abound forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles. As surveyed in 1906 the southern half contains about 1,263,000 (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaved trees measuring 396,930,000 *shakujime* and 11,710,000 *shakujime* of broad-leaved treés. Of the above, excluding necessary reserved area, 630,000 *cho* yielding 233,590,000 *shakujime* is available for cutting. At 100 years' rotation, 2,300,000 *shakujime* can be utilized in a year.

Minerals.

The strata in the island are of Tertiary formation in greater part, and hold very rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXXII.

SOUTH MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG.

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Gov. Gen. is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 *yen*. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration.

The Government-General's Office.

Governor-General.....General Viscount Oshima, Yoshimasa.
Chief of the staff.....Maj.-General Hoshino, Kingo.
Dir. Civil affairs.....Shirani, Takeshi.
Chief Judge.....Himishi, Ujindo.
Chief of Foreigh affairs section....Kusakabe, Sankuro.
Chief of Police section.....Kubota, Seishu.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG.

(Liaoyang Peninsula.)

General Rules.

The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry or before his departure; about quarantive arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows:—

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Tairen. This does not apply to Chinese junks and

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwanting."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

Tairen, a Free Fort.

In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Tairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Tairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Tairen.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

Ordinary.	1907–8.	1908–9.
	yen.	*yen.*
Revenue of the Kwantung Government	1,386,293	1,532,602
Taxes	222,033	211,171
Revenue from public undertakings and State property	1,137,182	1,273,895
Miscellaneous receipts	27,078	47,536
Extraordinary.		
Sale of State Property	——	1,200
National Treasury grant	3,000,000	3,120,000
Total	4,386,293	4,653,802

Expenditure.

Ordinary.		
Expenditure of the Kwantung Gov't	1,435,844	608,285
Expenses of Law-courts	112,442	64,684
Police and Prinsons expenses	453,792	878,760
Communications expenses	1,059,432	1,056,475
Other expenses and Reserves	164,080	216,205
Total	3,225,590	2,824,409
Extraordinary.		
Undertakings expenses	997,715	1,679,393
Grant for local expenses deficit	162,988	150,000
Total	1,160,703	1,829,393
Grand total	4,386,293	4,653,802

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA (on 31st Dec. 1907)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antung	2,632	1,745	4,377
Liaoyang and neighbourhood	2,043	1,247	3,290
Newchwang	1,507	1,083	2,590

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mukden	1,398	1,043	2,441
Tieling	1,235	981	2,216
Changtsun	549	494	1,043
Harbin	408	581	989
Kirin	80	96	176
Kongtsnlin	187	239	426
Shinminfu	109	72	181

Besides the above there were about 17,000 in Tairen, 6,094 in Port Arthur and about 3,000 in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway.

Foreigners in Kwantung.

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in fore shall remain in force fore the time being.

Any resident or visitor whose presence is deemed prejudical to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

FOREIGN TRADE.

	Exports to. *Yen*	Imports from. *Yen*	Total. *Yen*
Japan	9,378,456	16,270,810	25,649,266
China	5,169,196	2,618,137	7,787,333
Korea	22,680	1,068,716	1,091,396
Other countries	——	8,965,476	8,965,476
Total	14,570,332	28,923,139	43,493,471

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The transfer of the last section, of the road ceded by Russia to Japan took place on Aug. 1st, 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchurian Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Nan Man tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the Company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working, etc. of the railway. On April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company. The control of the Railways was transferred to the Minister of Communications in July '08.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Company Contract.

The company contract provides that the capital to be *Y.* 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of *Y.* 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian Railways and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, who have therefore to receive in return for them 500,000 shares. The remaining shares are open for subscription only to Japanese and Chinese Governments and subjects. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 percent. on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and restrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6 %. This treatment shall apply to the shares that may be owned by the Chinese Government. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures which the company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. Other important items in the Orders are:—

To reconstruct the gauge to 4. 8½ ft. within three years from the opening of the lines. (This was completed in May '08).

To double the Tairen-Suchiatun section.

To make provisions along the lines for accommodating travellers and warehousing goods. (Hotel has been built at Tairen and Changchun.)

The company's latest inventory and business report stand as follows:—

(On 31st March, 1908.)

Liabilities.

	Yen.
Capital	120,000,000
Reserves	269,135
Debenture	39,052,000
Temporary receipts	2,931,281
Account payable	873,379
Brought from the last account	925,907
Net profit for current account	1,087,988
Others	309,837
Total	165,449,530

Assets.

Capital to be called	18,000,000
Government's investment	100,000,000
Construction	14,048,757
Railway stores	13,796,971
Coal	138,744
Land and buildings	633,731
Premiums to Debentures issued	2,928,900
Provisional payment	1,434,322
Account not yet settled	809,046
Factories	124,876
Deposits at banks	13,416,661
Stamps	3,420
Cash on hand	114,099
Total	165,449,530

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Account for the half year Oct. '07–Mar. '08.

	Income. *Yen.*	Outlay. *Yen.*
Railways	5,675,462	3,344,168
Mines	837,153	582,963
Harbour	425,644	496,526
Lands	82,526	165,275
Hotels	42,940	58,194
Electric Lighting	59,247	61,930
Various	412,951	708,731
Interest on Loans	—	976,300
Difference between Issue Price and actual Receipts from Loans	—	58,578
Total	7,540,656	6,452,667

	Yen.
Net Profit	1,087,988
Brought over from previous account	925,907
Total available	2,013,895

The above was distributed as follows:—

	Yen.
Reserves	54,399
Dividend (6 per cent.) exclusive of State's shares	60,000
Special Reserve	200,000
Rewards to Officers	97,000
Carried forward	1,602,496

Receipts.

(Apr. '07–Mar. '08.)

Main Line.

	Passenger Receipt. *Yen.*	Wagon Receipt. *Yen.*	Total (with others). *Yen.*	Receipt per mile. *Yen.*
1st half '07	1,713,751	2,249,738	3,974,068	7,635
2nd half '07	1,707,046	3,795,977	5,506,707	10,686

Antung-Mukden Line.

1st half '07	81,890	37,412	119,356	635
2nd half '07	91,549	77,145	168,755	894

Total (of Main and Antung-Mukden).

1st half '07	1,796,642	2,287,151	4,093,424	5,780
2nd half '07	1,713,751	2,249,738	3,974,068	8,061
Grand total ('07-8)	3,595,238	7,669,100	9,768,886	15,841

Expenses.

Main Line.

	Maintenance.	Rolling.	Total.	Expense per mile.
1st half '07	754,874	1,669,080	2,423,954	4,656
2nd half '07	815,501	2,139,091	2,954,592	5,733

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Antung-Mukden Line.

1st half '07.....	121,270	212,221	333,491	1,776
2nd „ „	149,204	240,372	389,576	2,064

Total.

1st half '07.....	876,144	1,881,301	2,757,445	3,889
2nd „ „	964,705	2,379,463	3,344,168	4,750
Grand total.....	1,840,849	4,260,764	6,101,613	8,639

Board of Directors.

Vice-President.—Zeko Nakamura.

Directors.—Shimbei Kunizawa; Chotaro Seino; Katsumi Kubota; Shintaro Inuzuka; Seijiro Tanaka; Seishu Kubota; Santaro Okamatsu; Kingoro Nonomura.

Chief-Secretary.—Raizo Tatsui.

COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA.

There are four principal coal measures in the region occupied by the Japanese troops in the late War, and of these the Yentai and Fushun collieries are most important.

The Yentai Coal-fields.

The mine exists northeast of Liaoyang, and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running from north to south from Matsishan to Biming-shan via Chien-shan and Tszerhshan, and extend from $1^1/_2$ to 3 miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Matsishan. The geological formations of this district belong to the carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, first seam of 5 ft., and of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams, 174 ft., between 2nd and 3rd, 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th, 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coals both in Kyushu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the caloric power is comparatively strong and lasting.

The Fushun Coal-fields

The Fushun coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found both north and south of the walled town of Fushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The southern

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

measures alone belong to the Japanese control, the northern measures worked as exclusively Chinese undertaking from the outset. The southern fields principally consist of Chien-hin-sai, Yangpaiho and Lachutai, of which the first is the most important. Divided by a tributary of the Hunho the two latter lie in the east and the other in the west. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capitalists in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles from east to west, starting at the west in the neighborhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Ying-e-cheng via Chan-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-sai, Laohutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-sai. On the other hand, the breadth, from north to south, does not exceed $2^1/_2$ miles at the widest parts. The strata dip 10° northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal-bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft. thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft. thick, the rest varying in thickness in 1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft., the remaining 98 ft. being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity of the three principal deposits is estimated at 360 million tons. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as may be seen from the following analysis on the three grades of Chienkin-sai coal.

	Best kind.	Medium kind.	Lowest kind.
Water	4.44	6.08	6.32
Ash	1.60	4.40	2.04
Coke	43.41	43.52	48.17
Volatile matters	50.45	46.00	43.47
Sulphur	0.59	0.79	0.67
Caloric power	75.90	70.40	71.50

The Fuchow Coal-fields.

The coal fields, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, exist in the vicinity of Fuchow, both of which were formerly worked by the Chinese for more than a century. The former lies about $2^1/_2$ miles east of South Watangten station and the other about 30 miles southeast of Fuchow. Prior to the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, the Russians worked Cha-tsz-ku for some while, but it was abandoned and the plant removed to Yentai. The work was resumed a few years after, only to be discontinued once more. The other field was also worked by the Russians, who had to discontinue the work shortly before the outbreak of the late War. Cha-tsz-ku contains five seams of excellent coal of strong caloric power and is well suited for railway engines. The seams, which yield lump coal, extend several miles. The coal obtained at Wu-hu-tsui is dust coal which is smokeless and smelless, of weak caloric power. It is, therefore, suited for domestic use. As the mine is situated very close to the shore, it commands facilities of marine transport.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

The Penchihu Coal-fields.

The mine is worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft.

SALT-MAKING.

Prior to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, salt-making business was a source of goodly revenue to the Manchurian authorities which issued license at a certain fixed rate of fee and allowed people to engage in the refining business. The industry did not prosper much under the Russian rule, and the War did entirely dislocate it. The industry is slowly recovering its normal activity as Japanese and native enterprise. The principal centres of the refining business are Kaiping and neighborhood, Kwantung districts and shores near Fuchow. The normal output from the three districts at ordinary time was respectively 300,000 *koku* (Chinese *koku* corresponding to $2^1/_2$ Japanese *koku*) 100,000 and 6,000. Refining being made by sun drying, the season is restricted from March to August of lunar calendar. The farm generally measures 112 ft. by 30 ft., and is of oblong shape with the interior divided into 12 to 18 compartments. Four or five days are required before the brine dries up and deposits the crystals, the brine being led into the enclosure at high tide. When the clear weather continues the deposits can be obtained five times in a month. From one farm generally 10 Chinese *koku* is obtained at a single deposit. The average yearly gathered from one first grade farm is from 250 to 300 *koku*, from one of medium grade 200 to 250, and from one of lowest grade 100 to 150. The salt produced in southern Manchuria is of coarse crystals, blackish in color and comparatively free from magnesia. As the Japanese prefer salt of finer crystals and purer appearance, the Manchurian salt requires re-refining before it can be put on the Japanese markets. The Civil Administration authorities have entrusted the control of the salt refining industry in Kwantung to a Japanese firm. About six refining undertakings conducted by Japanese capitalists have been started in Kwantung, the investment aggregating $6^1/_4$ million *yen* and the area leased 17,000 *cho*, both in round numbers. The work carried by the natives being on a small scope covers only 1,500 *cho* capable of yielding about 73,000 *koku*.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS.

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, and the term will be two years. A Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 15 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file.

The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men who responded to the call of voluntary service, and are under the control of the Department of Communications.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CHAPTER XXXIII.

KOREA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The reigning monarch is named Heui, nominally the 30th in the line of succession since the present Dynasty of Yi was founded in 1392. From ancient time Korea, situated between the two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, to which Russia was added recently, was obliged to play the part of semivassalage to one or the other or to both. The change of her own dynasties was also quite frequent, and on every of such occasions the triumphant clan trampled down upon the fallen one with merciless vengeance begotten of old feud. Placed under such circumstances the Korean people were denied opportunities favoring the development of the brighter side of human nature, and have been reduced to a depraved race. In one point they decidedly surpass their neighbors, especially the Japanese, and that is the possession of better physique and greater strength.

The recent history of diplomacy between Japan and Korea should open with the latter's neglect to dispatch, when the Emperor of Japan ascended the Throne, an envoy of congratulation, as she had used to do on similar occasions. This caused first serious dissension among the builders of the new Japan, for the elder Saigo and others sharing his opinion resigned ('73) when their courageous design to chastise Korea for her gross breach of courtesy had been overruled by the moderates who maintained that Japan being devoted in effecting her own reforms had no spare energy to undertake any such ambitious foreign policy. Japan and China defined her relations *vis a vis* Korea by the Tientsin agreement '85 by which both recognized the independence of their weaker neighbor. China, however, continued to domineer in Korea, finally violated the agreement in question and brought upon her the war of 1894-'95, which compelled her to give up the haughty attitude towards Korea. The appearance of Russia on the scene as the successor of China again caused our country to adopt a firm policy, culminating in the outbreak of the late hostilities.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 sq. Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of Honshu of Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The cultivated area is estimated at 2,700,000 *cho* (6,750,000 acres), and the area not yet brought under tillage 864,550 *cho*. The population was formerly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 but the estimate made in May '07 puts it at 9,638,578 with 2,323,430 families.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

CLIMATE.

The following is based on meteorological records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extend over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Chinnampo and Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

Temperature.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Gensan.	Seoul.	Chinnampo.	Pingyang.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan.	3.3	–2.8	–2.8	–3.6	–5.3	–5.1
Aug.	25.7	25.3	24.0	27.3	25.4	25.0
Aver.	14.3	11.7	11.0	12.7	11.3	11.4

Rainfalls.

	Fusan. milm.	Ninsen. milm.	Seoul. milm.	Gensan. milm.
Jan...	25.8	28.9	22.5	35.4
Sept.	153.0	122.6	57.9	232.3
Total	1152.6	953.0	877.5	1139.0

No. of Days of Rainfalls and Snowfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Chinnampo.	Gensan.	Pingyang.
Feb.	3	4	3	3	4
July.	11	12	6	12	5
Total.	73	86	66	71	59

THE NEW REGIME IN KOREA.

By the agreement concluded with Japan in Aug. 1904 Korea bound herself to carry out internal reform; this agreement was further expanded in spirit by Japan-Korea Convention signed between the respective representatives on 17th Nov. 1905, while the promulgation by the Japanese Government on 20th Dec. 1905 of the Regulations relationg to the Organization of Residency-General (Tokan-fu) and Residencies (Riji-cho) and the instalation of Prince Ito to the viceroyal post ushered in a new regime over the peninsula. The text of the new Japan-Korea Agreement is given in the chapter of Diplomacy.

Residency-General and Residencies in Korea.

The Resident-General, to be of the *shin-nin* rank, is under direct control of the Japanese Emperor and in regard to matters appertaining to foreign policy, he makes representations to the Emperor and asks his sanction through the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister President of State, and, in regard to all other affairs, through the Minister President of State.

The Resident-General has general

Digitized by Google Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

control over matters relating to the foreign consulates and foreigners in Korea, with the exception of such matters as may pass through the foreign Representatives accredited to this Empire, and also exercises supervision over such affairs of the Korean Government as may relate to foreigners.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over all affairs in Korea the charge of which is entrusted to the Imperial authorities and officials by treaty or convention, and also has charge of all other matters of which the right of supervision has hitherto appertained to the Imperial authorities.

The Resident-General makes communication to the Korean Government and demands the carrying out of such administrative matters as may be necessitated by obligations based on treaty. In case of urgent necessity, he may address himself direct to the local authorities concerned and cause them to attend to such matters and render a report to the Korean Government afterward.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over the Imperial officials and others in the service of the Korean Government.

When the Resident-General considers that any order or measure by any of the various Government offices is contrary to treaty or law or regulation, or injurious to the public interests, or exceeds the authorized power of such office, he may suspend or rescind such measure.

The Residencies (corresponding to former consulates) are established at all important places in Korea.

RESIDENCY-GENERAL.

Resident-General	Prince H. Ito.
Vice Resident-General	Viscount A. Sone.
Director-General	Tsuruhara, Teikichi.
Councillor	Ishizuka, Yeizo.
Director of Foreign Affairs	Nabeshima, Keijiro.
„ *of Railway Affairs*	Dr. Oya, Gompei.
„ *of Post and Telegraph Affairs*	Ikeda, Ju-ichiro.
Chief of Juridical Affairs	Kōsaka, Komataro.

PRINCIPAL JAPANESE IN EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY SERVICE.

Vice-Minister of Imp. Household	Komiya, Mihomatsu.
„ „ *Justice Dep't*	Kuratomi, Jusaburo.
„ „ *Finance Dep't*	Arai, Kentaro.
„ „ *Home Affairs*	Kiuchi, Jushiro.
„ „ *Agr., Com. & Indus.*	Oka, Kishichiro.
„ „ *Education*	Tawara, Magoichi.
Chief Police Commissioner	Wakabayashi, Raizo.
Pres. Supreme Court	Watanabe, Cho.
Chief Procurator	Kokubu, Mitsuwi.
President of Appeal Court, Seoul	Kokubu, Sangai.
Chief Procurator „ „ „	Yoyo, Yujiro.
President of Appeal Court, Pingyang	Nagashima, Iwao.
Chief Procurator „ „ „	Inukai, Iwao.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

President of Appeal Court, Taifu	**Doi, Yotaro.**
Chief Procurator „ „ „	**Kurokawa, Heijo.**

FOREIGN CONSULS AT SEOUL.

Great Britain (Consul-General)	——
Germany („)	Dr. Crüger.
U. S. A. („)	Mr. Thomas Sammons.
Russia	Mr. Plancon.
Italy	Mr. Cassati.
France (Acting Consul)	M. Maurice Paillard

FINANCE.

Revenues. (*Yen.*)

Ordinary.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
Taxes	6,422,744	8,181,653	9,640,604
Land	5,208,228	5,866,109	6,469,890
House	234,096	269,404	503,947
Courier service	105,000	105,000	——
Fishery		3,590	100,000
Salt	13,030	13,540	102,000
Marine product		1,620	——
Vessel	12,390	12,390	15,000
Mining	——	40,000	81,072
Harbour	850,000	1,870,000	2,279,182
Stamps	30,000	158,000	195,000
Government Undertaking ..	74,000	13,450	118,560
Miscellaneous	6,000	12,000	769,844
From arrears	952,000	1,200,000	700,000
Enterprise funds	480,000	——	——
Total	7,964,744	9,565,103	11,424,008
Extraordinary.			
Transferred Enterprise Funds	——	2,325,868	2,193,053
Customs Houses Construction Fund transferred	——	1,298,365	1,410,091
Loans	——	——	5,259,580
Total	——	3,624,233	8,862,724
Grand total	7,964,744	13,189,336	20,286,732

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Expenditures.

Ordinary.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Imperial Household	1,300,000	1,309,000	1,500,000
Elders' Council	15,805	17,993	——
Cabinet	37,475	62,997	113,034
Privy Council	16,406	12,642	——
Home Department	960,856	1,296,126	3,528,675
Foreign „	204,021	——	——
Finance „	2,170,349	4,282,876	6,252,841
War „	1,379,617	1,522,209	314,982
Justice „	46,259	146,336	1,168,252
Education „	154,942	286,853	298,735
Agl. Com. & Ind'y. Dept. ..	29,596	277,358	535,046
Communications	9,012	——	——
Total	6,324,338	9,214,390	13,599,031
Extraordinary.			
Cabinet	——	77,953	——
Home Deprtment..	189,372	1,023,050	1,567,954
Finance „	1,326,974	3,134,437	5,028,510
Justice „	——	78,000	——
Education „	86,704	267,015	154,115
Agl. Com. Ind'y. Dept. ..	40,000	168,190	——
Total	1,643,050	4,478,645	6,697,042
Grand Total	7,967,388	13,963,035	20,296,073

Japanese Government Loan.

The loan without interest which Japan has promised to furnish Korea is as follows :—

Year.	*yen.*	Year.	*yen.*
1907–8	1,769,503	1911–2	3,000,000
1908–9	5,259,580	1912–3	3,000,000
1909–10	3,653,540	Total	19,682,623
1910–1	3,000,000		

National Debts.

Name of Loans	Interest.	Amount. *yen*	Date of Loan.	Date of Redemption
Treasury Bonds.....	7%	2,000,000	June '05	1910
Currency Adj'ment	6%	3,000,000	June '05	1915

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Loan to facilitate the circulation of money..	—	1,500,000	Dec. '05	1912
Loan for the New Enterprises.....	6½%	5,000,000	Mar. '06	1916

FOREIGN TRADE.

Volume of Trade. (in *Yen* 1,000)

Year.	Merchandises			Specie & Bullions.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
1902	13,541	8,317	21,858	2,301	6,504
1903	18,219	9,477	27,696	1,942	6,526
1904	26,805	6,933	33,738	9,163	6,257
1905	31,959	6,904	38,863	6,419	8,178
1906	29,654	8,133	37,787	1,329	6,057
1907	41,436	16,394	57,830	2,029	4,909

Exports. (in *Y.* 1,000)

Articles.	1904	1905	1906	1907.
Beans & Peas..	2,515	2,695	3,124	3,941
Rice	1,300	889	1,355	7,486
Live Stock	27	90	459	769
Cow Hide..	1,073	697	477	652
Fishes dried, Salt & Manure..	140	190	237	485
Paper	89	89	112	63
Wheat	—	3	108	385
Copper	44	32	100	58
Bêche de Mer..	43	78	95	92
Sea-weeds..	40	46	91	98
Gold	5,009	5,206	4,584	4,359

Imports (in *Y.* 1,000)

	1904	1905	1906	1907.
Sheeting(Japanese)..	1,082	1,217	1,196	2,964
,, (English & American)	854	1,046	400	
Shirtings, Grey	1,644	2,231	894	1,963
,, White	679	1,145	587	1,241
Cotton, P. G. Japanese	1,180	2,018	1,017	1,555
T.-Cloth	91	141	278	289
Cotton Reps	121	135	129	175
Cotton Yarn, Japanese.. ..	1,573	2,335	1,088	2,633

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

	1904	1905	1906	1907.
Grass Cloth	413	1,009	755	967
Clothing	663	641	723	1,404
Cotton Wadding	203	319	272	691
Silk Piece Goods	1,019	1,176	595	1,329
Oil, Kerosene	4,237	880	982	1,080
Timber	646	719	839	1,873
Sakė, Samshu	612	680	775	770
Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco...	996	1,166	979	1,214
Coal and Coke	184	315	631	745
Sugar..	302	546	621	773
Provisions	651	657	520	1,378
Straw Bags & Rope	332	375	487	659
Paper, Japanese	299	275	300	437
Flour, American	188	300	288	316
Railway Materials	4,632	2,636	2,103	4,385
Matches, Japanese..	229	302	367	353
Iron Sheets, galvanized ..	100	236	232	247
Porcelain	151	228	198	258
Fruits, fresh & dried	119	217	191	221
Stationery	92	147	190	204
Medicines	130	218	182	318
Salt	142	153	295	343
Soy	172	198	172	165
Furniture	47	118	143	268
Dyes, Japanese & Chinese ..	124	158	119	179
Iron Nails	58	68	107	92

Trade in Leading Ports.

		1905.	1906.	1907.
Ninsen	Exports	2,303	2,386	4,801
	Imports	16,803	14,135	19,508
Fusan	Exp.	2,024	2,957	4,397
	Imp.	8,219	7,938	8,721
Chin-nampho	Exp.	1,267	1,216	2,060
	Imp.	4,822	2,959	3,895
Gensan	Exp.	643	982	1,180
	Imp.	3,954	3,466	3,042
Mokpho	Exp.	477	425	1,316
	Imp.	320	413	620
Kunsan	Exp.	360	645	1,911
	Imp	362	490	912

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Masan	Exp.....	105	66	337
	Imp.....	37	390	836
Seoul	Exp.....	—	8	12
	Imp.....	—	252	1,497
New Wiju	Exp.....	—	111	609
	Imp.....	—	172	748

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(in *Y.* 1,000.)

	1902.		1904.		1906.		1907.	
	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Japan	8,689	6,549	19,007	5,967	22,914	6,916	27,363	12,545
China	4,832	1,536	5,053	1,232	4,105	699	4,465	3,179
Great Britain	—	—	767	—	33	14	5,517	—
U. S. A.	—	—	1,813	—	2,557	—	3,295	—
Russian Manchuria	19	231	88	2	37	500	—	657
European Russia	—	—	76	—	—	—	39	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	—
Total (inc. others)	13,541	8,317	26,805	6,933	29,654	8,132	41,436	16,394

FINANCES AND BANKS.

There are four leading banking organs in Korea, they being all branch offices of Japanese banks, viz. 1st Bank, (Dai-ichi Ginko), Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko), 18th Bank and 58th Bank. Each has its own distinct sphere of operation. The 1st Band is the oldest establishment, is bankers to the Korean Government, and enjoys the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field later and to undertake an important role, that of financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank has agreed to lend *Y.* 10,000,000 to the Korean Government, of which one half was handed over in March 1906. The term was 90 per 100 face value, 6-1/2 percent, payable in ten years. Customs receipts were offered by the borrowing party as security. The Bank has established a branch office at Seoul with the capital of *Y.* 7,500,000, to devote itself to lending long-term funds on the security of immovables. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers of Japanese resident merchants with whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere covers the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese at the ratio of five, three and two respectively. It makes advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses, either established by it or borrowed from other parties.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN KOREA.

Outside banking enterprises the economic activity as conducted by Japanese individuals in the peninsula still remains comparatively insignificant.

Farming.

The vested interest in land is relatively speaking, most important. Farming by Japanese settlers is especially conspicuous in the southern districts, in Kyungsan and Cholla provinces. In the neighborhood of Kunsan alone where Japanese farmers began to settle in 1903, the number of these settlers had increased to 200 by November of 1906 with the landed property aggregating 15,000 (37,500 acres). The average owning being 75 *cho*, it is more than 50 fold of the average area per farmer in Japan, exclusive of Formosa, this being only 1.4 *cho*. At first only the plots lying near the open ports or railway lines attracted the Japanese investors, but they have lately began to invest in land less favorably situated. The land previously purchased before the advent of Japanese protectorate regime on the whole existed in small lots, for kitchen-gardening in most cases, but the areas subsequently acquired have been done with the special object of farming, which is at present considered as the safest and profitable enterprise in Korea.

Special Farming in Korea.

a. Sericulture.

Dry climate and comparative scarcity of rainfalls make Korea an ideal sericulture country. The only drawback is the danger of parasitic worms owing to abundance of flies, this inflicting even in Japan a damage of about *Y.* 15 millions a year. Korean farmers are raising silkworm in ill-ventilated and ill-lighted wretched hovels and by a process characteristic of Korea, being a good illustration of her superstition and ignorance. And yet the cocoons obtained are fairly good and can fetch say *Y.* 40 per *koku*. The output is at present 30,000 *koku*, but this can be easily increased ten or twenty-fold. A party of Japanese and Korean ladies has started a sericultured business on a small scale at Seoul, and the result has been a good success.

b. Cotton Cultivation.

As alluded elsewhere, the experimental cultivation of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. The result of the three years' experiment has proved satisfactory, the experimental planting having been carried out at six places in southern and northern Cholla, viz. Mokpho, Chinnampo, Yongsampo, Laju, Konju and Kunsan. The experiment made to determine the relative adaptability of the native variety and the American upland to the Korean soil has shown the marked superiority of the former.

The cotton-fields in Korea are approximately estimated at 12,000 *cho* (30,000 acres), capable of producing approximately 210,000 piculs (1 picul = 100 *kin*). By planting the Upland on the existing 120,000 *cho*, as the Cultivation Association intends to do in five years, it is thought possible to get extra 32,640,000 *kin*. The maximum limit of area under cotton in Korea is put at 200,000 *cho* (500,000 acres), capable to yield 100 million *kin* of ginned Upland cotton. Supposing the consumption at home is 2 *kin* per head, the total consumed by 14,000,000 Korean people is roughly 35 million *kin*, leaving balance of 65 millions to be shipped abroad. At 20 *yen* per 100 *kin* this represents 13 million *yen*.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

GOLD-MINING.

Gold, especially in the shape of river-gold, abounds almost everywhere in the northern half of the peninsula. The output reaches about Y. 5 million a year, as below :—

	yen.		*yen.*
1902.....	5,064,106	1904.....	5,009,596
1903.....	5,456,397	1905	5,206,805

It is owing to the large production of gold that Korea can barely manage to restore tradal equilibrium, import of commodities being always in excess of export.

KOREAN FISHERY.

Korean fishery is practically carried on by Japanese fishermen. The principal fisheries consist of "Mingtai" cod fishery on the coast of Hankyong, sardine at Kangwon, and tai (peglas), shark and *ishimochi* at Cholla and Kungsang. The average marine harvest ranges between *Y.* 2 and 3 millions, but it is considered not difficult to double or treble it, now that the sphere of activity has been enlarged and that obnoxious interference formerly exercised by the Korean authorities has been practically removed. The Japanese fishermen are establishing curing stations at all important places along the coast. At some places, especially on Quelpart, they have even created a permanent fishery colony. For whaling in the seas off Korean coast, the reader is referred to the chapter on Fishery.

The following shows the returns of the Japanese Fishermen's Guild in Korea :—

	No. Junks.	Persons.	Value of catch. *yen.*
1903.....	1,589	7,187	1,696,930
'4	1,589	6,957	1,688,390
'5.....	2,449	10,853	2,615,560
'6.....	2,748	12,245	2,965,590
'7.....	3,233	10,481	3,451,000
Jan.-June '8..	2,242	10,122	2,394,200

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

This is the first joint undertaking by Japan and Korea having in view the exploitation of resources of Korea, and was organized in the fall of '08 in conformity with the Oriental Development Co. Law issued in '08 by the Japanese Government. The capital is *Y.* 10,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of *Y.* 50, and of that number the Korean Government has to take 60,000 in consideration of 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland land offered by it, the remainder offered to subscription to the Japanese people. The company's line of business comprises loan to Japanese settlers redeemable in 25 years, loan for Korean land redeemable in 5-15 years, and temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the company is 100 years to be renewable with the approval of the Japanese and Korean Governments. The President and one Vice-President are filled with Japanese by the Japanese Government and one Vice-President by the Korean Government.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OTHER FIELDS OF EXPLOITATION.

The native industries are quite primitive, for even those that formerly flourished have declined subsequently. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds. CATTLE breeding in Hamkyong, northern Karea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in northern Korea possesses a great future. The Korean FANCY MATS have enjoyed a high repute, especially those produced in a section of Hwanghai and Kyongki provinces. One serious defect in this connection is insufficiency of supply of superior reeds, but this defect can be easily overcome by introducing the varieties grown in Okayama or Hiroshima, Japan. With sufficient supply of good reeds, well cured and dyed, and with the use of looms of improved pattern, the Koreans who possess great talent in such kind of work will be able to produce excellent mats for export. The coast of Korea, extending no less than 1,500 nautical miles, supplies almost inexhaustible store of SEA-WEEDS from which iodine can be extracted. Minerals constitute the most important item of natural wealth in Korea. Besides GOLD Korea produces COAL, GRAPHITE, COPPER, etc. The most important deposits of coal are those existing along the river Tadong. There the deposits are in three or four seams measuring in aggregate thickness 24 to 50 ft. according to places. The available capacity within the limit of 600 ft. is measured 10 million tons. The quality closely resembles that of Karatsu coal in Kyushu. Graphite is found at Kangliang, Kangwon province. The analysis made at the Tokyo Industrial Laboratory shows that 75 to 68 percent of graphite is contained in the ore, which is, therefore, judged to be well suited for making crucibles. The mine is situated in the interior requiring about seven days' journey from Seoul, but facilities of river transport being available to a large extent, the ores can with no great difficulty be carried outside. The existence of earth adapted for making cement, of marble strata, and copper ores have also been ascertained by Dr. Kochibe, Japanese geologist who has carried out extensive survey at the request of the Residency-General. GINSENG, medical root, is an important source of income to the Court which holds monopoly for its sale.

JAPANESE GARRISON IN KOREA.

The Garrison in Korea is under the same regulation as that in Manchuria and a Division is divided between Pyeng-yang and Hamheung in northern Korea not far from the Tumen.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

THE NEW KATSURA MINISTRY.

The difficulty experienced in adjusting the post-bellum finance caused the resignation of the Saionji Cabinet on July 4th '08. This resignation came as a surprise to the public as it was after the general election of May 15th when the then ministerial party secured the largest seats in Parliament of all parties, it was even reported absolute majority at that time. The ex-Premier, in tendering resignation to His Majesty, recommended General Marquis Katsura as his successor, and the soldier statesman quietly formed his second Cabinet and was installed in office on July 14th. Thus tranfer of Ministry was accomplished without fuss and agitation usually seen elsewhere in similar circumstances. As is customary the case the Ministers of Army and Navy were unchanged.

Premier and Minister of Finance	.....	Gen., Marquis Katsura, Taro.
Minister for Home Affairs	.....	Baron Hirata, Tosuke.
„ „ *Foreign Affairs*	.....	Count Komura, Jutaro.
„ „ *Justice*	.....	Viscount Okabe, Choshoku.
„ „ *Education*	.....	Mr. Komatsubara, Yeitaro.
„ „ *Agriculture and Commerce*	.....	Baron O-ura, Kanetake.
„ „ *Communications*	.....	Baron Goto, Shimpei.

Pending the return of Count Komura from the Japanese Embassy in London, he returned home on Aug. 28th, the chair of Foreign Affairs was temporarily occupied by the War Minister. It is believed that Viscount Sone, now Vice-Resident General in Seoul, will be installed in the chair of the Treasury.

THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME OF THE KATSURA MINISTRY.

Thoroughly alive to the primary importance of devoting greatest attention to the standing question of financial adjustments the Premier, as a temporary measure, combined the duty of Minister of Finance. The postponement policy of various undertakings has been carried a little further than that elaborated by the preceding Ministry, and the new programme was made public on September 10th, on the occasion of assembly of leading business men. The programme declares (1) that all expenditure should be brought within the margin of actual visible revenue, refraining totally from loans; (2) that there should not be included in the estimates any anticipated surpluses of yearly revenue; (3) that appropriations of at least 50,000,000 *yen* should be annually set aside for redemption of the public debt; (4) that the railways should be placed in a special account, all their profits being devoted to extensions and repairs, and this money being supplied when necessary by temporary accommodation from the Treasury deposit; (5) that the period for completing the post-bellum programme should be extended from six years to eleven, thereby effecting a total economy of 200 million *yen*.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

INDEX.

Page.

Academy of Japan, Imp. 287
Administrative Divisions, local .. 60-2
Administrative system 45-7
Admirals on active service 513
Admiralties 514-5
Agriculture, ...329-49
Ainu in Hokkaido 20
Aikoku Fujin-kwai 311-2
Anglo-Japanese Alliance 67-9
Arable land 329
Area of Japan 3
Army, the Imperial.....497-508
„ Admi'tive organization .. 497-8
„ Brigade commanders 507-8
„ Conscription service 500-2
„ Divisional commanders 507
„ Expansion Programme after the war 498
„ Standing 504-6
„ Military expenditure 502
„ Generals, list of... 503
„ Military Council, Supreme...503
Arisugawa, Prince.....22
Arts and Crafts of modern Japan209-53
„ Carving.....244-7
„ Color-print.....228-30
„ Designs 230-2
„ Lacquer 243-4
„ Metal work 247-51
„ History of 209-20
„ Ceramic 232-7
„ Painters, living 225-7
„ Painting, Native school ...209-24
„ Painting, European.....224-5
„ Pottery 232-5
„ Publication 228
„ *Shippo-yaki* 235-7
„ Society 227-8
„ Sword, Japanese 237-41
„ Textile fabrics 241-2
„ Yuzen 241
Art Exhibition 251-3
Atmospheric pressure 6-7

Page

Banks, banking business.....456
„ Number of 456
Bank of Japan, the 457-8; 471
Bank of Formosa, the 462-3
Banks in Tokyo, leading 464-8
„ in Osaka 465; 469
„ in Yokohama 465; 468
„ Survey of.....471-3
1st Bank 465,6
2nd Bank ..... „
3rd Bank ..... „
15th Bank ..... „
20th Bank ..... „
27th Bank ..... „
34th Bank 465; 9
74th Bank 465; 8
10:th Bank.....465; 6
130th Bank 465; 9
Blind and dumb school.....275-9
Bricks industry 384
Budget for 1908 9 year.....397-400
Business expansion after the War481-2
Business tax.....417-8
Bounties, State.....400-2
Camphor 370, 425-6
Cattle for farm-work 344-5
Ceramic industry 378
Chambers of Commerce 427
Charity and relief.....302-12
Charity institutes 303-10
Chino-Japanese Agreement (rela ting to Railway) .....,...74-6
Civil service .....,...50-3
„ Staff 50
Clearing Houses.....474
Coal-fields 351
Coal mines ... .355
Coast line of Japan 5-6
Coins in circulation 475
Colonial Bank of Hokkaido 463
Commercial museums 435-6
Commercial schools, higher 271-2
Constitution of Japan 55-9

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Page.

Copper mines 354
Copyright Convention between Japan and U.S.A. 90
Cotton spinning industry 389-90
Court, the Imperial 21-35
„ Ladies 28-9
„ Officials 28
„ Property owned by 29
Courtesy, exchange of.....24
Currency system.....475
Crown Prince 21
"Druaido Club" 40
Dai Maru Dry Goods 485
Dai Nippon Beer Co. 484
Dai Nippon Sugar Co. 488
Decorations 24
Designs 394
„ of practical utility 396
Diary in 1907 1-2
Diet, the Imperial 41-5
Diplomacy 64-90
Diplomatic and Consular service 90-100
Earthquakes 10-12
Economic Corporations 481-96
Education 254-87
„ Expansion of higher ...287
„ Expenditure for '08-9...255
„ Imperial Rescript ...254-5
„ Elementary 257-60
„ Cost of 281-2
„ Statistics on 256
„ Public and private schools (of higher grade) 277
„ Pension fund, Pensions 279-280
Educational stock fund 279
Elder statesmen 37
Elementary Schools.....257-60
Exchanges 428-9
„ Tokyo Stock 429-33
„ Quotations of leading shares 431-3
Exhibitions 436-7
Factories 374-5
Factories conducted by the Government 388
Farm products 335
Farmers' family 332
Farming land, market price of ...331
Farming population 330

Page.

Farms, adjustment of.....333-4
Finance, State 397-420
„ Local.....421-3
„ War 426
„ State aids & bounties . 400-2
„ Postponement 402-4
„ Special account funds ...407
Fine Art Academy 275
Fishery 358-64
„ Boats 358
„ Pelagic 360-1
Fishery Institute 273
Fleet, the Imperial Naval.....513-8
Floods 8-9
Foreign Consulates in Japan 93-6
Foreign Embassies at Tokyo 90-3
Foreign banks in Japan 456; 470
Foreign trade.....438-51
Foreign Representatives to Japan 103-4
Foreign Language School, Tokyo . 274
Foreign investment in Japan 424
Foreign students staying in Japan 283-4
Foreign visitors to Japan 20
Foreign Minister of State, list of 102-3
Foreigners in Japan 19
Forestry 365-71
Forest, Adjustment of state 367-8
Forest, Area of 365-7
„ Economy 366
„ Products in foreign trade...367
„ State sawing business.....368-9
Formosa 564-8
Franchise holders 45
Franco-Japanese Agreement 71-2
Fruits 347
Fuji Paper Mill 488
Fujimoto Bank 465; 9
Furukawa Copper Mining Co.....487
Fushimi, Prince 22
Game Law.....371
"Gakushu-in," (the Peers' School)..276
General Staff Office 507
Generals on active service 503
Girls' Higher Schools 261-2
Gold Mines 351; 3
Grand Order, Holders of 24-5
Harbour Works 455
Harbours in Japan 7
Higashi-Fushimi, Prince..... 23

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Page.

Higher Schools 262-4
Higo Ginko 465; 6
Horses 341-4
Hokkaido Colonial Bank 463-4
Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. 487
Hokkaido, colonization in.....348-9
House of Commons 42-5
„ Peers 41-2
Hypothec Bank of Japan 461-2
Hemp Mills 488
Imamura Ginko 465; 6
Imperial Academy of Japan.....287
Imperial Court 21
„ Children.....21
„ Families 21-4
„ Household Law 31-5
„ „ Officials 28
Income tax 416-7
Industry 372-92
Industrial Bank of Japan 460
„ Enterprises 373
„ investment 372
Indigo (industry) 383
Insurance business, carriage...490; 494
„ „ fire.....490; 493
„ „ life ...489; 491-2;
„ „ marine ...490; 494
Ins. business by foreigners 494-6
Iron mines 354
Kabuto Beer Co. 484
Katsura Ministry 591
Kanin, Prince 22
Kawasaki Dockyard 485
„ Ginko.....465-6
"Keiogijiku" 278
Kimbara Ginko 465-6
Kiso Forests 369-70
Kitahama Bank 465,9
Konoike Bank..... „
Korea 580-90
„ Area and population.....580
„ Finances, Banks 586
„ Foreign Fishery ..... „
„ Garrison, Japanese 590
„ Gold mining 588
„ Japanese enterprises 587
„ Reform Programme 581
„ Residency-General 580
„ Trade 585
Kuni, Prince 23
Keihin Elect. R'ly. 485
Karafuto 569-71

Page

Kwantung, Gover't-General 572
„ Ports in 572
„ Finance 573
„ Trade 574
Japan Mail S.S. Co. 542-4
Japan Canadian Memorandum ...70-1
Japan-China S.S. Co. 546-7
Japan-Korean Treaty 65-7
Japan Women's Potriotic league 311-2
Japanese Consulates abroad ...96-100
Japanese Embassies abroad.....96-100
Japanese Ministers accredited abroad 100-2
Japanese stocks in foreign hands 424-5
Japanese students abroad 248
Justice, statistics 313-21
„ Civil cases 313-7
„ Criminal cases.....317-21
Lakes in Japan 5
Land tax 415-6
Leathers (industry).....383-4
Libraries 285-6
Local administration.....60-3
„ Finance.....421-2
„ Loans 422
Lacquer ware (industry) 378
Manchuria, South 572-9
„ Coal-fields 577-8
„ Garrison 579
„ Salt making 579
Manganese Mines 355-6
Marine products 859-60
Mat and Matting 380
Marquises, list of.....35
Match (industry) 379
Medallists, high class art 251-3
Meiji Shogyo Bank.....465,7
Mercantile agency, Tokyo 427-8
„ „ Osaka.....428
Mercantile marine 524
Medicine, special schools of 274
Middle schools 260-1
Military Council, the Supreme ...503
„ Expenditure 502
Mineral springs... 13
Mines and mining 350-6
Mines, Accidents 357
„ Employees 356
Mine workers, wages of 356-7
Minstries 46-7

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Page.

Ministry, the Saionji 36
„ Katsura 591
Mineral productions 352-3
Mitsui Firm 484
Mitsu-bishi Bank.....465,7
Mitsu-bishi Firm.....484
Mitsui Pank.....465,7
Mitsui Bussan Co. 484
Mitsui Mining Co.....488
Mitsu-koshi Dep't Goods 485
Morioka higher agr., for'try school271
Mogi Ginko 465,8
Morimura Ginko 465,7
Mountains in Japan 3
Murai Ginko.....465,7
Music, Tokyo Academy of.....275
Naniwa Ginko 465,9
National Debts.....410-4
Nautical school 270
Nashimoto, Prince 23
Naval education expans'on of 511
„ Staff Board 514
Navy, the Imperial 509-20
„ Conscription service.....513
„ Appropriations for 516
„ Officers, bluejackets 513
News agencies.....562
Newspapers, leading 560-2
Nippon Beer Brewery Co. 484
Nippon Yusen Kaisha 542-4
Nisshin Kisen Ka'sha 546-3
Non-tradal international accounts...423
Normal schools 264-5
Normal Schools, Higher 265-6
Obituary 288
Oji Paper Mill Co. 488
Okura & Co. 484
Osaka Dento Kaisha.....486
Osaka S.S. Co.....544-5
Painters, Chronology of 209-45
„ European school.....224-9
Paper currency 475
„ industry.....381-2
Parcels, foreign 524-6
Patents.....393; 396
Peerage and ranks 25-6; 35
Peers' School (Gakushu-in) 276
Peking Treaty 72-4
Pelagic fishery 360-1
Pensions and Annuities 45
Peers, House of.....41,2
Peppermint 383

Page.

Periodicals 625
Petroleum.....351-2
Pilots 542
Plains in Japan 4-5
Police offices 325-6
Politics 36-50
Political parties 37-40
Poor-students, aid for.....282-3
Postal affairs, Statistics 526-8
Population of Japan 14-20
Pottery 232
Poultry 346-8
Precedent at the Court 26-8
Press, the 559-62
„ English papers 561-2
„ Leading dailies 590-1
Price of commodities.....434-5
Princes, list of 35
Prisons 321-5
Private schools of higher grade ...277
Privy Council 48
Progressives Party.....40
Publication, statistics.....286
Railways.....548-58
„ Materials of 556-7
„ Nationalization 552-5
„ Private railways 555 6
„ State railways 549-52
„ Tramways 557-8
Rainfalls in Japan 7-8
Red Cross Society of Japan 310
Registration fees 418-9
Relief fund 302
Religions 289-99
„ Christianity 295-9
Religions Buddhism 291-5
„ Shintoism 289-91
Religious work 299-301
Rescript to soldiers and sailors...29-31
Rivers in Japan 4
Romanization of Japanese letters...284
Russo-Japanese agreement 72
Saghalien 569-71
Saionji Ministry 36
Sake 391
Sanitary affairs.....327-8
Salt 363-4; 426
Sapporo Arg. College 270
Savings Banks.....473
School hygiene 280-1
Seamen of higher grade 540-1
"Seiyu-kai" 40

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Page.

Ship building 537
„ bounty 538
Shippo *yaki* 235-7
Shipwreck 851-2
Self-supporting Communities ...287-8
Sericulture 337-40
Silk, raw 338
„ Conditioning.....339-40
„ Exports 338
„ Exporters 340
Silver Mines 351;353
Shipping operations 539-40 452
Social movement 476
Soda Ginko 465,8
South Manchurian Rly. Co. 574-7
South Manchuria 572-9
Soy, Japanese 391
Sovereign 21
Special school of medicine 274
State expenditures, annual 409-10
„ Revenues, annual 407,9
State Monopoly 420-1,425,6
Steamship, efficiency of Japanese...542
Steamers, statistics 534,5
Stock Exchanges.....428
Stock-farming 341,6
Stock Farms.....345,6
Sugar 391,2
Sulphur Mines 354,5
Sumitomo Bank 465,9
Sugar Refining.....488
Suicides statistics of 326-7
Swords, Japanese (art) 237,41
Takata & Co. 448
Tanaka Bank 465,7
Taxes and fees 415,21
Taxable land 330
Tariff system 452
„ Law, new customs 543,2
Tea.....340,1
Teachers' license examination.....278
Takashimaya 285
Technical schools 270,272
Teikoku Shogyo Ginko.....463
Teiyu Ginko.....465,7
Telegraph, Domestic 526,7
„ International.....530,2
„ Statistics 532,3
Tobacco Monopoly 426

Page.

Telephone 533
Tokai Ginko.....465,8
Tokyo Ginko..... „
Tokyo R'ly Co. 486
Tokyo Charity Hospital 298
„ Electric Light Co.....486
„ Gas Co. 486
„ Stock Exchange.....429-33
„ Academy of Music 275
„ Fine Art Academy.....275
Toyo Kisen Kaisha 545-6
Tramway Co's..... 557-8
Trademarks 3955
Trade, Foreign.....438-5
„ , staple items of 442-5
„ , distribution of 445-6
„ , with China 446-7
„ „ British India 447
„ „ Hongkong 447,8
„ „ Dutch India 448
„ „ Great Britain.....448
„ „ France 449
„ „ Germany 449
„ „ Italy.....450
„ „ U.S.A. 450,1
„ „ Canada 457
University, Tokyo Imp.....266,7
„ Kyoto Imp.....268
„ Graduates of 269
Vegetable oil 381
Volcanoes 12
Wages of labourers 433,4
Wages, comparative table.....479
Wakao Bank.....465,8
War finance.....426
Waterworks 391,7
"Waseda" University 278
Warships built at home 518,20
Wax (industry) 379
Weavings 376,7
Whaling 361,2
Who's Who in Japan 105,208
Wine, Japanese 391
Yamaguchi Ginko 465,9
Yasuda Ginko ... .465,8
Yokohama Specie Bank 459;471
"Yukōkai" 41
Yokohama Dockyard.....485
Yokohama Kyodo Dento Co. 486

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

工業雜誌

The Tokio Engineering Review

ESTABLISHED 1892. | **PUBLISHED** *Fortnightly.*

Is one of oldest magazines of the kind published in Japan and gives up-to-date information on all topics bearing on Engineering and Industry in Japan, Korea, and China. Being read widely among technical experts, manufacturers and merchants, the magazine affords special facilities of Advertisements.

Subscription price *yen* 3.50 a year, including postage within Japanese limit.

Foreign subscription price *yen* 5.50 (11 Shillings.) year, including postage for all countries.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

The Manager,

The Tokio Engineering Review Publishing Company.

No. 1, Owaricho IIchome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

不複製許

明治三十八年九月三日第一版發行
明治四十一年十月廿五日增補第四版發行（定價金參圓五拾錢）

編輯兼發行者　東京府豊多摩郡千駄谷町八百三十六番地　武信由太郎

發行所　東京市赤坂區青山南町五丁目四十五番地　日本年鑑發行所

（電話新橋九百二十八番）

印刷者　東京市京橋區鎗屋町九番地　武田源次郎

印刷所　東京市麻布區市兵衛町二丁目十六番地　ジヤパン、タイムス社

同　東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目五番地　西谷弟松

同　東京市神田區美土代町二丁目　三秀舍

同　東京市京橋區銀座四丁目　教文館

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MANKAN YENGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

(Manchurian & Korean Salt Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

ESTAB. SEPT., 1906.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2 Itchome, Hakozaki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, TOKYO.

Branches in Liaotung Pen., Manchuria.

Tairen (Dalny), 52 Nichome, Naniwa-cho.
Pitszewo, East Section.
Pulantien, No. 5 Police Section.

President.—KAKYU USUI, Esq. **Man'g.-Dir.—RIN-EMON ABE, Esq.**

International News and Advertisement Agency

One of the oldest establishments in this special line in Japan.

Is regularly connected with most of the leading dailies and magazines in Japan and elsewhere and is in the position to execute any order at the most reasonable rate and with greatest efficiency.

The advertising rate varies from 1s. to 10d. a day per line of 20 words. Special reduction for a longer insertion. Translation into Japanese made gratis.

Particulars supplied on application.

THE MEIJI NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENT AGENCY.

(TELEPHONE No. 1867 SHIMBASHI.)

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Telephone: No. 2758, Naniwa.

Established 1680

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

ISEYA KICHIJIRO & CO.

No. 8, Yokoami-cho, Higashi Ryogoku, TOKYO.

The principal tooth powders we manufacture are

The Baikosan,

The Takarako,

The Nipponsan.

Ours is the oldest factory of Dentifrices and other Toilet Articles in Japan. Our manufactures were awarded Honourable Medals at various exhibitions of the world, and are largely exported each year. We beg to ask foreign visitors to Japan to inspect our articles.

"THE JITSUBOSAN."

(LICENSED BY THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HOME DEPARTMENT.)

The best and refreshing medicine for various kinds of illnesss caused by the imperfect circulation of blood after or before the confinement. A lady who before her confinement is subject to the changes of the season followed by bad cold or swollen hands and feet will be relieved by using this compound. A lady in confinement will have her mind kept calm by means of this medicine and after the child birth its use serves to quicken the change of blood. It is an excellent cure for various kinds of ailments to which Ladies are Subject, such as the irregularity of menses, etc.

No better medicine than this can be recommended for cold, head-ache, melancholy, weak heart, plethora and hysteria. The best remedy in the market for sea sickness.

The medicine is prepared by KIDANI ICHIROEMON and is on sale at his store No. 6, Nakadori Ogacho, Nakabashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

THE TOKYO KOSHINJO.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE:

43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

Yokohama, Hakodate, Otaru and 17 Other Places.

Most Reliable and Largest Mercantile Agency in the East.

BOARD OF COUNCILLORS.

BARON E. SHIBUSAWA, President of the 1st Bank, Chairman.
MR. R. TOYOKAWA, General Manager of the Mitsu Bishi Banking Department.
MR. S. HATANO, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank.
MR. K. IKEDA, Managing Director of the 100th Bank.
MR. C. KAWASHIMA, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank.
MR. I. MORISHITA, Managing Director of the Agency.
MR. U. HORII, Manager of the Agency.

Every information concerning the means, credit and position of Mercantile Persons furnished most accurately and promptly.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE HEAD OFFICE.

Digitized by Google
Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

KURYU BUYEMON SHOTEN.

YAMAKURI STOCK BROKERS' DEP'T.

6 KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

Tel. Nos. Naniwa 517 (Long Distance), 2321, 1166, 13, 1167 (in Change compound).

YAMAKURI RICE EXCHANGE WORKS' DEP'T.

14 Kakigara-cho 2 chome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

Tel. Nos. Naniwa 937 (Long Distance), 3590.

YAMAKURI RICE DEP'T.

4 Moto-kiu-emon-cho 1 chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

Tel. No. Shitaya 228.

YAMAKURI CLEANED RICE DEP'T.

4 Moto-kiu-emon-cho 1 chome, Kanda, Tokyo,

Tel. No. Shitaya 665.

YAMAKURI WAREHOUSE DEP'T.

5 Moto-kiu-emon-cho 1 chome, Kanda, Tokyo.

(Kurachi Creek Side No. 5).

Tel. No. Shitaya 2758.

YAMAKURI No. I RICE STEAM MILL.

1 Izumi-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

YAMAKURI No. II RICE STEAM MILL.

Hachi-emon Shinden, Sunamura, near Tokyo.

Tel. No. Naniwa 1344.

All orders most promptly and satisfactorily attended t

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OKURA & CO.

MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS.

KIHACHIRO OKURA	President.
K. J. TAKASHIMA	Vice-President.
KUMEMA OKURA	Director.
C. KADONO	Director.

HEAD OFFICE: Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

IN JAPAN:

Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Maizuru, Kure, Sasebo, Sendai, Sapporo, Taipei, Keelung, Tainan.

ABROAD:

London, New York, San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, Shanghai, Hangkow, Tientsin, Mukden, Yingkow, Tairen (Dalny), Seoul, Antung.

Digitized by Google

Original from MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google

Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MICHIGAN STATE UNIV. LIBRARIES
31293010052938

Digitized by Google
Original from
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY